"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain, warmer today and probably Thursday; easterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,522. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA REPLY FAILS TO ARRIVE WITHIN TIME SET

Last Day for Signing Protocol, but Washington Does Not End Negotiation.

ANSWER POSSIBLY ON WAY

Report at Capital Says It Will Reach United States Today or Tomorrow.

ENVOY CONFERS WITH POLK

Discussion of Carranza's Views Is Reported—Cabrera, Here, Denies Time Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Up to a late hour tonight no answer had been received from General Carranza, head of the Mexican de facto Government, to indicate whether he approved or rejected the protocol drafted by the American-Mexican Commission providing for the conditional withdrawal of the Pershing expedition from Chihuahua and joint patrol of the border against bandit raids.

Notwithstanding General Carranza's failure to ratify or repudiate the protocol, the expiration of the time limit was not made the occasion for formally declaring the negotiations at an end. While the time expires at midnight, officials were inclined to take into consderation that a reply might have been delayed, and indicated that a favorable reply, even if a day or more late, would not be rejected, inasmuch as an adjustment of the international difficulties is the chief object.

At the most recent joint session of the commission it was agreed that there should be another joint session on Tuesday, Jan. 2, when the protocol would be signed or the negotiations broken off by the Commissioners.

Session on Jan. 2 Planned.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who is Chairman of the American section of the commission, was to be notified of each Government's purpose by today, so that not later than tonight he might issue the call for the contemplated session of Jan. 2.

The United States stands ready to sign the agreement. The exact situation tonight is one in which this Government is waiting for Carranza's answer. He recently asked for the reopening of the protocol for certain modifications. This the United States Government, through its Commissioners, Messrs Lane, Gray, and Mott, flatly refused to do. The refusal, virtually an ultimatum, was formally communicated to the Mexican Commissioners by the American Commissioners in their latest meeting.

In quarters close to the de facto Government it was learned tonight that the Carranza reply should be in Washington tomorrow or by Thursday at the latest. In the same quarter it was impossible to ascertain whether the reply would authorize the Mexican Commissioners to sign the protocol. Strong influences are being brought to bear upon Carranza to return a favorable reply. There were intimations tonight that he might authorize his Commissioners to sign the protocol with a counterdeclaration that his approval was not to be regarded as an admission that the Pershing expedition at any time had been legally in Mexico, and also with a reservation that he did not assent to the statement issued to the public by Secretary Lane.

"We [the United States Government] shall reserve to ourselves the right to treat her invading bandits as they should be treated, chasing them to a finish, if necessary," Secretary Lane said in that statement.

Rests with Carranza.

Success or failure of the Joint Conferences now rests with Carranza. The commission plan of settling the Mexican controversy was a last resort adopted when diplomacy failed to satisfy the demand of Carranza that the American expedition be withdrawn and an agreement be reached for the protection of the border. It is not believed by American officials that any agreement more satisfactory to either side than that proposed can be reached through reopening of the protocol and resumption of the Commissioners' sessions, and for that reason President Wilson has approved the recommendation of Secretary Lane and his confrères that the American Government insist on the approval of the protocol as it stands or abandon the Joint Commission.

Nicefero Zamorano, who came north on a special mission for General Carranza and who, it was reported, would succeed Luis Cabrera as Chairman of the Mexican delegates, conferred with Counselor Polk today at the State Department. It was understood his purpose was to make a detailed statement of the conditions on which General Carranza bases his attitude toward the protocol. Reports that he would succeed Mr. Cabrera were said to be without foundation.

No Time Limit, Says Cabrera.

There was no time limit set for the reply of Carranza on the protocol prepared by the American-Mexican Joint Commission, said Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican members of that body, at the McAlpin last night. But, continued Mr. Cabrera, THE NEW YORK TIMES's exclusive dispatch to that effect, and Secretary Lane's reported statement that Carranza's reply had been expected yesterday, "startled me very much." He will cancel a short vacation he had contemplated to begin today and end in time for the reconvening of the commission on Jan. 2.

"When the commission suspended its meetings at Atlantic City recently," said Mr. Cabrera, "there was no understanding that the United States was to

Continued on Page 4.

His Country Makes Joffre Marshal of France

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Government has decided to raise General Joffre to the dignity of Marshal of France in recognition of his eminent services to the country. A decree nominating him will be submitted for the ratification of Parliament as soon as possible.

The title of Marshal of France has fallen into disuse since the establishment of the third republic. A bill, in 1873, regulating the army grades, retained the rank, but specified that the conditions under which it could be conferred should be fixed by a supplementary bill. That bill, however, has never been proceeded with.

NEXT HOUSE LACKS A PARTY MAJORITY

Republicans at Least Two Votes, and Democrats Three Short of Control.

MINOR GROUPS A POWER

Will Be Able to Decide Choice of Speaker—Republicans Face Fight Over Mann or Lenroot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Revised figures on returns of the last election show definitely that neither Democrats nor Republicans will have a majority of the next House, necessary to elect a Speaker, and that a handful of members of minor parties will determine which side shall control the organization.

Conceding seats to candidates in possession of certificates of election, because they are certain to participate in the organization of the House, the personnel now stands: Republicans 214, Democrats 213, Independents 2, Progressives 2, Prohibitionist 1, Socialist 1, contested 2. A majority is 218, hence, should either Democrats or Republicans win both of the contests, they still would be short of a majority.

All of the independents are maintaining strict silence regarding their attitude on the speakership, but the Democratic and Republican leaders are agreed on how most of them will vote, provided caucuses are held and solidarity maintained by the two old parties.

Kelly of Pennsylvania, a Progressive, who formerly was a Democratic member of the House, is listed as a Democratic probability. So is Randall, Prohibitionist, of California, who voted for Speaker Clark the last time, and London of New York, Socialist, sits on the Democratic side now and has received favors from Democratic leaders.

Schall of Minnesota, Progressive, the leaders agree, probably would lean toward a Republican candidate if convinced of his Progressivism. He campaigned for the Republican National ticket during the last campaign, although opposed by the regular organization in his State. Fuller, independent, of Massachusetts also is classed as a Republican hope.

Martin of Louisiana, Progressive, comes from a large sugar district in Louisiana, and has indicated that assurance of protection of the sugar interests will be his first concern in voting on the organization. He formerly was a Democrat, however, and Democratic leaders hope to get his vote. At the same time, Republicans think he can be convinced that their party is the only one which has his sugar interests at heart.

Contests in which certificates have not been issued are on in the Thirty-second Pennsylvania District, where Representative Barchfeld, Republican, is contesting the election of Guy E. Campbell, Democrat, who on the face of the returns won by 46 votes, and the Third New Jersey District, where Representative Scully, Democrat, is opposing the election of Robert Carson, Republican. Scully now is reported to have a lead of 125 votes on the recount, but there still are about 3,000 votes to be passed upon by the courts. At least twenty seats, it is said, will be contested in the House after it has organized.

Should the Republicans seat both of their contestants and hold their membership solid for their candidate, they would need only two independent votes to win the Speakership, while the Democrats would need five. On the other hand, should the Democrats win the contested seats, the Republicans would need four independent votes while the Democrats could win with three votes.

There is no question about the Democrats voting solidly for Speaker Clark, but there are some signs of strife among the Republicans. Representative Gardner already has announced his opposition to Representative Mann for Speaker. Every effort will be made by leaders, however, to have the solid support of Republicans assured in conference before voting starts.

Representative Gardner, who announced yesterday that he would seek to obtain a Republican conference to "formulate policies" for the future activity of the party in the House, did not visit the Capitol today. Mr. Mann was there, however, and tonight he expressed the view that the Republicans would stand united at least in the organization of the House.

"I have nothing to say about the Speakership matter or the Gardner episode," he said, "except that I still hope that the President in some way through God's providence may aid in bringing about a peace which shall be lasting and permanent and provide for disarmament and the removal of the heavy burdens of military and naval preparedness, and if I can in the slightest degree assist to bring about such a result I would rather do that than to be Speaker.

"The charge of Mr. Gardner that I am for Prussia and Prussianism is, of course, utterly untrue. I am for America first, last, and all the time, and do not take sides in the European war. In Mr. Gardner's opinion, that is my offense.

"I suppose it is inevitable that in the present situation in regard to political control of the House every man who gets a grouch will be tempted to bluster around and say that he will not play unless he can have his own way. That is always one of the results of a very narrow margin of votes. But in the end I think the Republicans will have the good sense to all get together and act as a united party, at least in the organization of the House."

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, whom Mr. Gardner says he will support for Speaker, had no comment to make.

Plans for having an early conference of House Republicans are yet in a purely formative stage, but it is said the supporters of both Mr. Mann and Mr. Lenroot will attend. The main object of the conference will be to place the House organization under the "liberal banner," the Mann-Lenroot rivalry being incidental. If, however, the "liberal" element should show its ability to control the situation, it is felt that Mr. Mann will have to adopt certain liberal policies or be eliminated from consideration. Revision and liberalization of the rules will be discussed at the conference.

PRINCE RUPPRECHT SEES LITTLE HOPE OF SPEEDY PEACE

German Leader on Somme Prepares for Renewal of Offensive by the British.

SURE HIS FRONT WILL HOLD

Allied Supremacy in Artillery and in the Air Gradually Overcome, He Says.

HAS 12 DEFENSIVE LINES

New System of Fortifications Perfected Since the Big Battle Began July 1.

By CYRIL BROWN.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF BAVARIA'S GROUP OF ARMIES, Thursday, Dec. 21, (via Berlin to Sayville, Dec. 26.)—"Wait and see what, if anything, comes of it. I personally don't take any too much stock in it." This was the opinion regarding the prospects of Germany's peace offer expressed by Crown Prince Rupprecht to me tonight, making it clear that he spoke purely as a soldier whose only thought is to do his duty and continue to fight until ordered to stop fighting.

The Commander in Chief of all the German armies between Verdun and Flanders thinks the same as the man in the tronches on the subject of peace. Both use almost identical words, and the same conservativeness of Prince and private regarding all peace talk, with no unreasonable skepticism regarding the immediate or practical results of Germany's offer, I found up and down the whole Somme front. For all the Somme fighters, grenadiers and Generals, front and staff officers, the vitally interesting fact is that the English, according to the view here, have been beaten to a finish in this greatest offensive, and that the German Army is taking little stock in peace talk. After their Somme experience they look sooner for a renewal of the murderous struggle, and they are filled with confidence that they will push back the French and English as often as they may resume the battle.

Rupprecht Still the Anvil.

With a flash of friendly recognition Field Marshal Rupprecht, saying "We have met before," recalled that I had last been with him in June, 1915, just as he was meeting one of those numerous Joffre offensives, which then seemed the non plus ultra to commanders and correspondents. With a whimsical smile he recalled that he was the anvil, while Mackensen, then at the height of his great drive through Galicia, was the hammer. History is again repeating itself today, the Crown Prince playing the hard anvil rôle on the west front, while the sledge hammer is busy in Rumania.

"I am still the anvil, but the anvil is holding out pretty well," he said.

"How much longer?" I asked.

"I don't know." Rupprecht smiled. "As long as is necessary. The battle of the Somme is over. It may begin again. At any rate, we are having an intermission. If the Somme battle begins again the English will find that we are ready for them and that we are prepared to give them a stronger reception than ever before. Let's see. It began on June 24, and has lasted till now. We can safely say now that there were some critical moments at the beginning when the enemy was immensely stronger than we, particularly in artillery and in the air."

The German military mind, which patiently works out the causes of reverses with even greater thoroughness than of successes, has reachced the conclusion that the overwhelming aerial ascendancy of the French and English on the Somme was probably the principal factor in their successes, the theory apparently being borne out by the fact that the tempo of the Somme offensive slowed down to a complete stop as the equilibrium in the air war was restored.

"How much stronger in flying were the French and English at the beginning?" I asked.

Rupprecht turned to his chief intelligence officer, who cautiously said: "Very much so." The Crown Prince himself said:

"Ten times stronger than we, at least eight times. I have to say between eight and ten, but all that has now changed. In artillery, too, in every respect, in fact, we have been growing slowly stronger from month to month, and we shall continue to grow stronger. In the last few months we have shot down many more enemy fliers than we have lost. Unfortunately, we lost our best one, Boelcke, through a stupid accident."

Despite this heavy loss, the Crown Prince intimated that the Germans had not only restored the aerial equilibrium, but had virtually regained the ascendancy on the Somme.

The Field Marshal asked where I had already been with his army. When I answered that I had just come in from the Butte de Warlencourt beyond Bapaume, famous as the scene of a desperate struggle between the Grenadier Guard and the Australians, he said:

"That's pretty near the front, (the English lying less than a hundred yards away,) that's a decidedly draughty corner of the front."

Draughty is German military slang for heavy shell fire.

Artillery Now Equals English.

The Crown Prince mentioned the frequent heavy fogs at this time of year as a factor calculated to dampen the

Continued on Page 3.

Seaboard Florida Limited, 6:20 P. M. 2 hrs. saved to Bellealr-St. Petersb'g.—Advt.

Peace Terms One of the Themes at British Empire Conference

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent a telegram to the dominions explaining the purposes of the forthcoming Imperial Conference announced by Premier Lloyd George. The telegram explains that what the Government contemplates is not an ordinary Imperial Conference, but a special war conference of the empire.

The Prime Minister of each of the dominions is "invited to attend a series of special meetings of the War Cabinet in order to consider urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war, possible conditions on which, in agreement with our allies, we could assent to its termination, and problems which would then immediately arise."

The Premiers are urged to attend at an early date, not later than the end of February.

WILSON'S PLURALITY, OFFICIAL, IS 568,822

President Received 9,116,296 Votes in All the States, Against 8,547,474 Cast for Hughes.

GAINS 2,823,277 OVER 1912

Popular Vote for All Candidates Increased 3,631,589 in Four Years —Socialists Show Loss.

Complete official returns on the Presidential election, compiled by The Associated Press, the last of them having been received yesterday, show that Wilson received 9,116,296 votes, and Hughes 8,547,474, a plurality of 568,822 for Wilson. In 1912 Wilson, (Dem.,) received 6,297,099; Taft, (Rep.,) 3,846,399; Roosevelt, (Prog.,) 4,124,959.

The total popular vote for the four candidates was 18,638,871, against 15,045,322 in 1912. This is an increase of 3,593,549, accounted for by the increased population and the woman vote in the new suffrage States. The following table shows the vote by States for Wilson and Hughes:

	Wilson.	Hughes.	Pluralities by States.
Alabama	97,778	28,662	69,116 W
Arizona	33,170	20,524	12,646 W
Arkansas	112,186	49,827	62,359 W
California	466,289	462,516	3,773 W
Colorado	178,816	102,308	76,508 W
Connecticut ...	99,786	106,514	6,728 H
Delaware	24,521	25,794	1,273 H
Florida	56,108	14,611	41,497 W
Georgia	125,831	11,225	114,606 W
Idaho	70,021	56,368	13,653 W
Illinois	950,081	1,152,316	202,235 H
Indiana	324,063	341,005	16,942 H
Iowa	221,699	280,449	58,750 H
Kansas	314,588	277,656	36,932 W
Kentucky	269,900	241,854	28,046 W
Louisiana	79,875	6,644	73,231 W
Maine	64,118	69,506	5,388 H
Maryland	138,359	117,347	21,012 W
Massachusetts .	247,885	268,812	20,927 H
Michigan	286,775	339,097	52,322 H
Minnesota	179,152	179,544	392 H
Mississippi ...	80,383	4,253	76,130 W
Missouri	398,032	369,339	28,693 W
Montana	101,063	66,750	34,313 W
Nebraska	158,827	117,771	41,056 W
Nevada	17,776	12,127	5,649 W
N. Hampshire.	43,779	43,723	56 W
New Jersey....	211,018	268,982	57,964 H
New Mexico....	33,553	31,161	2,392 W
New York......	756,880	875,510	118,630 H
North Carolina.	168,383	120,890	47,493 W
North Dakota..	55,271	52,651	2,620 W
Ohio	604,946	514,836	90,110 W
Oklahoma	148,123	97,233	50,890 W
Oregon	120,087	126,813	6,726 H
Pennsylvania ..	521,784	703,734	181,950 H
Rhode Island...	40,394	44,858	4,464 H
South Carolina.	61,846	1,809	60,037 W
South Dakota..	59,191	64,261	5,070 H
Tennessee	153,334	116,114	37,220 W
Texas	285,909	64,949	220,960 W
Utah	84,025	54,133	29,892 W
Vermont	22,708	40,250	17,542 H
Virginia	102,824	49,359	53,465 W
Washington ...	183,388	167,244	16,144 W
West Virginia..	140,403	143,124	2,721 H
Wisconsin	193,042	221,323	28,281 H
Wyoming	28,316	21,698	6,618 W
Total........	9,116,296	8,547,474	......

The vote for Benson, Socialist candidate for President, was 750,000, with eight missing States estimated, against 901,873 for Debs (Soc.) in 1912. The vote for Hanly, Prohibitionist candidate, was 225,101, against 207,928 for Chafin in 1912.

HOLLAND CAN'T ACCEPT NOTE ON DEPORTATIONS

Asks Berlin to Revise It—Framed in Such Terms It Is Inadvisable to Submit It to Parliament.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Dec. 26, (via London.)—The Telegraaf says it has reason to believe that Germany's reply to Holland's note regarding the deportation of Belgian workmen is framed in such terms that it was inadvisable to communicate it to the Dutch Parliament, and that the Government has requested Berlin to alter the reply in such a manner that it may be presented to the Parliament.

The Dutch Government last month instructed its Berlin representative to notify Germany that the Belgian deportations had caused a painful impression in Holland. A Rotterdam dispatch to The London Times on Dec. 5 said Germany had responded in words which were tantamount to saying "mind your own business."

CROATIANS CONDEMN LAVISH CORONATION

Decline Invitation to Hungarian Ceremony—Empress's Dress Cost 50,000 Kronen.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says preparations for the Hungarian coronation are almost completed and that the indications are the ceremony will be carried out with all the pomp of the days before the war.

"The dress of Empress Zita," says the correspondent, "is ready. It is of white satin covered with golden ornaments, after the model of the robes worn by the Hungarian Queens at all coronation celebrations. It represents the efforts of fifty workers, who devoted fourteen days in making it, at a cost of 50,000 kronen. The dress will be handed to the Queen by a deputation headed by the Archduchess Augusta.

"On the ground that the coronation should not be celebrated lavishly in such times of stress, the Croatian Opposition Party, according to a dispatch from Agram, has declined the official invitation to the ceremony received by the Croatian Diet. Dr. Pavelio, leader of the Opposition, formally declined the invitation in the name of the three opposition parties, and the members of the Opposition then left the House."

BERLIN REPLIES, WITHHOLDING TERMS, BUT AGAIN PROPOSES A CONFERENCE; WILSON FOR A MORAL PEACE LEAGUE

NOT TO FIGHT AGAINST WAR

President Would Rely on Condemnation of the Civilized World.

PEACE FROM MORAL FORCE

Mr. Wilson Thinks International Arbitration Plan Could Be Framed to Insure This.

MONROE DOCTRINE STANDS

It Is Not Proposed to Permit European Nations to Interfere on This Hemisphere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Information obtained in Washington tonight in an authoritative quarter gives a different aspect to the understanding that President Wilson was in favor of having the United States become a member of a league of nations to enforce peace. The statement was made in the same quarter that Secretary Lansing's recent comment on the attitude of this Government in connection with the proposed league had not been correctly interpreted.

It was indicated that what was said by the President in his peace note of Dec. 18 and answers of Secretary Lansing to questions designed to bring a better interpretation of the President's position, did not mean that the President was willing to commit the Government to any agreement that would give European powers the right to prevent by force conflict between American nations, and to that extent bring about an abandonment of the principle enunciated in the Monroe Doctrine.

While the idea is still in a nebulous state and must be worked out on the lines of some concrete suggestion not yet put forward, it is understood that the combination to which President Wilson might be willing to make the United States a party might more properly be called a "league to insure peace."

The suggestion of a combination of nations to resort to arms to compel bellicose members of the combination to refrain from war apparently does not appeal to the President and his advisers. What they desire, according to the understanding obtained tonight, is an agreement between the great powers that will be so hard and fast in its terms that to violate it through a resort to hostilities would bring upon the offending belligerents the condemnation of the rest of the civilized world.

It is believed in official circles here that a scheme may be worked out by which peace will be insured through moral force rather than physical force, and it is suggested that a plan of international arbitration may be so framed as to afford a strong insurance against future wars.

Used the Phrase "Insure Peace."

Attention was called tonight to the fact that in the note of Dec. 18 President Wilson avoided use of the expression, "a league to enforce peace." The expression he used was "a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world." This expression, it was stated, was to be taken as a literal indication of what the President had in mind. Speaking for the President, Secretary Lansing said in the note of Dec. 18:

> Each [of the belligerent groups] would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amid multiplying suspicion, but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. * * * In the measures to be taken to insure the future peace of the world the people and Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the Governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as any people or Government. They stand ready and even eager to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends, when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command.

There is a wide difference, it was contended, between a League to Enforce Peace and a League to Insure Peace. In this connection the suggestion has been nade that the possible failure of the employment of force to prevent aggression against small and weak nations, (one of the fundamental principles of a league to enforce peace, was forecast in the present situation in Europe.

Carrying out the suggestion Austria, with Germany's backing, had made war against little Serbia, and this, with the subsequent invasion of Belgium by Germany, brought several great nations into combination with the object of compelling Germany and Austria to desist. The Entente Governments and the smaller nations allied with them are likened t othe proposed world league to suppress wars.

Up to this time the "league" has not succeeded in bringing the offending nations to terms, and it is suggested that the proposed league to enforce peace might encounter the same difficulty.

A world coalition to insure peace, it was pointed out tonight, would in no way involve the stability of the Monroe Doctrine. The United States would maintain that doctrine as a national policy, designed for its own protection through extending a protecting wing over the

Continued on Page 2.

Text of Germany's Note to President Wilson, Proposing Peace Conference of Belligerents

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Germany and her allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, replied today to the note of President Wilson in which he asked that the belligerent nations state the aims for which they were fighting. The text of the reply, which was handed to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, says:

> The high-minded suggestion made by the President of the United States of America in order to create a basis for the establishment of a lasting peace has been received and considered by the Imperial Government in the friendly spirit which was expressed in the President's communication.
>
> The President points out that which he has at heart and leaves open the choice of road. To the Imperial Government an immediate exchange of views seems to be the most appropriate road in order to reach the desired result. It begs, therefore, in the sense of the declaration made on Dec. 12, which offered a hand for peace negotiations, to propose an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent States at a neutral place.
>
> The Imperial Government is also of the opinion that the great work of preventing future wars can be begun only after the end of the present struggle of the nations. It will, when this moment shall have come, be ready with pleasure to collaborate entirely with the United States in this exalted task.

The answer of the Central Powers concludes with the usual diplomatic terms of politeness.

LONDON DOUBTS OUR ENFORCING PEACE

Asks How Mr. Wilson Can Bind United States to Policy He Vaguely Suggests.

PRAISES HIS IDEALISM

But Sees Practical Difficulties —Germany's Reply in England Too Late for Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.—The German reply to the American note, cabled from New York by Reuter, was delayed en route and was received too late for publication in the first editions of most papers. Editorial comment, therefore, is absent.

In the meantime the papers continue the discussion of the motive and meaning of Wilson's note. The Times and Daily Mail give prominence to THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial, "The Formal Answer and the Real One."

Dealing with Mr. Wilson's main motives as outlined by its Washington correspondent, The Times says:

"First among these motives ranks the desire to promote the general cause of peace after the war by declaring his readiness to join some future league to enforce peace. Great stress is laid upon the unselfish character of this data. It involves abandonment, the argument runs, of a historic policy and of cherished traditions; it means reunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, recognition of the right of European powers to interfere in Latin America and participation in 'entangling alliaces' with the old world.

It is so generous and permeated with so high an idealism, the message suggests, that it ought to induce the Allies to be very kind to the faults of logic and of tact which its author may have committed. Unhappily, it seems open to the very imputation of vagueness which he makes against the statements of the belligerents. How is it proposed to overcome the obstacles to adoption of such a scheme! We are willing, as Viscount Grey made clear not long ago, to do much after the war for the creation of international machinery to enforce peace, but before we become parties to setting it up we should want to be quite sure that the other signatories would indeed play the game and play it if necessary by armed force.

That is the keystone of any practicable plan of the kind. Wilson gives no hint as to how he is going to procure the fulfilment of this indispensable condition, for the attainment of which, we are told, is his first object in launching this unprecedented note now. The President of the United States cannot declare war. That is the function of Congress. No President can make treaties without the assent of two-thirds of the Senators present when they are discussed. Legislation, of course, requires the assent of the lower House as well as of the Senate. Wilson cannot bind future Presidents, he cannot bind the Senate or the House of Assembly.

How, then, is he going to insure that all or any of them will repudiate the accepted and traditional policy of their country in order to establish this armed "federation of mankind for the sake of which we and our Allies are asked to meet his wishes"?

The Times concludes:

"Special weight is laid upon the contention that the United States might have to fight a possible recrudescense of submarine atrocities. That America should shrink from such a necessity is natural, but the argument is dangerous on the lips of a statesman who has asserted that his fellow citizens are 'trustees of the moral judgments of the world.' What it comes to is that in order to save America from being impelled by her conscience and her honor to fight the perpetrators of atrocities, the Allies should assent to a course which would play into the criminals' hands. That would be to give a triumph not merely to that militarist which Wilson admirably described last June, but to a most wicked and most dastardly development of that evil spirit.

"The right policy of the Allies is plain. It is to reiterate once again the statements of their aims, which they have so often given, to refrain from communicating even to the friendliest and most trusted of neutrals information which might help the enemy, were it by any mischance to leak out, and to adopt the attitude toward all proposals of foreign intervention, which both Houses of Congress adopted in March, 1863."

The paper's Washington correspondent, in a long dispatch setting forth the aim and scope of Mr. Wilson's proposal as viewed from the American standpoint, lays stress on the fact that if

Continued on Page 2.

PARIS SEES BERLIN PRESSING NEUTRALS

Thus "a Certain Suspicion" Is Thrown There Upon American Intervention.

NO DEAL WITH THE SWISS

Washington States That Our Note Was Sent Independently of All Other Nations.

The following dispatch from an official source in Paris was received in New York yesterday:

Paris, Dec. 26.

President Wilson's note has been followed by Switzerland's note. In this document the Federal Government declares that it has been in contact with President Wilson.

On the other side, there are in Paris sure indications that a very strong pressure is exercised by the German Government on neutral Governments to induce them to use their action in favor of peace It is known that similar steps will be taken near other Governments in countries where the German influence is notoricusly very strong.

In these conditions the understanding which Switzerland claims to have with the United States throws in the mind of the French public a certain suspicion on the American intervention. Public opinion in Paris sees in all this the first act of a concerted manoeuvre between neutrals. What has not shocked the French public opinion coming only from America will strongly hurt that opinion if one can suppose that there is an organized pressure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The statement in a Paris dispatch tonight concerning sure indications there "that a very strong pressure is exercised by the German Government on neutral Governments to induce them to use their action in favor of peace" is not doubted here.

A disclosure that the Swiss Government indorsed President Wilson's peace move under German pressure would not surprise the well-informed in this capital. But the opinion expressed in Paris that Switzerland's indorsement and the intimation of the Swiss Federal Council that it had an understanding with President Wilson concerning a peace movement indicate a concerted movement among neutrals, does not conform with the facts as learned here today.

Positive assurances were obtained that President Wilson acted independently of all other neutral Governments in sending his note of Dec. 18. The President, it was stated, was thus adhering to the policy of the United States. While the approval of neutral Governments will be appreciated, this Government is averse to acting in concert with other nations, and did not consult them with reference to drafting or transmitting the President's peace note of last week. The reason for the statement of the Swiss Federal Council that it had been in touch with President Wilson is a mystery to the Administration.

CALLS WILSON TOO VAGUE.

London Times Says He Is Victim of What He Charges Against Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Times in an editorial this morning says:

"Without any discourtesy to Switzerland, where the Allies have many friends and where the nation as a whole has shown charity and humanity toward the interned and has earned the deep gratitude of all Entente peoples, it may be said that in the document which will excite most interest is the statement that President Wilson and the Federal Council were 'in touch' upon this subject five weeks ago; that

Continued on Page 2.

A BREAKFAST YOU'LL RELISH.
Some baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage with buckwheat cakes. Just great! Order to-day —Advt.

WILSON'S QUESTIONS EVADED

And Suggestion for Peace Exchanges Around the Table Repeated.

'IMMEDIATE MEETING' ASKED

Preventing Future Wars to Wait Until "After the End of the Present Struggle."

WASHINGTON NOT PLEASED

Finds Answer Thoroughly Disappointing and Sees Hope of Speedy Peace Waning Fast.

Hears Swedish Peace Note Was Sent to Belligerents

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.—The Daily Telegraph says that it understands a Swedish note, identical in purport with the note of the Swiss Government concerning President Wilson's peace initiative, has been presented to the belligerent Governments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The German Government's response to the President's communication to the belligerent nations concerning peace is thoroughly disappointing to officials here. It is regarded as unsatisfactory from every viewpoint. It is characterized as evasive, and as not meeting the issue.

This opinion of the note is held by informed officials, and while no statement has been made by President Wilson and no comment, unofficial or otherwise, has come from the White House, THE TIMES correspondent feels justified in saying that it represents the view of the Administration. A franker answer was expected.

President Wilson asked the belligerents for information on two points which might serve as a basis for peace negotiations. Germany has failed to furnish this information. She has ignored the suggestions of the President, and merely contented herself with expressing a willingness to meet delegates of all the belligerent countries at a neutral place. All this was known before. It was clear immediately after the publication of the note which the Central Powers addressed to their enemies.

The German communication of today suggests that "the great work of prevention of future wars," should be taken up after a peace has been concluded. It was the desire and understanding of this Government that Germany would furnish advance guarantees of her willingness to assist in the formation of a league to enforce peace, or whatever it might be called, and would also give a pledge of willingness to enter into an arrangement for a reduction of armaments. The expression of willingness to discuss means for the prevention of future wars after the proposed peace has been effected is looked upon as evasive and unsatisfactory. The expected pledge of willingness to reduce armaments is not contained in the German note.

Cardinal Points Ignored.

Two things upon which the President desired direct information from the belligerents and which Germany has ignored, were stated as follows in the note signed by Secretary Lansing:

> The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guarantee against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them.
>
> He [the President] takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. * * * But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. * * * The world has been left to conjecture what definitive results, what actual exchange of guarantees, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success even would bring the war to an end. * * * It may be * * * that an interchange of views would clear the way for conferences and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable.

The President wanted each group of belligerents to state the objects for which it was fighting and each group to make a statement of the terms which would form the basis of negotiations for ending the war. Germany, it is contended, has ignored both these suggestions and done nothing more than to say that she desires to have delegates of all the belligerents meet at some neutral place to discuss peace.

Little doubt is felt here as to the character of Germany's reply to these criticisms of her note. She will hold, it is predicted that the President merely asked for "an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede these ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world," the language quoted being from Secretary Lansing's note. It is predicted that Germany will point to this and other phrases of the American communication to show that all that the President asked was an arrangement by which the belligerents would be able to exchange views as to the objects for which they were fighting and the terms for which the war might be concluded. According to opinion here, Germany will hold that she has done this in the answer handed to the American diplomatic representative in Berlin today.

Allies May Charge Evasion.

Men whose views on the subject are worth recording said tonight that the German Government, by its answer to the United States, had placed itself in a position to be accused of bad faith in its recent offer to make peace. The Entente Allies, it was asserted, would now be able to allege that the German answer was evasive and was, in fact, a light and almost contemptuous tossing aside of the requests contained in the American communication. Expectation here is that the Allies will call attention to Germany's failure to furnish the information desired by the President, and will say that the Entente Governments cannot conduct any exchanges with Germany, until that Government makes a frank statement of the terms upon which it would be willing to negotiate a treaty of peace.

In a very pointed way the suggestion has come from the best informed German circles in Washington that Germany might submit her peace terms in confidence to President Wilson. Germany, it was said, would not feel justified in making known those terms at this time, or until peace delegates gathered around the council table.

If a supplemental answer along that line should come from Germany the situation produced by President Wilson's move might be saved and negotiations begun to end the war. But tonight the situation, from the viewpoint of those who sympathize with the President's desire to bring peace, is very gloomy indeed.

In taking the step set forth in the note of Dec. 18 President Wilson did not act upon the advice or with the knowledge of any other neutral Government. This was learned today as a result of inquiries made with reference to the statement in the note of the Swiss Federal Council indorsing the President's peace movement. The council "for a considerable time had been in touch" with the President of the United States concerning the proposed effort to end the war. The basis for that statement is a mystery to the Administration. For several months Dr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister in Washington, has been emphasizing to this Government the great interest of the Swiss Federal Council in measures to bring peace to Europe, but he was not informed as to President Wilson's intentions and has not "been in touch" with the President in any personal or official way, beyond the fact that the interest he expressed in peace was probably made known to Mr. Wilson. The diplomatic representatives of neutral Governments, including the Swiss Minister, were not informed of the President's intention to address the belligerent Governments until last Wednesday morning. The President's communication, which was dated Monday and filed for cabling Tuesday morning, was given to the press on Wednesday afternoon.

Difference in Text of Notes.

The attention of officials was called today to a difference in the language of the note of the Swiss Federal Council, as given out in London, and its language in the version furnished to the press by the State Department in Washington. The London text states that the Swiss Federal Council had been in touch with President Wilson "as long as five weeks ago." The Washington text says that the President and the Swiss Council had been in touch "for a considerable time" and makes no mention of any five weeks' period. From the most authoritative sources THE TIMES correspondent learns that the text of the note as given out by the State Department was an accurate translation of the Swiss communication, and that there was no deletion of any expression. At the suggestion of the State Department, to which Switzerland assented, a reference in the Swiss note to persons who had forcibly evacuated territory held by belligerent forces was changed so as to make the reference to those "expelled" from such territory. That was the only change made in the original Swiss version.

The London Daily Chronicle, in calling attention to the statement in the London version of the Swiss note that the Swiss Federal Council got into touch with President Wilson "as long as five weeks ago," assumed editorially that this indirectly confirmed a statement that President Wilson's communication was drafted not long after the exploits of the U-53 off the United States coast, but was pigeonholed for various reasons.

Officials in Washington say that the answer to such criticism is found in the fact that immediately following the U-53's exploits Secretary Lansing, at the instance of the President, made known to the German Government that Germany's action in extending hostilities to the near vicinity of the United States was distasteful to this Government, and could not be tolerated.

Warning Oral, but Emphatic.

It is understood that the position of the United States in this connection was made known orally in such an emphatic way as to carry no chance of misunderstanding of the feeling aroused on the part of the President over the U-53 incident. As a result of this warning, the U-53 withdrew from the American coast and started back to Germany. The German Government knows that a repetition of similar submarine exploits in American waters will call for positive action on the part of the United States.

Officials indicated today that the activities of the U-53 was only one of a series of incidents that caused President Wilson to draft his note to the belligerents. The real inspiration for the preparation of this communication, it was said, was information indicating that Germany was about to resume submarine warfare against merchant shipping with a reckless disregard for the pledge given to the United States. President Wilson thought, it was said, that a resumption of such methods would cause a break in relations between Germany and the United States and might drag this Government into the war. The President felt that it was necessary for him to take some positive step to prevent such an outcome, and he therefore decided to draft a communication to the belligerent nations pointing out the deep interest of the United States in the matter and showing how desirable it was from the standpoint of neutrals that the war should be brought to an end.

Washington dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES have explained why the President's communication was not forwarded sooner. The main reason for delay was that no favorable opportunity was afforded. British statesmen had indicated clearly that a peace move on the part of any neutral nations would be offensive to the Entente, and many hints had come to this Government from Entente capitals emphasizing the British attitude. The note was finally sent, because the President decided that to wait longer might find the door to peace closed.

Hope in Neutral Circles.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Neutral diplomatic quarters regarded Germany's reply to the President's note as a step toward peace, and rather leaned to the view that Germany might follow it with a confidential communication of some sort outlining her terms.

The view of the Entente Ally embassies, frankly expressed, was that the note was not an answer to President Wilson's communication, but rather a document for circulation in Germany and in neutral countries with the object of molding opinion to place the responsibility for continuing the war on the Entente.

Among the Germanic diplomats the only view expressed was one of surprise that the reply had preceded receipt of the Entente's response to Germany's original peace proposal of Dec. 12.

It was everywhere agreed that the principal sticking point was the lack of a definite statement of terms. However, it is not beyond the realm of diplomacy, it is said, to find a way to bridge that difficulty, and Germany's failure is not regarded as a block to the negotiations, although it makes them exceedingly difficult.

Germany's declaration that she regards the work of securing the world against future wars as a work to be taken up after the present conflict is ended was regarded with a diversity of opinion. Officials who turned back and compared the statement with the phrases of President Wilson's note did not find the two out of harmony, nor in disagreement with the President's public utterances on a world league to preserve peace. Yet there was an indefinable opinion abroad in official quarters that the ending of the war and the safeguarding of peace of the future were a joint problem so inseparable that one depended on the other.

Those taking this view referred to Premier Lloyd George's declaration that the Allies would consider it possible to enter a conference only if Germany would first openly offer "reparation, restitution, and guarantees."

The German reply is regarded as not only failing to do this, but its suggestion that the work be left for the future, it is feared, may raise a difficult obstacle for the allied statesmen to surmount with their own people, to whom only an absolutely durable peace has been held out as one of the main justifications of the war.

Unpopular as such a concession might be in the Entente countries, the very enormity of the subject, viewed in the cold light of diplomacy, is regarded here as sufficient to require a separate conference, but one which might properly be intertwined with the peace meeting. One suggestion is that the conference might bind the belligerents in a solemn declaration and pledge to carry out reorganization of the international balance, and leave the actual details such as demobilization, limitation of armament, military budgets, and the like for a separate conference untrammeled by the difficulties sure to surround the first meeting. The difficulties which nearly broke up the first Hague Peace Conference were recalled today as an indication of what would confront the delegates.

Germany's proposal for "an immediate meeting of delegates at a neutral place" is received as admittedly much more specific than the original proposal to "enter forthwith into peace negotiations," and to go even further than President Wilson's suggestion that "soundings be taken." This alone is singled out by those who regard the reply as a step toward peace, despite the repeated declarations of allied statesmen that it was impossible without a statement of Germany's terms. They expect these two positions, apparently far apart, to be reconciled by the art of diplomacy.

How far the United States can or will be concerned in that can only be decided by President Wilson. Officials assume that Germany expects the United States to inform her enemies of her reply.

Await Entente Reply.

Two features of the note beclouded the situation and caused some concern among the officials here. The first was the giving out of the text in Berlin before it had opportunity to reach Washington, and the other was the connection of the reply with the original German peace proposal. President Wilson went to great pains in his note to disavow any association or influence with this proposal, and the association in the German reply was somewhat disquieting to officials, who foresee the necessity of probably reiterating the position of this Government.

Pending receipt of the official text, attention turns to the reply of the Entente Governments. At their embassies here the view prevails that their answer, while expressing sympathetic regard for the President's purposes and ideals, will decline to negotiate on the status quo. The Entente reply to the German proposals is expected to be couched in the sharpest language, probably taking opportunity to lay stress on the moral questions to which their statesmen have devoted much attention in public utterances.

LONDON DOUBTS OUR ENFORCING PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

American opinion is ill-informed as to the ends for which the Allies are fighting, it is due in a great measure to neglect on the part of the Allies to impart information by methods more immediately applicable to public instruction than those of diplomacy. He says:

"The whole machinery of our intercourse with the United States cries aloud for repairs, alterations, and additions. The blockade, the blacklist, the censorship, &c.—in all these controversies we have the right on our side. The trouble is that we have relied too much upon pure diplomacy and its trappings to make our case. We have argued too much and explained too little.

"Our notes, excellent as they have been, have tended to be legal bricks rather than explanations calculated to appeal to a democracy to whom international law is a closed book and which is traditionally suspicious of diplomacy in general and of British diplomacy in particular and whose suspicions must be cured before the Senate will consent to a realization of the President's project of American participation in a League to Enforce Peace.

"We have allowed an unimaginative officialdom to make too many mistakes of the pinprick variety, with the result that the idea that we are 'unreasonable' is far stronger here than it ought to be, so strong, in fact, as to give such persons as Bertrand Russell and Charles Trevelyan altogether too favorable and too influential an audience for their now chronic complaints that the British public and British political opinion would be revealed as strongly pacifist, were it not for the press and Parliamentary censorship."

For the sake of a clear understanding of the situation, which, "if misunderstood, is fraught with considerable dangers to Anglo-American relations," the correspondent emphasizes the point that the President's intention is in no way to play the German game and that now as always he is absolutely neutral.

The Times, commenting editorially on this point, accepts it as the truth. "But, unfortunately," it adds, "the issue of the note immediately after the German 'peace offers' does play the German game, as it is recognized all over Europe. The puzzle is how the President, with his experience of affairs and his exceptional means of information, can ever have deluded himself into the supposition that such an act at such a time would not play that game."

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial, says:

"The way in which Wilson's essay in 'neutrality of thought' has been received by this country and its allies has given rise, it appears, to astonishment and pain in some quarters in the United States. We have all, we are told, completely misunderstood the American note. The line of representation, which seemed wounding to us, was really not so, it was only correct diplomacy.

"If that description can be applied to a document which produces a wrong and painful impression upon the minds of all those to whom it is addressed, the difference between diplomacy and the ordinary method of conveying one's ideas must be even greater than had been supposed. Seriously, when one statesman makes a long communication in writing, and when that communication is misunderstood by the entire public mind of the several civilized nations receiving it, the fault cannot be said to lie with the addressees.

"'You work on paper,' observed Catherine of Russia once to a French author. 'I work on the skins of men, and they are ticklish.'"

Long Delay in Allied Answer Likely.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.—Germany's reply to President Wilson on the peace question is printed with great prominence in the second editions of this morning's papers. The only present indication of its reception here is furnished by The Daily Mail's headline, "German Peace Dodge," and an introductory note, in which The Mail says:

"If President Wilson meant, as recent American comment contends, that his note should force Germany to state her terms, Germany has countered with this proposal so that she can evade an explicit answer."

It is a coincidence that Great Britain's invitation to the Dominion Premiers to attend a war conference not later than February to consider questions affecting the prosecution of the war forms the main feature of the morning papers. As it is apparent that no important decision affecting the conditions under which the war can be terminated by the Allies is likely to be taken until the conference, it may be assumed, apart from any other considerations, that Germany's suggestion for an immediate exchange of views will not probably materialize.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the imperial conference, says:

"The Allies are very far from committing the mistake of not considering among themselves the conditions of peace, for which they propose to obtain the only effectual guarantee. These deliberations are not of a kind to be concluded in haste. We have not willed to have premature peace, and we do not mean to have it. Our enemies have willed such a peace and are making every possible effort to force one as the only alternative to final defeat. They have failed to disarm any of their intended victims by military means; certainly they will not do so by the exercise of diplomacy."

SAYS BRITISH KEEP AMERICA IN DARK

New Yorker Writing to London Times Urges Need of Allied Publicity Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Major Eric Fisher Wood, writing as an American to The London Times, urges the need of more effective British publicity in the United States. Among other things he says:

"Whatever may be the outcome of Wilson's peace proposals a time will eventually arrive when tremendous pressure will be brought to bear by America in favor of peace on the basis of German victory, unless a vigorous system of British publicity is organized to combat the extensive and shrewdly managed German propaganda into whose clutch the United States is falling.

"America's failure to indorse Great Britain's course, the political defeat of pro-ally Colonel Roosevelt, the anti-British campaign of the Hearst newspapers, the Warburg outburst, the Schiff-Speyer intrigues, and a score of similar occurrences, favorable to Germany, would all have been impossible had America appreciated Great Britain's ideals and actions in the present war.

"It is no exaggeration to say that 90 per cent. of our American citizens have no adequate conception of what Great Britain is fighting for, nor any appreciation of the splendid part she is playing both on sea and land. From the Atlantic to the Pacific Americans ask the German-taught question 'What is England doing, besides making France fight for her, and what business of ours is it, anyway?'

"What other result did Great Britain expect from her policy of discouraging American correspondents and limiting their publicity to official communiqués? Far from encouraging American authors the British authorities meet them with hindrances and suspicions, and although offering no substitute, deny them the opportunity to manufacture pro-British publicity.

"The British authorities have scarcely deigned to pay attention to American publicity. What little news has been reluctantly allowed to filter through has been altogether unsuited in source and substance for American consumption. It has been coldly official, possessed of no human or ethical appeal. It has been impersonal and it sometimes tampered with or suppressed the truth."

The writer points as a contrast to the propaganda carried on in the United States by Germany.

"She began" he says, "by categorically telling the American people what they were to believe. Ready-made news was crammed down their throats and Dr. Dernberg was sent to America to superintend the cramming. His failure was 'kolossal,' but Germany learned from his mistakes, and she not only recalled and repudiated him but thenceforth under the guidance of that expert in American phychology, Count von Bernstorff, she has used highly effective indirect methods."

Major Wood suggests that Great Britain should follow the lead of France, whose publicity has been written to a great extent by American soldiers in the French army, and, he says, in consequence of France's shrewdly managed publicity, American is wholeheartedly pro-French. He concludes:

"It is the testimony of the participant, and above all the American participant, which is most effective. If we Americans are to begin to appreciate that Great Britain's battle is our battle, we must be allowed to know that 50,000 of our young men are fighting in the English and Canadian armies and sharing the aims and ideals, sufferings and privations of these armies. They are so many American indorsements of Great Britain, yet their presence is unknown in the United States. I myself learned of it only two months ago on a chance visit to Canada."

Eric Fisher Wood is a Major in the recently organized Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army. His principal experience has been in the diplomatic service. After graduation at Yale in 1911 he attended the Columbia School of Architecture and then the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, where he was studying when the war began.

He was appointed Special Attaché on the staff of Ambassador Herrick in the early weeks of the war, and was put in charge of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians interned in France. Later in the year he resigned, and served several months in the American Ambulance and in the following year acted as a dispatch carrier between American Embassies and Legations in Europe. He is the author of two books, "The Notebook of an Attaché" and "The Writing on the Wall," besides a number of magazine articles. Mr. Wood is the son of Dr. William B. Wood of New York, and is 27 years old.

SAYS WILSON HINTS AT WAR ON ALLIES

Dr. Dernburg Puts That Construction on the President's Peace Note.

PRAISES WASHINGTON STEP

He Asserts That Germany's Aims and Our Aims Are Entirely in Accord.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Under the title "Peace Chimes," the Tageblatt prints a long article by Bernhard Dernburg praises Wilson's step. Dr. Dernburg says:

"On this Christmas Day when perhaps more fervent than for 100 years and by more lips than ever before the message 'Peace on earth, good will to men' is being murmured, a further ray of hope has fallen into the hearts of all through the note of the President of the United States. This document, which is couched in terms whose uprightness nobody can doubt echoes the great yearning of mankind, merits minute study.

"Although in outward form the note assumes the mere suggestion of peace negotiation and expresses itself cautiously and with tactical consideration, it nonetheless really goes much further and virtually proclaims an intervention, provided the war should continue. Against whom could the United States be itself necessitated to concert measures to protect her interests?

"Obviously against those who frivolously or in bad faith or in the prosecution of a purely prestige policy they remain deaf to the President's wishes. These are in advance brand-marked as culprits and disturbers of the peace. The President received sufficiently the fargoing powers at the last Congress session to enable him to formulate necessary measures decidedly uncomfortable for those concerned.

"Already the loan requirements of the Entente have been blocked and an embargo on exports tending to prolong the war by arms, war ammunition, war material, clothing or food will be all the easier to put in force in view of the high cost of living in the United States. Whether the positive war aims formulated by Wilson, namely, agreements regarding independence, territorial integrity, political and economic freedom prevail in an equal degree among all nations one may today still doubt, but from the utterances of our leading statesmen one may safely conclude that the war aims of the Central Powers are the closest approximation to President Wilson's demands.

"We have never proclaimed as war aims, as have our French neighbors, for instance, the tearing away of whole provinces from our enemies, and we ave never committed ourselves to such aims as the Entente set up at the Paris conference for throttling the economic liberty of Germany and its allies. We have demanded no intrfernc with political indpendence such as is advanced particularly by England under the trademark "destruction of militarism." For this reason the clamor on the part of the English press is perfectly obvious. President Wilson's Christmas message has crossed the English calculations, and it is apparent that a change in attitude has come over the President and the leading men of America, which in time was bound to come.

"One will have torecognize the worth of England's protestations. The door to understanding with our enemies is still open. English war aims are phrases with double bottoms. For England restitution means the return of Belgium which the Chancellor has never declared to be an object of annexation. Further, the restitution of occupied France, but not presumably the destruction of independent Poland. Logically, the English must also mean the return of the German colonies, including Kiao-Chou, the return of confiscated German ships, etc.

"By reparation, the English mean help for rebuilding Belgium, but logically they will also mean full reparation for destroyed German property in English hands, reparation for the breaking of the Niger agreement, of the neutrality of the Congo.

"Guarantees presumably means international agreements, but may also mean something else. One sees that, according to the state of things, Lloyd George will still be in the right with his demands, and this assurance is all the more justified the more the fog with which he surrounds his opinion.

"We must, however, by no means assume that the status quo ante, which Wilson apparently has in mind can form basis for peace. The future Constitution of Poland has not yet been settled. Whether one will exchange Courland for Moldavia remains another question and so on. But all these are matters about which one can negotiate and over which one will negotiate, and they are questions, too, about which one ought to be able to reach agreements. The main goal is peace, an honorable, permanent peace, assuring equal rights of every nation and further permanent agreements for the maintenance of world peace. For all these reasons we have felt justified in heading the discussion 'Peace chimes.'

"I cannot do better than by concluding with President Wilson's own closing words. This, too, must be the feeling of all responsible statesmen, and the President has through this honest and human speaking out rendered a great service to the future development of humanity. We sincerely hope he has not rung the peace chimes in vain."

NORWAY EAGER FOR PEACE.

Storthing's President Says Whole Neutral World Hails the Idea.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen today, says that Dr. Mowinckel, President of the Norwegian Storthing, in an interview on his country's attitude concerning peace discussions, said that Norway, in common with the whole neutral world, had greeted the idea of peace "as one greets the dawn of day after a stormy night."

"Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's latest utterances, so far as they referred to the future relations between nations," Dr. Mowinckel added, "were similar to the statements in that respect made by President Wilson and Viscount Grey, the former British Foreign Minister, and I therefore hope that the possibility of finding a common basis for negotiations is not far distant."

From the recent speech of David Lloyd George, M. Mowinckel said that he gained the impression that the reply of the Entente Allies did not exclude further peace discussions.

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RUSSIA REFUSES WILSON'S REQUEST

Her Reply to be the Same as to Germany, Foreign Minister Pokrovski Asserts.

NO PEACE BEFORE VICTORY

Says Allies Will Reiterate to President Their Determination to Win Europe's Safety.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Pokrovski, invited the representatives of the press at Petrograd yesterday to an interview, at which he outlined his program and his ideas in regard to the present political situation. Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that in general this Ministerial declaration, which seems to have been meant to take the place of the usual speech before Parliament, consisted of a few clear propositions:

First.—There has been no change in the relations between Russia and her allies.

Second.—The Minister declared with firm assurance that after the war the military alliance of France, England, and Russia would be consolidated in a close economic union.

Third.—The war will be continued, according to this declaration, until a decisive victory has been won.

Peace Proposals and Greece.

M. Pokrovski then discussed the three great questions of the day—the German peace proposal, President Wilson's note, and the attitude of Greece. After recalling the recent Duma declarations in regard to the German peace note, M. Pokrovski passed to the action of President Wilson, saying Russia appreciated highly the good-will and the lofty, humane motives of the President's note, but he declared it could alter in no way the political situation created by "the false and hypocritical moves of the Berlin Government."

As the note coincided with the German proposals, he said, the ideas of the Russian Government in regard to Mr. Wilson's action were almost analogous with those which had been set forth by the Russian press; that is to say, the Government's attitude in regard to both questions was one of complete refusal. Nevertheless, the Allied Governments would reply with all possible fullness. They would reiterate, M. Pokrovski said, that they would continue the war until the ravaged territories had been restored and until there had been created a state of affairs in which the existence of small nations would be assured and in which a new worldwide conflagration would be impossible.

Speaking of Greece, M. Pokrovski reasserted that the Entente Powers would not tolerate for a moment any attitude on the part of that country that would affect their military interests seriously. He said measures already had been taken and that others of a military nature shortly would be carried out which would put an end once for all to Greek vacillation.

Commenting on the declaration of the Foreign Minister, the Novoe Vremya of Petrograd says it is very opportune and gives a faithful idea of the reply of the Allies to Germany and the United States.

Aims Behind the Russian Answer.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24, via London, Dec. 26; Delayed.)—Discussing the forthcoming reply to the peace proposals, the Rech says:

"The official reply cannot state that the Entente Allies aim to bring the Turkish Empire to an end in order to remove forever German aims of world dominion, or that the Allies will demand reorganization of Austria-Hungary in order to make impossible the fulfillment of German ideas regarding Central Europe, which form the first step of the German program for world power. Diplomacy cannot suggest these terms until the Allies have laid the firm foundation for success of their present military tasks. But by saying less, diplomacy would acknowledge a result of the war unsuccessful for the Allies.

"Italy has not occupied Trieste; France has not created a firm frontier along the Rhine; England has not destroyed the German fleet, nor have the Allies, as a whole, succeeded in crippling the German land forces; and therefore there are no guarantees for the future in national relations which will free the world from the oppression of militarism."

The Rech says that, even if Germany should make the unexpected concession of relinquishing territorial gains and restoring ante bellum conditions, the aims of the Allies would not be fulfilled, and that the only terms acceptable to Russia would be those dictated by herself and her allies.

RUSSIANS PERPLEXED BY WILSON'S NOTE

Their Version of Text Contains References to Fulfillment of Campaign Promises.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Petrograd correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle wires his paper, under date of Dec. 25, as follows:

"It is difficult yet to give a reasoned statement of the Russian attitude toward President Wilson's note. The first confused impression is only now beginning to yield to a somewhat clearer estimate. The confusion is partly due to the circumstances of the publication of the note. On Saturday some of the papers published foreign comments on the proposal, as to which no details were given. Yesterday a paraphrase of the note was published by an official news agency, and the full text only appeared today.

"It has been impossible therefore for the Russian public to make a clear distinction between the three elements of the American intervention, namely, the fact itself, its circumstances, and its wording. The general attitude, it should be stated at once, is negative, but there are slight differences of sentiment, according as emphasis is laid on one or another of the elements.

"The circumstances of the American intervention arouse considerable perplexity. There is a strong disposition to assume that President Wilson's object was to keep the ball of peace discussion rolling after the categorical rejection of the German proposals by the Entente powers had threatened sharply to check further debate. It is true Mr. Wilson explains in that portion of his note, addressed specially to the Central powers that his action is the result of promises made during the Presidential electoral campaign, but this explanation is regarded as insufficient, because the President might have chosen a moment other than that immediately following the public rejection of the German proposals.

"Then, again, the phrasing of the American note, though formally correct, is considered by no means happy. The statement that the objects of both sides are identical aroused surprise, not unmingled with resentment, and the most favorable explanation is that this is a novel form of diplomatic politeness calculated to placate German susceptibilities.

"The Novoe Vremya complains that the note constitutes a direct support of Germany and describes with some bitterness the gradual collapse of the American protest against the submarine campaign. The wording of the note, it says, suggests that Mr. Wilson is an inhabitant of another planet who has suddenly dropped down into a strange world of whose language and habits of thought he has no conception. The paper urges a categorical refusal, so does M. Miliukoff's organ, the Rech, which indicates an impassable gulf existing between the concrete aims of the Entente and those of the Central Powers. The Bourse Gazette is a little more conciliatory. It praises President Wilson's humane intentions and leaves a loophole for further discussion.

"Members of the Legislature express various opinions. M. Miliukoff stands for categorical rejection. The view that the note demands most careful consideration and should not be summarily rejected is held by such members of the Council of the Empire as War Minister Fermer, M. Polivanoff, and Count Olsufieff.

"Apart from the circumstances and phrasing of the note, the mere fact of intervention arouses interesting speculation—why, for instance, should a man of Mr. Wilson's known character take action apparently directly calculated to support German intrigue? A curious mixture of moral and material motives is suggested.

"Some Russian public men are inclined to attribute it to powerful influences in Wall Street, others taking their stand on very curious rumors now circulating here which suggest the whole of Mr. Wilson's offer, including the phrasing, to which the Entente Powers rightly take such strong objection, is a well-meant attempt to gild a very bitter pill Germany knows she will be compelled to swallow. In other words, that Mr. Wilson, with the approval and possibly with the connivance of Germany, is preparing the way for the inevitable acceptance by the Central Powers of the Allies' terms of peace. I am bound to add, however, that the more responsible politicians here are not disposed to credit this optimistic explanation."

PARIS SEES BERLIN PRESSING NEUTRALS

Continued from Page 1.

is, shortly after the American Presidential election. This confirms and gives decision to the President's declaration that he long had it in mind to offer his suggestion to the combatants. The prolonged character of the period of incubation makes it all the more perplexing that the note, now that it has appeared, gives rise to different and conflicting interpretations in so many quarters.

"It would not be easy in the recent history of diplomacy to discover a state paper issued by any great power which proved so exceedingly difficult of plain interpretation. Wilson seems to complain of the vagueness of the general statements made by the belligerents, but surely there must be a lamentable lack in his own note of that concrete information which he craves or it would not be patient of such divergent constructions. His first duty to his fellow-citizens as well as to combatants and to the other neutrals would seem to be that he should make his meaning less obscure. Unless and until he does so the Allies must put upon it what seems to them the natural interpretation, and the character of that interpretation may easily be inferred from Bonar Law's remarks the other night."

HUNGARY'S CAPITAL LONGS FOR PEACE

Intense Popular Feeling Shown —One Report Says Emperor May Make Separate Offer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Budapest, Dec. 16, says:

"Since the peace offer was made King Charles has been in constant consultation with his advisers. He saw Count Tisza twice. Count Berchtold is almost always in attendance, and, as is well known, he has great influence with the Emperor, who considers him the most able diplomatist o the monarchy.

"Among the many and most difficult problems confronting the Emperor are grave internal conditions, the burning question of man power, and the everlasting political crisis in Austria.

"In all these super-tasks the question of peace seems to occupy first place in the best minds of the monarchy at present. Everybody feels that unless the peace movement is successful the coming military efforts, as well as the sacrifices demanded of the people, will far overtax their strength and resources and will place the burden on the nation, especially as regards Hungary, which it is unable to bear, and that a collapse will be inevitable.

"The newspapers are not allowed, although they have tried, to say how and why the people long so anxiously for peace. Today almost every one of the morning papers appeared with the first pages blank, the leading articles having been censored out entirely. But they were permitted to describe the scenes and conversations, and these are quite adequate to reveal what the people feel and what they expect.

"It was a common thing a few days ago when the newspapers announced that a peace offer was made to see people kiss each other in the cafés, while elderly shopkeepers and merchants broke into tears, sang songs on streets, and offered prayers of thanks. They behaved like children of pure happiness in the hope that their tortures were about coming to an end.

"This being the general sentiment of the people, one may imagine that the responsible authorities are doing their best to promote the idea, and trying their utmost lest the people should be disappointed in their hopes, for if they should be very few of the present men in authority could remain in their posts.

"It is inconceivable what these people would do if they were to be deceived in their hopes. They are sanguine by nature and easily become enthusiastic, but are just as easily embittered, and desperate acts lie just as close to their sentiments as kissing on the streets in moments of emotion.

"Hidden stocks of foodstuffs and soap have suddenly appeared on the market, and everything shows a tendency towards improvement, as if peace were just a question of a day or two. The most curious thing of all is that in spite of hourly reports of the unfavorable reception of the offer in the different Entente countries the tendency to believe in peace is firm, and has remained so since Tuesday last.

"In financial circles this is attributed to the news from Vienna, where there is a tendency to believe that the new Emperor has firmly decided to carry the scheme through at whatever cost and that he will not drop it, even if a refusal should be the answer of the Entente Powers to the peace note. They say that in that case he will repeat the offer with or without Germany, giving more elaborate terms, such terms, in fact, as would insure a favorable reception of the offer."

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PLUTO WATER AMERICA'S PHYSIC

DESTROYERS IN BATTLE IN OTRANTO STRAIT

Italian Warships Attack Austrian Vessels Returning from Raid on Allied Patrol Ships.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Two Allied patrol boats were sunk and four other Allied warships were damaged in the recent naval engagement in the Strait of Otranto, the Austrian Admiralty announces. Two Austrian destroyers were hit. The Austrian announcement follows:

On the night of Dec. 22-23 four Austro-Hungarain destroyers made a raid in the Otranto Strait and after an engagement sank two armed patrol boats. On their way back at least six hostile destroyers of greater size and speed, evidently of the Indomito class, blocked their way. A violent combat with guns ensued. One hostile destroyer was set on fire and three others were hit several times at short range. The enemy's sea forces, among which was one vessel of a more powerful and unknown type, were routed.

One of our destroyers was hit twice in the funnel and another was hit in the superstructure. One man was killed. There were no wounded.

TO GO SLOW IN PERSIA.

Russia Organizing New Force of 11,000 to Gain Control.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Information reached here today from Teheran, the capital of Persia, that Russia had decided not to force matters with that country, but to gain control there through slow processes designed to inspire less hostility than harsher measures.

As another step in the military control of Northern Persia, Russia has determined to form a force of Cossaks numbering 11,000 men under the command of twenty-nine Russian officers who have already been sent as organizers.

SAYS PEACE NOW MEANS BONDAGE

Henderson of British War Council Fires French Socialists by His Appeal.

SEES CRISIS APPROACHING

Predicts the Severest Test of Democratic Ideals in the Next Few Months.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—In addresses at the National Congress of the French Socialist Party Arthur Henderson, a member of the British War Council, and G. H. Roberts, member of the British Parliament, both affirmed, amid enthusiastic cheers, that the war must be fought out until full guarantees had been obtained for a lasting peace.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Henderson, "we have now reached the most dangerous and difficult period of the war. During the next few months the democracies of England and France are going to be tested as never before. Do not misunderstand me. I do not mean that the stress and strain of fighting in the field will be more severe, although I do not ignore such a possibility. But the danger is of entirely a different character.

"Our stupendous losses, our unprecedented sacrifices, our horror of war, our love of peace, may lead us to mortgage the future. With such awful experiences we are apt to forgot the great moral, eternal principles and ideals for which we entered the struggle. We are not only fighting a negative action against material forces which are highly organized, but we are engaged in a great spiritual conflict upon the result of which depend all our great ideals. If we enter into negotiations now we do so when Germany is not repentant for her wrongdoing and is glorifying in the success of her military efforts, in fact, in the victory of German imperialism. In my opinion, if France and ourselves were to enter into negotiations under existing conditions, with such a spirit, we should be nations in bondage. Nothing less than that is the price which our enemy would exact for peace today.

"I cannot tell you how many months and what sacrifices stand between us and victory. But I can tell you what will be the rewards of victory if we are true to ourselves. We shall have asserted the rights of nations, large or small, to live their own lives undisturbed by the ambitions of powerful neighbors. We shall have exacted such reparation for wrongs done them by this war as will be a warning to aggressors for all time to come. We shall have laid the foundations of that league of nations, beginning with those who have fought and suffered at our side, which will deliver Europe and the world from the terror of war.

"We hate war. It is brutal, the negation of everything for which we stand. Therefore we must prevent its recurrence so far as is in our power. We desire to see the democracies of the world free to progress to their highest ideals. To accomplish this we must staond together for the destruction of militarism, the vindication of national right and liberty, the punishment of national wrong. Be the nations large or small, they must be free."

Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist leader, said:

"Our comrades who have remained in invaded Belgium endure German dominion with admirable firmness. Nothing but encouragement reaches us from them. So that it would seem that the persons most hostile to war are those furthest from it."

M. Vandervelde also declared that the struggle must be carried on until Belgium and Serbia were delivered and "Caesarism is laid low."

WILSON NOT TO FIGHT TO ENFORCE PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

smaller and weaker nations to the south of its territory. A league to insure peace would not permit European natons to send fleets and armies to the American hemisphere for the purpose of preventing wars between two Latin-American countries.

In the authoritative quarter mentioned, it was said this evening, that the Monroe Doctrine would still be maintained by the United States and the entrance of this Government into a league to insure peace through force of solemn agreement and moral suasion would give no ground for the charge that this nation had departed from its traditional policy of avoiding "entangling foreign alliances."

It has not been alleged that the adherence of the United States to The Hague treaties and the co-operation of this Government with European Governments in sending armed forces into China to suppress the Boxer uprising brought the United States into an alliance with foreign powers. No further advance in the direction of a foreign alliance, it is stated, would be made by the United States if it joined a world combination to keep nations at peace through peaceful means.

This Government is now making arrangements with certain Latin-American nations by which they will discharge their obligations to Europe, and thus avoid danger of European reprisals that will threaten the continuance of the Monroe Doctrine. It is believed here that these arrangements will be the best insurance against future wars between the smaller nations of the Western Hemisphere and at the same time obviate temptation to non-American powers to gain a foothold on this side of the Atlantic.

Representative John J. Rogers of Massachusetts, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, sent a letter today to Secretary Lansing protesting against "discarding Washington's advice against 'entangling alliances,'" and asking the Secretary if "the Administration believed it had the power to commit the United States to membership in an armed international league to enforce peace without the consent of Congress." He stressed particularly the possibility that such an agreement might force the United States to arbitrate the question of the admission of Japanese and Chinese laborers.

"In a statement given to the press on Saturday last," he wrote, "and described as 'official,' the view is set forth that the President has the power to commit this country to the abandonment of our historic policy of isolation from entangling alliances without asking the consent of any one, even of the Senate. The statement further indicates, however, that the President's present plans contemplate treaty alliances with foreign nations, and that these treaties would require the consent of the Senate. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, I beg to propound to you the following query: Does the Administration hold that by treaty or otherwise without the consent of the Congress it has the power to commit the United States to membership in an armed international league to enforce peace?

Mr. Rogers holds that the Administration, "apparently without realization," has made an epoch-making announcement, the purpose of which is "to sweep away the foundation upon which American international relations rest" and perhaps "to open the nation's ports to the admission of millions of Oriental laborers."

SEES PERIL IN PLAN FOR A PEACE LEAGUE

It Is a "Dangerous Proposal," Says S. T. Dutton, Who Calls the Issue Momentous.

Samuel T. Dutton, who was a member of the International Commission to Investigate Causes of the Balkan Wars, in a statement made public last night said that the American people would never permit the Federal Government to become signatory to a compact with European and Asiatic powers whereby the United States was bound to place its army and navy at the disposal of the other members of such a coalition should they desire to make war on one of their number who broke its agreement with the rest. Assailing the proposed league to enforce peace Mr. Dutton said in part:

"The issue suddenly raised before the American people is nothing less than momentous. In plain and unvarnished terms it presents itself thus: Shall the United States become signatory to a compact with an undertermined number of European and Asiatic powers whereby the United States would be compelled to use its army and navy jointly with them in such coalition, in any part of the world, in case any member of the coalition breaks its word and commits an act of war without submitting its real or supposed grievance to impartial inquiry?

"There can be no question as to the answer which the people of this country will give to such a dangerous proposal. They will never permit the Government at Washington to enmesh this country in the shifting, uncertain, explosive affairs of the Old World. They will refuse to abandon the Monroe Doctrine; they will refuse to abandon their complete political detachment from incessant quarrels of conflicting Governments across the seas—a detachment from entangling alliances which is today even more important for us to preserve than it was at the time when, with prophetic vision, Washington solemnly warned his fellow-countrymen not to abandon it. In this detachment, in this national independence from the surface proceedings, as well as from the concealed underlying purposes, of European chancelleries, we have found the basis of American civilization and liberty. We are not ready to throw it on the scrap heap.

"If by any possibility the United States should enter such a coalition as a league to enforce peace, we could not hope to control the coalition by our single vote; in other words, the foreign States in that coalition would control us, and they would decide when and where the United States should go to war against some recalcitrant member of the league. We have not yet arrived at a point where we will permit England, or Germany, or France, or Russia, or Japan, or Siam, or any other nation, larger or smaller, to decide questions of war for us.

"According to our Constitution, the American Congress alone has power to declare war; without amending the Constitution, that power cannot be conferred upon a council of foreign Governments. The individual in public life, the Federal Administration, or the political party seriously suggesting such an amazing proceeding would quickly go to pieces on the rocks of outraged public opinion, especially when the public realizes that if we agree to throw our armed forces into Europe or Asia on vote of the coalition we could not prevent European or Asiatic armies and navies from coming to the Western Hemisphere in order to restore law and order under corresponding conditions. The United States is not ready as yet, and never will be ready, to abandon the Monroe Doctrine.

"From the dawn of history one coalition after another has been formed by European and Asiatic powers. In no case have these coalitions survived longer than a comparatively few years. These leagues to enforce peace have invariably failed. When the present war ends, the time will be at hand to try the only experiment in world affairs which has not been tried, and which seems eminently practicable—the establishment of an international court, a World Court, modeled after the Supreme Court at Washington, whose decisions will be supported and carried out by the single greatest force in existence—the sheer force of public opinion. A large number of men and women, in all walks of life, and from many sections of the country, already are quietly working in this direction through a voluntary organization called the World's Court League.

"From indications received in the last few days, I am convinced that a wave of distrust has developed throughout the nation over the proposal that the United States enter a coalition to enforce peace by use of its military and naval power. The wave will inevitably increase as the people see more clearly the possibilities involved and realize their portentous character—the sinister dangers lying in them."

The World's Court League was formed in November, 1915. The purpose of the league, as defined in its application for incorporation, is to advocate the establishment of a Supreme Court of the world for the judicial settlement of all international differences without resorting to arms.

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VIEWS OF THE CITY PRESS.

Germany Completely Evades the Issue, The World Declares.

From The New York World.

Germany's answer to President Wilson's note completely evades the issue. The President requested from each of the belligerents a definite statement of the objects of the war and the terms upon which it would consider peace. Germany replies by proposing an immediate conference "of delegates of the belligerent States at a neutral place," knowing that this proposal had already been emphatically rejected by the Entente Governments.

The President did not ask for a peace conference. He recognized the fact that a conference at this time was impossible, but expressed the hope that "an interchange of views would clear the way at least for a conference." Germany refuses all interchange of views and returns to the text of the note of Dec. 12, which contained the proposal of the Teutonic Powers "to enter forthwith into peace negotiations."

In the light of Germany's reply to the President, it is impossible to believe that there was either honesty or sincerity of purpose back of the original peace proposal. It is plain enough now that the President's action stripped off the German mask, and that the whole proceeding was a game invented in Berlin for the propitiation of neutrals and for the further bedevilment of German public opinion.

Refrains from Specifying.

From The Sun.

In a polite way the German Government refrains from disclosing to President Wilson its idea of the terms upon which peace might be had; and in lieu of specifications it proposes an immediate conference of belligerents. The attitude of the Allies concerning such a proposition has already been made sufficiently apparent. They might consider terms definitely stated; they do not seem ready to go into conference with Germany at this stage of the war.

In a polite way Germany expresses her willingness to join the United States, at some date after the termination of the present hostilities, in "the exalted task" of preventing future wars by the league process.

Germany, of course, does not mention the Monroe Doctrine. It is left to the imagination whether her proposal includes co-operation in the prevention of wars in Mexico.

"Turned to German Ends."

From The Tribune.

If there was any doubt in any one's mind as to who would benefit by Mr. Wilson's peace gesture, it should be abolished now. Coolly, skilfully, completely, the Germans, in their response to Mr. Wilson's note, have turned that document to their own ends. The very promptness of their response shows their enthusiasm.

Mr. Wilson is now in the position of a man who has been subjected to blackmailing processes, and, having temporarily yielded, has a chance to escape. But will he seize the opportunity? If he does not, we must all of us look forward to seeing our country and our Government working in close co-operation with the Germans to procure that peace which the Germans either desire or profess to desire for their own purposes.

Predicts Confidential Message.

From the Staats-Zeitung.

The German answer to President Wilson's proposal for the discussion of peace proposals has followed promptly. It should be regarded as a further step on the right road. The circumstance that Ambassador Gerard was sent for by the Kaiser permits the conclusion to be drawn that further confidential disclosures will reach the President through him.

It was not to be expected that in a note whose text would undoubtedly receive publicity detailed indications could be given regarding concrete conditions of peace, the discussion of which must be reserved for a conference, participated in by representatives of all the belligerent nations. So the German note which is now at hand must amount to only a provisional agreement with the expressions of the President.

Noteworthy, in addition, is the unreserved agreement with the plan of the President that after the conclusion of the actual peace negotiations steps should be taken toward the prevention of future wars. Germany has taken up her position completely on the same ground as President Wilson, and promises her ready co-operation.

Shows Her Willingness.

From The German Herold.

One may be a genius, and yet the methods which this genius employed may become obsolete. The German statesmen have outgrown the diplomatic school of Bismarck, who always achieved his desired ends by "brutal frankness." This, indeed, in a time of crass perfidy, was very necessary.

So one can now observe with satisfaction that the German Government does not make the mistake of showing its cards in respect to the conditions of peace as long as the Allies do not declare themselves ready to make theirs known at the same time. Germany has made known her willingness to enter into negotiations for peace. That is sufficient for her own people and for more or less neutral foreign countries. It is now for the enemies of the Central Powers to declare that they agree with this in principle, or else to reject the offer of Germany and her allies. In the latter event, it will be evident what an exceptionally skillful move Germany's offer was, especially now that the President of the greatest "neutral" country, Wilson, has blown the same horn. Now let the Allies come and declare themselves. It is their move.

Germany will take care not to fall into a trap, or to let herself be committed to any established schedule of terms, before the other side has spoken.

TURK FORCES AT SUEZ DESTROYED BY BRITISH

1,350 Prisoners and 100,000 Rounds of Ammunition Taken—Porte's Positions Demolished.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Detailing the capture of the strong Turkish position at Maghdabah, twenty miles southeast of El Arish and ninety miles east of the Suez Canal, a British War Office announcement issued today says that virtually the entire Turkish force of about 2,000 men was destroyed. The text of the statement reads:

"The following probably are the final details regarding Maghdabah. The total captures were 1,350 prisoners, including forty-five officers, four mountain guns, three Krupp guns, a large number of rifles, 100,000 rounds of small ammunition, some gun ammunition, a number of horses and camels and telephone and other equipment.

"The total enemy engaged numbered 1,900 or 2,000, so practically the whole force was destroyed.

"Further south one of our mobile columns advanced through Mitla Pass, destroying the enemy defenses at the eastern end thereof. It burned his camps at Sunderheitman and at a point six miles further toward Nekel."

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statement issued at the Turkish Army Headquarters reporting operations on the Persian and Tigris fronts says:

"North of Hamadan Russian efforts to attack by surprise were repulsed with great Russian losses.

"On the Felahie front (on the Tigris River, below Kut-el-Amara) and in the positions to the south of Felahie artillery duels continue."

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PRINCE SEES LITTLE HOPE FOR PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

English attacking ardor. At the last of September General Gallwitz had told me that the artillery equilibrium was not quite yet restored on the Somme. I gathered today from the Field Marshal that this desirable state had been reached at last to his own satisfaction, and that should the Somme battle flare up again it might well be expected to take the normal course of all western offensives, with very slight local ground gains, if any, purchased only at a frightful cost.

When I spoke of the decisive factor of heavy artillery, mentioning the strong army I had seen both at the front and on the staff maps, the Crown Prince with one of those sudden feeling smiles characteristic of him, said quietly but decisively:

"If they attack again, we shall be ready for them, with artillery, too. It will cost the English Nation more to duplicate their gains than for nearly six months."

He intimated that they would not get far through him in the future at any price.

The Crown Prince spoke earnestly of the tragedy of the civilized nations of Europe tearing one another to pieces and indulging in such hideous mass murder as was exemplified on the Somme. In this connection he several times mentioned the losses of the English.

"At what do you estimate them?" I asked.

"That is very difficult to say. I am convinced, from the best information, that their losses have been much heavier than we had believed. That last list of 9,000 dead in The London Times can only be from the November fighting."

He remarked to his intelligence officer: "I should say that the English losses were around half a million." His intelligence officer agreed that the estimate was not excessive, but rather moderate, if anything. He went on:

"The English losses were very much heavier than ours. Particularly heavy were the losses of the Australians against our Guard. The Australians and Canadians, I suspect, did not know what they were being sent up against."

The remark was made that the result of the Somme battle was largely due to the individual superiority of the German soldier, even over the British Colonials, who had been consistently at the deadliest point of the offensive and had borne the brunt of the fighting as of the losses.

"The Australians are brave," said the Crown Prince. "There is no doubt of that. One must give them credit for it. They stormed again and again hopelessly and with the heaviest losses. But the better men won in the end. In addition the Australians and Canadians lacked their foemen's training, discipline and leadership, which, together with their individual superiority was decisive. Our guard fought and held against odds of three to one frequently. During the course of the Somme battle the foe outnumbered us more than three to one."

I asked whether his remark during the battle for Lille that the French could bain no real successes of strategical importance unless they broke clean through him for at least twenty-five kilometers (fifteen miles) still held good today for the same conditions.

"Yes, that still holds good today. In spite of the sacrifice of half a million lives and using up such vast quantities of ammunition as it is almost impossible to match, the English have reached no strategic goal. After six months' trying they have been unable to break through us on a broad front, and have not even made any tactical successes of importance on the outcome of the war to show for their losses."

Ready for Renewal of Attack.

Nevertheless, the Crown Prince made it clear that he really expected, and is prepared, for the English to resume their stubborn attack, although he was unwilling to commit himself as yet. Asked why the English had continued the offensive as long as they had, he thought they had probably realized some time ago the impossibility of breaking through the German Somme front, but their Somme offensive in its last operations was undoubtedly connected intimately with operations on the other fronts.

"They hoped to stop us in Rumania by continuing the Somme offensive," he said. "In this they failed in their first objective of breaking through our front."

The Crown Prince said the German armies felt that by holding on the Somme they had helped in gaining victories in Rumania. Again referring to the last desperate assaults of the English, the Crown Prince remarked:

"The airman Boelke also played a rôle in their last attacks—as we could learn from their wounded and prisoners. I do not like to say that the English could not have got their men to attack without forcing them. It is certainly a sign of weakness that they should have thought it necessary at all or even desirable."

The Field Marshal at headquarters asked where I was going next, and on replying that I was hurrying back to Berlin to see if the new-born peace dove there was still alive, he smiled politely and said in his democratic manner:

"I don't take much stock in it—not with the people who are now at the Entente helm. The politicians will find a way of throttling peace."

"If the English soldiers in the trenches had anything to say about it, do you think they would make peace more quickly than the statesmen?"

He replied: "If the politicians could only be brought to the front and shown how it really is on the Somme I should have more faith in the possibility of an early peace, but the politicians have a way of getting around facts and actual conditions, by which all are displeased. I hear that they will do so this time, too. There has been much noise, talk, and writing in the war. Take, for example, the discussions about 'democratic England.' We have in Germany a form of equal suffrage which they have not in England, and, before the coming of Lloyd George just now, the Government of England was absolutely in the hands of a little clique of the aristocracy."

Calls Germany Democratic.

The Crown Prince elaborated at some length his convictions that there was more democracy in Germany than in England, then he turned to peace. His intelligence officer reported having "interviewed" some English prisoners freshly brought in today, saying:

"According to prisoners' statements the news of Germany's peace offer spread like wildfire through the French trenches, and the English were told to be hopeful, that something would come of it. An English prisoner said that he only wished Lloyd George could be put in front of the English army, and if so there woulld be peace instead of sorrow."

"In the 'draftiest corner af the Somme front' they don't take much stock in prisoner' statements," Crown Prince Rupprecht said, adding: "Great reliance is to be placed on letters found on prisoners and wounded. From letters which have come into our hands in the last month there is undoubtedly a growing sentiment for peace in the English ranks. We must wait and see. We, too, are determined to fight on if necessary and as long as necessary."

The Bavarian Prince, at bay before Bapaume, crouching ready to spring at the French and English the moment they show renewed activity on the Somme, is practically much the same as the unbeatable guardian of that other way to Belgium, the defender of Lille, only a shade grayer, a pinch gaunter about the face and neck, looking a bit worn from overwork, but still an optimist. He has, however, gained in stature. He is a leader of armies, ripe with the experience of two years' meeting of offensives.

"I have had a good deal of practice in the field," he said. He smiled whimsically as if enjoying Falkenhayn's and Mackensen's campaign and longing to lead a great offensive army himself.

"How many offenses have there been?" he asked his intelligence officer.

"I have stopped counting them," that functionary remarked.

"Let's see. First there was the Champagne and Neuve Chapelle, then the May offensive in Artois. Then the Loos-Fromelles, and now the Somme," Prince Rupprecht remarked. He intimated that all previous offensives had been bagatelles to dispose of compared with his present task, that there was no comparison between the battle for Lille and the Somme, and that the end was by all means in sight.

The Prince's long and stubborn defensive of the roads leading to Belgium brought up the subject of the social and economic conditions resulting from the English blockade. He expressed astonishment that "America has been aroused over the treatment of Belgium, whereas poor, violated Greece is passed over in silence, "apart from the fact that the circumstances and conditions surrounding the deportations of Belgian workers as they have been represented in America are in no respect true to the facts."

Again referring to the Somme, he said:

"There is no breaking through here—not a chance."

GERMANS COMPLETE NEW SOMME DEFENSES

Berlin Says Six Months' Battle Is Ended—Artillery Busy During the Day.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The almost complete cessation of the fighting on the Somme front during the last four weeks has enabled the Germans to complete a new system of trenches along the whole front, says the military critic of the Oversees News Agency in an article today. He says, the great battle that began on July 1 may now be considered terminated and declares that the fact that the Germans are able to reconstruct their line means that all the efforts and losses of the five months' offensive by the Entente forces were in vain, as if it is desired to resume the attack it must be begun all over again as in the beginning.

As to the new defenses, the writer says they have been perfected to such a degree that even the foremost trenches are now protected by barbed wire, with the troops holding them occupying deep dugouts and having adequately protected communication trenches. Moreover, he asserts, the new defensive lines are stronger than those of July 1, "as behind the first line trenches, which were constructed under hostile artillery fire, are more than a dozen of the strongest sort of defensive lines which have been built absolutely without interference and with great care."

As a further sign of the exhaustion of the offensive the writer notes a let-up in the air activity by the Entente, although German squadrons had been carrying out raids towards the west.

Today's Army Headquarters statement regarding operations on the Franco-Belgian front is as follows:

In some sectors of the Ypres front, on both sides of La Bassee Canal and west of Lens the activity of the artillery increased. Advances by strong British patrols were repeatedly repulsed.

The statement issued this evening says:

On the north bank of the Somme there was temporarily strong artillery fire.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight follows:

Some fifty Germans approached our lines Monday night in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs. Eighteen of them were taken prisoner; the remainder suffered heavy casualties from our machine gun fire.

Monday night we entered trenches northeast of Armentières and drove off an enemy working party. The enemy's positions east of Ploegsteert were also raided; casualties were inflicted upon the enemy and prisoners were secured.

In the neighborhood of Les Boeufs and Gueudecourt we bombarded the enemy trenches during the day, with satisfactory results. At other places along the front, artillery activity has continued.

On the night of Dec. 24-25 our airplanes carried out successful bombing operations on places of military importance behind the enemy's lines.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The War Office bulletin issued tonight reads:

There was great activity by both artilleries in the sectors of Belloy-en-Santerre and Fouquescourt. Everywhere else the cannonade was intermittent.

The afternoon report said:

There was nothing to report last night, with the exception of rather lively artillery fighting in the region south of Lihons. Ten of our aviators yesterday bombarded the railroad station and barracks at Nesle and enemy encampments in the Chapitre Wood and at Ourscamp.

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TORNADO KILLS SCORE IN ARKANSAS

A Disastrous Storm Sweeps Through Three Counties, Spreading Devastation.

CUTS PATH 4 MILES WIDE

Wind Carries a Dwelling House 100 Yards—Furniture Is Blown Into the Tree Tops.

Special to The New York Times.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Dec. 26.—A tornado which swept through this and two adjoining counties this afternoon caused at least a score of deaths. Most of the dead are negroes. The storm cut a path four miles wide in many places. Dwelling houses were destroyed utterly. In one case a house, which held together under the onslaught of the blast, was moved 100 yards by the gale. Furniture from some of the wrecked dwellings was lodged high in the treetops.

It will be many hours before the full extent of the storm will be known, for many of the telephone and telegraph wires were torn from the poles. Telegraph officials believe the greatest force of the storm was felt between Little Rock and Memphis.

Great trees were uprooted and smaller trees broken off along the Iron Mountain Railroad north of this city. In Grant County rural and long distance wires were prostrated, and it is possible to get information only from persons who come into the city for physicians and other assistance. On the Princeton road, about seven miles from this city, seven negroes are reported injured. On the Sulphur Springs road the Rankin home is reported blown away and the family is missing. All local ambulances were sent into the surrounding country to bring the injured here.

Albert L. Swarts, a farmer, and three negroes, who lived near England, it is known, were killed. The Swarts home was carried 100 yards. Mrs. Swarts probably was mortally injured and an 18-year-old daughter was hurt.

Alarm is felt over the situation at the State Convict Farm at Tucker, where it is said several were killed. There are about 325 prisoners at the farm. Captain J. R. Burkett, Warden of the State Penitentiary, tonight took reinforcement for the guard at Tucker.

The death of three persons and the injury of five others are reported from Carlisle, twenty-eight miles east of Little Rock. The dead are three little girls, Choice and Allalee Padgett and Frances Snow. The parents of the Padgett children and a son were severely injured when their home was wrecked. Mrs. W. S. Snow and Mrs. Harold Snow, it is reported, were injured. Several houses were destroyed in that neighborhood.

Passengers arriving tonight on a train that passed through part of the storm area described the scenes of destruction, but had no authentic information on the number killed and injured.

"We saw furniture in the treetops," said one passenger. "Wires were blown down, trees uprooted or snapped off, and the ground was covered with wreckage. Several times our train was forced to stop until the crew cleared the track. Near Heywood we saw a house on fire, apparently from lightning. There were terrific flashes of lightning and torrents of rain.

"At one station a man brought aboard some pine twigs which he said must have been blown from a forest twelve miles away."

Rams Hole in the Delaware.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 26.—The battleship Delaware was rammed and a hole three feet in diameter was made in her stern above the water line by the naval tug Sonoma at the navy yard here late today. Nobody was injured.

ARMED SHIP PLAN DETAILS LACKING

But Instructions on Changes to be Made by Lloyd George Are Expected Here Soon.

TO IMPROVE HALIFAX PORT

Millions Will Be Spent on Terminals and a New Shipbuilding Plant.

Officials of steamship lines said yesterday that they had received no intimation as yet that the British Government would arm all transatlantic merchantmen with heavy guns and send them into Halifax or St. John, N. B., in order to avoid conflict with American neutrality regulations, as was reported at the beginning of the week. The British Consulate General also said that nothing had been heard about it. Some of the officers of the lines were inclined to the belief, however, that instructions as to the changes that would be brought about by Lloyd George's plan for the nationalization of shipping would probably arrive within the next three weeks.

As to the practicability of using the Canadian ports in place of New York, Boston, Baltimore, and other seaports on the American coast, opinion was divided. The story as originally told indicated that while passengers for transatlantic passage would travel from New York to St. John or Halifax by train, food, war munitions, and other freight would be sent up from American ports in small steamers. Most steamship officials expressed doubt as to the possibility of obtaining anywhere small steamers in sufficient numbers to handle the enormous shipments now waiting in all the American ports, and it was said that the railroads would be unable to extend adequate facilities for handling such shipments.

Thinks German Raider Escaped.

Halifax and St. John are the only practicable ports for such a traffic. These two ports, it is said, are already badly congested, and the allied Governments have not enough shipping at their disposal to relieve the congestion there and at American ports. On the other hand, it was pointed out that St. John has for a long time been the Winter terminal of the Allan and Canadian Pacific Lines, and that big piers built for their accommodation would be available for the war traffic. Halifax, too, has been developed during the war to such a point that liners like the Olympic have been able to go inside the harbor and make fast to the piers.

At the New York Maritime Exchange yesterday the members discussed the increased activity of German submarines and the number of vessels which were being torpedoed in the British Channel and the North Sea.

A steamship Captain, who was at the Custom House yesterday afternoon clearing his ship, said he believed the German raider which was sighted on Dec. 4 in the Atlantic had got away from a South American port and had received her guns from some of the U-boats. He added that the reason she had not been heard from since was because the raider had been driven to take refuge on account of the number of fast British and French cruisers which were scouring the seas for her.

To Improve Port of Halifax.

Notwithstanding the lack of definite news regarding the expected shift from New York to Halifax as the principal Western seaport for the British merchant marine, the Canadian Government's comprehensive plan for the port, calling for an expenditure of $30,000,000 on terminals and other improvements, is about to be reinforced by the establishment of a large shipbuilding plant.

Joseph M. Tobin of Halifax, who is organizing the $2,000,000 Nova Scotia Shipbuilding Company, told yesterday at the Hotel Knickerbocker of the effort which is to be made to restore Nova Scotia's old-time prestige as a builder of ships.

"The plant we are about to erect," said Mr. Tobin, "is the result of many years of hard and tedious work on the part of Nova Scotians. In fact, the plan has been under consideration a quarter of a century. During the period of the wooden sailing ship, especially from 1860 to 1874, Nova Scotian-built vessels were rated among the highest in the mercantile marine of the world.

"With the coming of iron and steel ships, after 1874, the people of the Province have had a longing to see steel shipbuilding become a great industry, so that the old-time reputation attaching to the Province as a builder of the best ships might be restored.

Mr. Tobin said that he had just returned from studying the great ship yards of England, and had visited the more important yards in this country. While in England, Mr. Tobin was afforded an opportunity to see some of the warships immediately after their return from the battle of Jutland.

As a further aid to shipbuilding in the Dominion, the Canadian Government, Mr. Tobin said, had enacted an Order in Council remitting 99 per cent. duties paid on raw materials entering into the construction of vessels.

"This action is expected to put Canada in a position to compete with the United States in shipbuilding," said Mr. Tobin.

"Realizing the great dearth of labor, and taking into account the difficulty American shipyards are having in adequately manning their plants," said Mr. Tobin, "the new Canadian company is planning to install a most extensive equipment of labor-saving devices. Many of these will mark a big departure over modern equipment in existing plants. The new yard will have to begin with four slips for the construction of 8,000 to 10,000 ton freighters. Provision will be made, if the business warrants, to increase the number of slips to seven with the same capacity."

ALLIED PATROL FLEET OPERATING OFF COAST

Vessels Heavily Armed and Disguised Sent Over in Anticipation of New U-Boat Raid.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The presence on this side of the Atlantic of a formidable fleet of allied warships was indicated definitely today. The vessels are known officially as commerce protectors. They are heavily armed and disguised. For obvious reasons their exact disposition is not revealed, but the arrival recently in American waters of this newest unit of the British and French Admiralties was made known from a source that hardly can be mistaken.

For some days skippers of transatlantic and coastwise steamers have been bringing to New England ports reports of strange appearing craft that were making their way westward. They made no reply to signals and could not be approached. They were described variously as merchantmen, transports, light cruisers, and submarines.

It is said that the fleet arrived safely at Halifax, Nova Scotia, a few days ago, but nothing then became known about it because of the strict censorship.

The commerce protectors are described as large and powerful, but capable of fair speed. They were designed, it is said, to meet the German U-boat danger and in anticipation of an attempted raid off the Canadian coast similar to that made by the U-53 off Nantucket on Oct. 8. At that time shipping men figured that there was not an allied warship within 500 miles of the spot that Captain Hans Rose deliberately selected in which to operate. The British Admiralty, it is said, determined to make impossible another such raid, and the fleet of commerce protectors was planned.

The arrival of the disguised warships was followed almost immediately with the announcement by the British Premier, Lloyd George, of the plan for the nationalization of British shipping. It is understood that the commerce protectors will not only lie in wait for submarines at strategic points, but that they have been provided in sufficient number to act as convoys for merchant vessels throughout the zones in which underseas boats would be most likely to operate.

NO EFFECT ON THE MAILS.

Post Office Using Mostly American and Neutral Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—American mails will not be seriously affected if the British Government decides to send British shipping to Halifax instead of New York, officials of the Post Office Department said today. The larger part of these mails is now carried in American and neutral ships, with the British liners used only when greater speed can be attained through them.

The question of maintaining the foreign mail service, should the shift to Halifax be made, has not been brought before the department officially, it was said. The International Mercantile Marine, which is under a band of $300,000 to provide uninterrupted carriage of the European mails, has four liners under American registy, besides Dutch, Danish, Norwegian and other neutral vessels, and it will be able to meet the situation adequately.

KEEPS SHIPPING CONTROL.

Germany Forbids the Sale Abroad of Shares of Companies.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.—The Frankfurter Zeitung reports that the Bundesrath has forbidden the sale abroad of German shipping shares, the object being to prevent an undesirable foreign influence in German shipping.

ITALY CALLS MORE TROOPS.

Little Fighting Reported—Snow 15 Feet Deep in Trentino.

ROME, Dec. 26.—The discussion of peace has not affected in the slightest measure Italy's military activity. The new class, (those born in 1898,) has been called to report to the colors Jan. 1. These men will considerably increase the contingents available for the front, while 2,500 factories are running day and night turning out arms and munitions.

From the peaks of Trentino to the shores of the Adriatic Christmas passed in vigilant watching, varied in some spots by sudden attacks, notwithstanding fearful weather conditions. Snow in the mountains is fifteen feet deep.

The War Office made the following announcement today:

> There have been desultory actions along the whole front, interfered with somewhat by bad weather.
>
> On the Carso, south of Montefalt, we straightened our lines by a surprise advance to a depth of 300 meters. In one of the crater-like hollows in the area occupied by us we found 150 cases of artillery ammunition which had been abandoned by the enemy.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The artillery fire was more active temporarily on the Carso plateau," says the official Austrian report of Dec. 24 from the Italian front.

BRITISH MAKE GAINS AT KUT.

Advance on Right Bank of Tigris and Destroy Gassabs Fort.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—An official statement on the Mesopotamian campaign was issued tonight, reading:

"On the 22d, British detachments advanced to the right bank of the Tigris. Their position subsequently had been consolidated and extended south and east of Kut-el-Amara.

"The enemy's trenches on the right bank of the Tigris, southwest of Kut, have been systematically bombarded. Our cavalry by a night march reached and destroyed Gassabs Fort, twenty miles southeast of Kut, which had long been a base of operations of the hostile Arabs. Sixty tons of grain were destroyed, cattle were captured and a number of hostile Arab encampments were burned."

GERMANS CAPTURE 5,500 IN RUMANIA

Railroad Town of Filipechti Is Taken by the Forces of the Invaders.

REPEL DOBRUDJA ATTACKS

Rumanians Recapture a Height They Lost on the Moldavian Front.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In Rumania 5,500 more prisoners have been taken by the Teutonic Allies, the War Office announces. The town of Filipechti, on the railroad between Buzeu and Braila, was captured at the point of the bayonet. Strongly intrenched Russian positions on both sides of the village were stormed, it is stated. The bulletin reads:

> Front of Archduke Joseph.—On Ludova Height, in the wooded Carpathians, there was temporarily strong artillery fire. In Neagra Valley, south of Dorna Watra, an advance by Russian raiding detachments failed.
>
> Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—In engagements on the great Wallachian Plain and on the edge of the mountain south of Rimnik Sarat during the last few days 5,500 Russians were taken prisoner.
>
> Yesterday frequently tested German divisions with auxiliary battalions of Austro-Hungarians stormed at the point of the bayonet the tenaciously defended village of Filipechti, on the railroad from Buzeu to Braila, together with strongly intrenched Russian positions adjoining on both sides.

Tonight's report from Army Headquarters says:

> In Great Wallachia the Russians were ejected from several positions.

Russo-Rumanian forces in Dobrudja have been repulsed after a violent battle on the whole front from Lake Babadagh to Tuerkoatza, says an official statement issued at the Bulgarian Army Headquarters. The text of the statement reads:

> In Dobrudja the enemy, after a violent struggle on the line of Lake Babadagh, Washkos, Kamoeara and Tuerkoatza, was repulsed on the whole front. Bulgarian, German and Turkish troops took prisoner 985 more Russians and captured three machine guns.

Regarding the Rumanian campaign, the military critic of the Overseas News Agency points out that navigation on the Danube for the Russians has been definitely stopped with the occupation of Tultcha by the Bulgarians, leaving the Russians only the railroad lines to Reni and Jassy, while the Russian troops in the Dobrudja have been driven into the extreme northwestern corner of the province.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press, via London.)—Recapture by Rumanian forces of one of the heights they recently lost in the fighting along the Moldavian frontier and the evacuation of Filipechti by the Russians are announced by the War Office today. The statement follows:

> On the Moldavian frontier, in the valley of the River Kasino, Rumanian troops by a daring attack regained one of the heights lost by them yesterday.
>
> On the Rumanian front the enemy made fierce attacks at the source of the River Srishtza, in the region of Dragoslatzoff. They were repelled by Rumanian counterattacks, which, at the same time, secured three machine guns. At the source of the River Rimnik the enemy pressed back our advanced posts, which withdrew to the main position.
>
> In the valley of the River Kilnau, west of Rimnik Sarat, all the enemy attacks were repulsed by our fire.
>
> Throughout the day the enemy, with considerable forces, made a number of attacks on the Filipechti-Lichkotianka front, which were repulsed with great losses to him. The fighting was especially fierce in the village of Filipechti, which on being set fire by the enemy artillery we evacuated.
>
> In Dobrudja there was an exchange of fire by patrols.

'MAD MONK' REPEATS SUPPRESSED STORY

Illiodor, Once Confessor to the Czar, Professes to Expect a Separate Peace.

ACCUSES HIS SUCCESSOR

Rasputin Intriguing for Advantage of Germany, Banished Priest Charges.

Sergius Michailow Trufanoff, better known as "Illiodor, the Mad Monk of Russia," who up to the beginning of the war was a chaplain of the Imperial Court in Petrograd, and an intimate of Gregory Rasputin, the Siberian peasant priest and court confessor, made his first public statement last night. He said that Rasputin was now the strongest "separate peace" advocate in Russia, and that in his efforts to take Russia away from the Allies he had the support of the Czarina and other powerful influences in Petrograd. Furthermore Illiodor said that there was no reason to doubt but that German money had something to do with the change of front on the part of Rasputin. In Illiodor's opinion Rasputin stands a good chance to win in the fight for supremacy between the pro-German and allied adherents, which he says is now being fought out in the Russian capital.

The "mad monk" is a pleasant-faced Russian of middle size, laughing most of the time. He met newspapermen in the studio of Lazar Samoiloff in Carnegie Hall. With him were a group of Russians, among them Count Leo Tolstoy, son of the Russian novelist and philosopher; Ivan Okuntsoff, editor of the Russkoye Slovo, and Ivan Narodny, who interpreted Illiodor's statement. Count Tolstoy said he was present only as an "observer," but when asked if what Illiodor said was true he replied that "in the main part" it was.

Illiodor entered the studio a few minutes after 7 o'clock. He leaned against M. Samoiloff's piano as he talked.

"First of all, gentlemen," he said, "perhaps I may recall the fact that when people want to kill a dog and need an excuse to do it they spread the report that the dog is mad. Well, in Russia they wanted to kill me or do away with me in some other fashion, and so they told the people I was mad—crazy perhaps is a better word. So they called me 'Illiodor, the crazy monk.'

"This is my first public talk, although I have been in America since the 18th of last June. I am a Cossack of the Don, and a graduate of the Petrograd Theological Academy of the class of 1905. For seven years I was Court Chaplain to the imperial family of Russia, and as such was for a considerable period the confessor of both the Czar and the Czarina.

"The Czar first became attached to me because I was against the revolutionists and the Jews—against the latter, however, for religious and not for political reasons. When I first came to the Czar he instructed me to despise the Nihilists and the Jews. It was then that I first met Rasputin, the ignorant Siberian peasant, the man who wields more influence than any other man in all Russia.

"Before the war—that is, in the few years that preceded it—the imperial family looked upon and revered Rasputin as a prophet. Today they look upon him as a sort of god. For several years Rasputin and I were friends. Then I began to find out things and I came to know Rasputin as he really is, a man of no character and an impostor.

"Then came my fight against him which ended in my defeat, and to save myself I managed to escape into Norway. For nearly a year I remained in Christiania, and it was while I was in that city that I was called upon by the Russian Generals Petroff and Checherigan. They came to me as messengers from the Czarina and offered me 100,000 rubles ($50,000) if I would go back into Finland with them and turn over my manuscripts dealing with Russian Court life and the activities of Gregory Rasputin. You can imagine what would have happened had I been fool enough to return to Finland. Instead, I sailed for New York.

"Now, I want to say some things about Rasputin. He is the man who named the late Count Sergius Witte as one of the Russian peace commissioners at the conference in Portsmouth, N. H., and he is also the man who, during those negotiations, tried to break up the peace parley and start Russia fighting again.

"The Austrian Archduke whose assassination precipitated the present war was killed on June 27, 1914. On that day the Czar was in the Crimea, and Rasputin was with him. The next day Rasputin began the blessing of arms, which in Russia means getting ready for war. Before leaving the Crimea, Rasputin told officers of the army that when they met again Russia and Germany would be at war.

"In October of last year Goremykin was Premier of Russia. Rasputin decided that he had to go, and Chvostoff, then Minister of the Interior, sought the aid of Rasputin in getting the position. But Rasputin turned Chvostoff down. He wanted a Premier who was in favor of immediate and separate peace between Russia and Germany, and so he named a pro-German. That man was Sturmer, who was soul and body for separate peace.

"A few weeks ago came the downfall of Sturmer and the appointment of Trepoff as Premier. It was printed in the papers that Trepoff's appointment was a victory for the Duma. Such, however, was not the case. It was a victory for England, which demanded the dismissal of Sturmer.

"The facts in the case of Rasputin and the influences that put Sturmer at the head of the Russian Council of Ministers were in the manuscripts of the articles I wrote for the Metropolitan Magazine.

"Prior to the suppression of my articles I was called upon by an agent of the British Government and to him I told some of the facts in my possession concerning Rasputin. I have, I may add, every reason to believe that for about four weeks my manuscripts were in the possession of the British Embassy. Those articles told all about Rasputin, his influence at court, and his efforts for a separate peace. Whether or not those facts had anything to do with the displacement of Sturmer by Trepoff, and at the demand of Great Britain, is another question. But you can draw your own conclusions."

TO PRINT "MAD MONK'S" TALE.

Wahrheit Will Run Story Serially in Jewish Language.

The story of M. Trufanoff, better known as Illiodor, which was suppressed from a recent issue of the Metropolitan Magazine, is to appear in installments in The Daily Jewish Wahrheit.

It was not until after the November issue of the Metropolitan was on the news stands that it became public that the story had been suppressed at the last minute, and that a broad black line on the front cover of the magazine effaced a line which had read: "Rasputin, the Sacred Devil of Russia." The cover depicted a sinister dark figure standing behind a girl. At the top of the page the announcement remained that the issue carried the greatest story of the year. After the suppression of the story Illiodor sought in the Supreme Court to recover his manuscript, and he finally got it back on returning to the magazine $2,000 which had been advanced in payment for it.

In his affidavit Illiodor said the Russian Consul General in New York approached him and others and begged him not to publish the articles, offering to give to him $25,000 and procure for him a full pardon, so that he could return to Russia if he agreed to withhold them.

I. Gonikman, editor of the Wahrheit, last night confirmed the report that his paper would publish the articles.

"We have been negotiating for them," Mr. Gonikman said, "and the negotiations are just about completed now. The articles will be printed in the Jewish language, in daily installments of one or two columns each. There are about 200 columns of the material altogether."

FIVE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Dispatches to State Department Tell of New Losses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Lloyd's reports, in dispatches received today by the State Department from London, tell of the sinking of the Norwegian bark Ansagar and the British steamers Istrar, Lincairn, Llangorse, and Murex, not previously reported from other sources.

MUENSTERBERG LEFT $5,000

Widow Files Administration Papers in the Absence of a Will.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 26.—The late Professor Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard University left an estate of $5,000, according to an appraisal filed in the Probate Court here today. He died without leaving a will and his widow, Mrs. Selma I. Münsterberg, has filed administration papers.

CARRANZA REPLY FAILS TO ARRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

have the power to set a date as a 'final day of grace.' It should be borne in mind that the commission is composed of two sides—both of equal power—and one side could not put anything into force without the consent of the other side."

A dispatch from Washington quoting Secretary Lane as having said that an answer from Carranza was expected yesterday was shown to Mr. Cabrera, who read it with marked interest, but begged to be excused from any direct comment, saying that he "did not wish to say anything that might be construed as conflicting with Mr. Lane."

According to Mr. Cabrera, he had not received any instructions from the First Chief up to 10 o'clock last night, though he admitted that he was in constant telegraphic communication with him.

"The state of affairs between the United States and my country is exactly the same as when the commission adjourned in November," said Mr. Cabrera, "and nothing passing through my hands from Mexico to Washington since then could in any way have altered things."

"Remember," he added with a shrug, "the next move in adjusting the relationship of the two countries is not General Carranza's."

When it was suggested that Carranza was expected to explain his action in refusing to sign the protocol before Washington could proceed, Mr. Cabrera asked to be permitted to maintain silence on that point.

Denies Talk of a Loan.

"No, during all the deliberations of the commission there never was any mention made of a loan to Mexico," declared Mr. Cabrera when he was asked to speak of the recent mission to this city made by the Treasurer of Mexico. "and there is not, so far as I know, any negotiations pending now." He added that the financial agent had visited him at the McAlpin on Christmas Eve merely to extend holiday greetings and talk over affairs unrelated to the commission or a loan, and that the visit the following day to Ambassador Designate Arredondo in Washington had been for the same purpose.

At the Hotel Knickerbocker, where Mr. Cabrera's colleagues, Alberto Pani and Ignacio Bonillas, are staying, it was said both were out. Minor members of the Mexican party, registered at the Hotel Aberdeen, professed ignorance of the two Commissioners' whereabouts.

SAN LUIS POTOSI TAKEN.

Villa Reported to Have Taken Town—Aiming at Tampico?

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 26.—A report was received late today by sources known to be close to Francisco Villa and by Government agents, saying that Villa's forces captured San Luis Potosi yesterday. Many foreigners who left Torreon before Villa attacked that town recently went to San Luis Potosi. No details were available.

San Luis Potosi is southeast of Torreon, on the National Railroad line between Aguascalientes and Tampico. Tampico is believed to be Villa's objective in order to obtain a port through which he can import supplies. Villa was reported to be between Torreon and Chihuahua, preparing to attack Chihuahua soon.

In anticipation of this attack General Francisco Murguia was reported to have ordered General Francisco Gonzales, former commander in Juarez, to proceed south at once to reinforce the Chihuahua garrison.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Villa is giving protection to those foreigners who remained in Torreon after he took the city, according to official advices to the State Department today, which added that the party of foreigners who fled with British Consul O'Hea before the capture of the city were blocked at San Luis Potosi because the bandits had cut the railroad line northward toward Saltillo.

The Villa bands thus have cut Carranza's communication by rail with the border. Army men take it as part of Villa's plan of campaign. They now expect Villa to send a force toward either Saltillo or Monterey, while the Cedillo brothers, operating further east, complete the division of north and south by interrupting traffic over the railway between San Luis Potosi and Tampico, over which a great part of the oil for the Carranza troop trains is moved.

Phillip M. O'Keefe, American manager of a hotel in Mexico was arrested a few days ago on the charge of seditious activities. The State Department has ordered an investigation.

ANSWERS OHIO ROUND ROBIN.

Bell Says Regiment Is Healthy and Comfortably Housed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Charges that the Eighth Ohio Regiment on the Mexican border has not been properly cared for, set forth in a round robin signed by members of the regiment, were answered by the War Department today by making public a report from Brig. Gen. Bell, commanding the El Paso district.

"Out of 953 enlisted men and 46 officers in the Eighth Ohio," the statement says, "there are 23 on the sick report at this date, (Dec. 26.) Only two deaths in this regiment since arrival on the border. One of these was a suicide and the other was Private Lapp, who died of pneumonia. Private Lapp was properly cared for, and no blame attached to any one for his death.

"All tents of the Eighth Ohio are floored and walled and supplied with stoves and ample fuel. This regiment is comfortably and adequately housed and its number of sick is below the average. In the First Ohio brigade of infantry there has not been to date a single death. Out of all Ohio troops in this district—over 7,000 officers and men—five died and two were killed since arrival on border."

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 26.—Private Wilson Murphy of the Eighth Ohio Infantry today was ordered confined to his quarters in connection with the investigation of a round robin which was signed by approximately 400 members of this regiment. Private Robert Dixon of the same regiment is confined to his tent on the charge of having drafted the round robin.

The noncommissioned officers who were to be reduced if guilty stated they signed a paper in the belief that it was a correction of an article that appeared in an Ohio newspaper. It was said to be materially different from the one sent from Ohio.

General Bell said tonight that this gave the case a different turn, and it was possible that Dixon and Murphy might not be tried by the summary court ordered for that purpose, but would be tried by another court as soon as the investigation was completed.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Germany's efforts to obtain a peace conference may reflect disturbing economic or political conditions in the Empire; of this we know little. But there are conditions, essentially military, which may logically find their place in any résumé of the military situation. If, therefore, it can be made apparent that the military situation in itself was sufficient to produce this sudden desire to make peace, for the purposes of these discussions it is not necessary to look further for the motive.

War is essentially waged with munitionment and man power. Finance, the mobilization of industry, manufacturing resources, all find their expression in one of these two things. Therefore, in any estimate of a given military situation in a country, these two things must be made the basis of the argument. At the beginning of the war the greatest of the manufacturing districts of France was in the northeast. In Belgium the east contained the entire manufacturing resources. In Russia these were found in Poland, most of them west of the Vistula River. Germany struck her first blow in the west, and before a month had passed was in occupation of all the manufacturing country of Belgium and most of that of France. The wonder has ever been that she did not take Paris. But first at the Marne and then at Ypres she was thrown back and the lines became stationary. The war was just a year old when Warsaw fell, and most of the manufactures of Russia were also in German hands. Then, if ever, was the time for Germany victory, but Germany did not have the reserve power left after her enormous effort to push matters to a conclusion. It was as if she were physically exhausted.

In the meantime, however, the western Allies had come to understand something of the problem which they were facing, and in consequence had begun to build up for themselves a shell production, buying in the meantime from the United States. The process was slow. The manufacture of modern guns and modern munitions is an extremely scientific operation. Germany, on the other hand, was well supplied with men who had been scientifically educated in all of the technicalities of such production. The growth of the munition plants of the Allies seemed slow. But although slow, it was sure. England, instead of the paltry handful of men at this work before the war, has now 4,000,000 people engaged. Every manufacturing plant of the country except such as are absolutely needed for the manufacture of necessities for the civilian population is turning out material of some kind for the army. The number of Government munition plants has increased amazingly. In France the same condition prevails. Every manufacturing resource of the republic is working night and day on the munitionment of the forces in the field.

The consequence is that all the advantage which Germany possessed in this respect has passed from her hands. The odds are now with the Allies. This is, of course, on the western front alone. This was proved in the six months' fighting on the Somme. No German critic, writing in the Berlin papers, has made any material difference in the losses of the Allies and Germans in this fighting. It is generally asserted by German writers that the Allies lost 600,000 men. Because the Germans lost nearly 100,000 men in prisoners alone on this front in the same period it is certain that their own loss could not have been much less. This equalizing of the loss between the offense and the defense is due entirely to superiority in the number of shells available. In the face of equal artillery such a thing would be impossible.

On the eastern front the situation as to shell is decidedly different. Here the advantage is and will remain with the Central Powers. Russia, while having made giant strides in manufacture since the war began, has in no sense approached the point where her production is equal to her expenditure. Her reliance is on the trans-Siberian railroad from Japan, and by the hazardous sea route of the Arctic Ocean, a route open but a few months of the year and infested with submarines during those months.

England and France get no material supply of munitions from here. Practically all go to Russia. In addition, the supply of Russia, and of late of Rumania as well, has been augmented by shipments from England. For this reason we will in all probability see a continuation of the German effort in the east, if we see it at all. It will never again come in the west. Russia, however, is good for one strong offense a year, probably no more. The shell cannot be accumulated in a quantity that will permit more. Summed up, the Allies today are turning out two shells for Germany's one, and the rate is increasing. Just how far this has inspired Germany's effort for peace each may judge for himself.

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SCIENCE IS ENLISTED IN THE NATION'S AID

Preparedness the Keynote of Great Gathering of Famous Men and Women.

DR. KUNZ WOULD DRAFT ALL

Birth Control Pleader Blames "Germany's Barbaric Birth Rate" for Present War.

The United States is to have the aid of all its scientists in time of national need if the American Association for the Advancement of Science succeeds in developing the spirit of co-operation it hopes for among its members and the members of affiliated associations. The association began its sixty-ninth meeting in this city yesterday with more than 3,000 men and women, among them many of the more noted scientists of the country, present. Thousands more are expected today and tomorrow. It was heralded as the greatest gathering of scientific men in history.

The effect of the European war upon this country and the need for thorough preparedness toward which the scientists could contribute materially as well as mentally were questions that overshadowed all others at the meetings held by different sections at the Museum of Natural History, Columbia University, and various hotels. Preparedness found its most vigorous advocate in Dr. George Frederick Kunz of Tiffany & Co., the retiring Vice President of the association, who spoke at the School of Mines at Columbia in the afternoon. He said the entire population of the United States should be card-catalogued according to the ability of each member and that America had many grave lessons to learn from the present war. He advocated various reforms, including preparation by the railroads.

Birth control, to meet conditions which would confront the United States after the war, was taken up by Dr. Robert J. Sprague of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., in an address at Earl Hall, Columbia. He advocated birth control for the poor and birth release for the rich as the solution of the problem. He added, however, that the adoption of birth control by poor families to the extent that it is practiced by the economically higher classes at present would condemn this continent forever to be, not only the mixing bowl of the world, but the scrap heap of the races. A Europe stricken by the war, he said, should not be permitted to provide the millions needed to increase the population of America. The European war, he said, was due in no small measure to the lack of birth control there.

"The barbaric birth rate of ambitious Germany," said Dr. Sprague, "hemmed in as she is by the other nations, made the great war inevitable, and will, if it keeps up, make wars forever in the future. Some believe that this will work eugenically for the survival and predominance of the strongest and best race, but this is still a mooted question. The survival of the merely strong may result in the survival of the strong hog. Pressure of population on subsistence and area develops brutality, selfishness, and disregard for human life, it crushes leisure, generosity, and art, and makes impossible some of the finer virtues of a race."

While these matters and many other problems before the scientists were being discussed at the section meetings the Committee of One Hundred, composed of representatives from various parts of the country, discussed means to bring about closer co-operation by the association with other organizations of national prominence, with the end in view of rendering more efficient service to the country. Resolutions were adopted to bring this about. Professor E. C. Pickering, Director of Harvard Observatory, sounded the keynote in his opening address.

"The value of scientific research," he said, "has never been more highly appreciated by the public than at present. It is generally recognized that not only the prosperity, but even the safety, of a country may depend on the results obtained from a study of the laws of nature. The large appropriations made by Great Britain for research, the appointment of the Naval Advisory Board, and the National Research Council by the Government of the United States indicate the determination to foster such work. Active steps should therefore be taken by the Committee of One Hundred."

The first general meeting of all sections and affiliated societies was held last night at the Museum of Natural History's auditorium, and was followed by a reception in the new hall of the Age of Man on the fourth floor. In honor of the scientists the museum arranged for the unveiling of the first great mural picture, entitled "The Age of Reindeer and Mammoths," painted by Charles R. Knight, which was the gift of J. P. Morgan. It is the largest mural painting in existence depicting prehistoric animals and is fifty feet long and nine feet wide. The principal mammoths of the painting are three-fifths life size as shown by the skeletons exhibited in the hall.

At the auditorium meeting a committee consisting of Elmer E. Brown, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Joseph H. Choate, R. Fulton Cutting, Cleveland H. Dodge, Walter B. James, and others was appointed to receive the scientists. Colonel Roosevelt was named on the committee, but was unable to attend, and Mayor Mitchel also sent his regrets. The Mayor was represented by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, who spoke of the debt this city owed to science for the improvement of methods of health protection, water works construction, the prevention of the adulteration of food, the modern treatment of mental defectives, education, and the study of food values. He was glad, he said, that the scientists intended to take up infantile paralysis at their meetings. Referring to his own department, he said, he looked forward to the time when science would make it possible to substitute chemicals for water in fighting fires.

Professor W. W. Campbell, Director of the Lick Observatory, California, lectured on "The Nebulae."

There were a few foreign delegates at the meeting, including two from Germany and one from England. One of the foreign visitors was Frau Leonore Selenka of Berlin, who has devoted much time and money to the study of the man-ape, the "missing link," in Java. She wants to have a student of science sent out to continue the observations, it was said.

The scientists of the sections established headquarters at a dozen hotels early in the day and then journeyed to Earl Hall, Columbia University, to register. There were professors and doctors, of many degrees of prominence, from colleges, observatories, and organizations from all over the country, some of them coming from the Pacific Coast States for the meetings.

DR. KUNZ FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Would Register Entire Population for Purposes of Defense.

Preparedness in many phases was discussed yesterday afternoon at the opening session of Section 1, covering social and economic science, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at the School of Mines, Columbia University. Louis I. Dublin of New York, Vice President of the New York meeting, presided.

Dr. George Frederick Kunz had as his subject, "Preparedness, Scientific Efficiency, and Industrial Museums Our Safeguards in Peace and War." Dr. Kunz said there was no wish on his part to give undue prominence to war. At the same time, he said, this was a period when, as Chairman of the section on economics, he could not ignore so important a subject. He described the object of his paper as being to consider "how we can secure the greatest efficiency and yet disturb the economic conditions as little as possible and with the least expense."

Dr. Kunz laid it down as a basic principle that the nations which prepare for peace as well as war will be the foremost. He said the imperative lesson for Americans to learn from the present war was that this country should be prepared for any and all emergencies, especially as the wars of the future will be fought by combinations of nations as distinguished from struggles between individual nations.

"The entire population of the United States," said Dr. Kunz, "should be card catalogued, and the men classified according to their various abilities or adaptation under the letters A, B, C, D, &c., showing their fitness for these various vocations according to a percentage up to 100. An examination of these men should be made two, three, or four times a year, so that one could judge in the case of a ditch digger, a mechanic, a soldier, or whatever the other vocation may be, whether the man was at a 20, 30, 50, or 100 per cent. standard.'

Dr. Kunz said it had been urged against the organization of a large, permanent military force in this country, that the pay of soldiers estimated at $18 a month, would in the aggregate represent a heavy charge upon American finances, and one wholly unproductive. This, however, need not be so, the speaker said, if the recruits were utilized for productive labor. In this case, he suggested, it would be possible for the Government to allow them $30 monthly, and yet undergo no loss. One notable activity could be road-building.

"The greatest European victories," continued Dr. Kunz, "have been due to the fact of preparation. When a nation will begin with the care of its citizens from their earliest youth and continue that care until they die in comfort, their old age having been provided for, and because of that care still productive, that nation will have gone far indeed toward arriving at the highest state of efficiency and power."

Railroads Should Be Improved.

One great feature of preparedness, which had been overlooked, in the opinion of Dr. Kunz, was the necessity of arrangements with American railroads for transportation. The speaker said that the Government should own trains, which though of simple construction, would afford comfortable accommodations for large forces of men, providing them with adequate sleeping accommodations. There should also be cooking trains and hospital cars.

"The importance of having a number of our trunk lines double tracked cannot be overestimated," he added. "When the Trans-Siberian Railroad was being projected, an important business man of Russia suggested that they build a double-track, standard-gauge road. But he was accused of being simply interested in commerce—not that the road was to be built for sentimental reasons. But had this road been completed as he suggested, the Russian-Japanese war might have been decided in some other way.

"Where certain of the trunk lines are not double tracked, it might be economical for the Government to furnish the remaining track. It is most important that this should be done, so that great masses of men can be moved with the greatest possible facility, insuring speed and, at the same time, less risk of accident, for a single accident might tie up a road for a long time.

"There is no reason why there should not be co-operation between the great railroads entering a city like New York. There is no reason why there should not be some connection made whereby a passenger could be carried directly from the West Shore Terminal at Weehawken to the Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street. The value of being able to send a body of men from Coney Island, or Rockaway, or Long Beach to the upper end of Manhattan Island, or to the Jersey meadows on the other side, in twenty minutes' time would be incalculable. If men, munitions, and supplies could be conveyed under the river they could be sent from one place to another without any one being aware of what was being done. This would prove of inestimable value in time of war. Who can count the value of being able to transport 20,000 men to three or four points on the shore within one or two hours' time? These tunnels could be at the disposal of the Government; they might be Government owned and leased to the railroads or to the States at a fair rental, and in case of war the railroads should be recompensed for their use. A bridge could be destroyed, or at least badly injured, by aerial bombs. There is no other method of transportation, except by means of boats, and these latter could be easily destroyed, and, besides, would be visible to the enemy."

John A. Stewart of this city, speaking on "The Economics of Agriculture as an Important Phase of Preparedness," painted a gloomy picture of what would happen to this country in case it were attacked. According to Mr. Stewart, many persons in the United States would die of starvation within sixteen months should this country be at war with either of the groups mentioned above.

"There has got to be agricultural preparedness," said he, "if Americans are to fight on full stomachs. Based on French or German preparedness, it would take America thirty years to put itself into a proper state of preparedness. Already there is grave danger to our industrial plants from the high cost of agricultural products owing to inadequate production. We must educate the young in farming, and make capital see that agriculture is as much a 'business' as any other line. Immigrants also should be encouraged to till the land."

Dye Combination Is Favored.

Dr. William H. Hale of Brooklyn outlined the evolution of the Economic Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This was followed by a paper by Dr. Thomas H. Norton on "The Economics of the Dyestuff Situation." Interest was lent to Dr. Norton's paper in that it was intended to outline the need for organization in the American color industry which is about to be undertaken. After making a comprehensive review of the progress made in building up an American dyestuffs industry and remarking that $100,000,000 had been invested in the new industry during the past eighteen months, Dr. Norton said:

"It would seem to be most desirable that the industry should possess its distinct trade organization, aiming to advance the collective interests as effectively as is done by the many other associations, representative of American industrial effort. Such an organization could advantageously include the manufacturers of both artificial and natural colors, the manufacturers of coal-tar crudes and intermediates, those creating the allied coal-tar branches, producing synthetic flavors and perfumes, medicinals, and photographic chemicals, and the few firms specializing in the mechanical equipment required in the manufacture of the various coal-tar and organic coloring matters.

"In the second place, the possibilities of more or less organic union between the many scattered industrial units deserve the most careful attention. A business combination within the limitations of the Sherman act and the Clayton Anti-trust law might effect marvels in placing our young industry promptly on terms of economic equality with the giant coal-tar industry in Germany."

Dr. Norton said he saw in a pooling of the dyestuff interests a multitude of economies, the standardization of products and the prevention of blundering attempts to obtain the best dye for securing certain color results. Collective purchasing was another big factor likely to be made a reality by combining the dyestuff interests, Dr. Norton said.

Among those who took part in the discussion which followed were: Henry Wigglesworth of the General Chemical Company, F. A. Palen of the J. T. Devine Machinery Company, C. L. Robinson, banker; J. Merritt Matthews, Chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, George H. Bruce, manufacturer of coal-tar products, and C. R. Clifford, publisher of The American Silk Journal.

FINDS BILLY SUNDAY CURE.

Pictures in Evangelist's Mind Show Dr. Swift How to Aid Stutterers.

Because Billy Sunday can see pictures of what he is thinking about so clearly in his own mind that he can make his hearers see them too, he has shown Dr. W. B. Swift of Boston how to cure those who stutter. The doctor made this announcement last evening before the Anthropological and Psychological Association of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Swift said he had examined normal talkers and found that usually a mental picture, like a moving picture, passes before the mind during talk. Some fifty stutterers were then examined and he found that during stuttering there were no pictures in their mind.

Following this discovery he applied a new method of treatment for stutterers which consisted in building up the visualization process during speech. In the case of school children, after their mental picture process had been developed, they improved in their spelling, in their writing, and their reading.

Dr. Swift said that Billy Sunday's mental make-up was that of a picturing individual. He said that the secret of Billy Sunday's influence was his success in making other people have objects of thought and see pictures by which they themselves were led. After Billy Sunday has pictured the drunkard who comes home and kicks the baby, the drinking man who passes a saloon is led away from it by the picture that Billy Sunday has implanted in his mind.

CAMPANIA WARCRAFT NOW.

Former Cunarder a Mother Ship for Seaplanes in British Navy.

The Campania, a former record breaker of the Cunard Line, is now a mother ship for seaplanes and took part in the Jutland fight. Few American travelers would recognize the old Atlantic liner, because her upper works have been completely changed. The bridge has been moved further forward, she has three big funnels, and the deck houses have all been removed, leaving a clear deck for the seaplanes. The Campania has new boilers, and, according to those who have served on her recently, she can average twenty knots.

In addition to the Jutland fight the seaplane ship was at the Dardanelles and is now attached to the North Sea Fleet, under command of Vice Admiral Beatty.

When the war began the Campania was in the shipbreaker's hands, and all the solid Spanish mahogany fittings in her saloons and cabins had been removed and sold. The Admiralty bought her at a good price before the engines, boilers, or the hull of the ship itself had been tampered with.

The Campania made her record voyage from New York to Queenstown in 5 days 12 hours and 7 minutes, in 1893, beating that of the City of Paris, now the Philadelphia of the American Line, by two hours.

CRIPPLES STEEL PLANT.

Gas Explosion Cuts Off Power in Bethlehem Works.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 26.—The Thiessing and Chawkey gas scrubbing plants of the Bethlehem Steel Company were destroyed today by a gas explosion, causing a direct property loss of more than $100,000. The company will be compelled temporarily to shut down the Lehigh plant through inability to get electricity to operate the machinery.

As gas is the fuel used to operate the dynamos that produce electricity to operate the machinery, the shutdown will last until temporary gas scrubbing plants are constructed.

Thousands of men will be thrown out of work temporarily. The delay in filling war contracts, it is asserted, will cause an additional loss.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY HAVE BILLS RENDERED FEB. 1ST

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

MID-WINTER SALES
in
GOWNS WRAPS SVITS
COATS BLOVSES
MILLINERY and
FVRS

AT VERY GREAT REDVCTIONS

ESTEY PLAYER PIANO

Do you know that the Estey Automatic Tracker is absolutely different from all others and can never get out of order?

There are *fifteen other* distinct advantages of the Estey Player worth investigating, to say nothing of the wonderful tone of the Estey Piano itself.

ESTEY PIANO CO.
12 W. 45th St.

WILL TRAIN STATE'S BOYS.

State Commission Studies Plans for Military Instruction.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—The announcement made here tonight by the State Military Training Commission that definite work on the program of military training for boys from 16 to 18 years old had been started was taken to indicate that the State Administration intended to do all in its power to carry out the provisions of the Welsh-Slater Military Training bills. The announcement was made after the members of the commission had a conference with Governor Whitman.

The commission's announcement said that, while only the general policy of military training had been considered, another meeting would be held in a few days, when it was expected the definite plans would be announced. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Chairman of the commission, presided at today's meeting.

LEAGUE TO FIGHT SUICIDES.

Save-a-Life Organization Will Help the Despondent.

Stirred by an estimate that there were 1,000 suicides in New York City in 1915, officers of the Save-a-Life League, an organization formed to discourage self-destruction, yesterday announced its intention to carry on a more vigorous campaign next year. The headquarters of the league are in the home of its President, the Rev. Harry M. Warren, at 108 West Seventy-seventh Street, and the Treasurer is Ruel W. Poor, President of the Garfield National Bank. Among the Vice Presidents are Professor Irving Fisher of Yale and Dr. David Starr Jordan.

The league pursues its novel work on the theory that poverty and mental ailment are the motives that inspire most attempts at suicide, and whenever such a case is reported as being in a hospital, Dr. Warren or an assistant visits the patient. Once the motive is disclosed the league sees to it that the cause is removed. The organization is supported by voluntary contributions.

THIEF STARTS FIRE IN CELL.

Captured by a Widow, He Faces Burglary and Arson Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

UNION HILL, N. J., Dec. 26.—As Mrs. Mary Murphy, a widow, was coming downstairs late today after a nap in an upper bedroom in her home at 23 Winthrop Place, North Bergen, she was surprised to see a negro in her parlor wrapping up a bundle of articles.

Mrs. Murphy grimly tiptoed toward him, seized him from behind, and called to her son George, who was in a rear woodshed. The two made the negro a prisoner.

Placed in the North Bergen station's largest cell, the negro, who gave the name of Edward Robinson, started a fire in his bedding. Tomorrow Robinson will face not only a burglary, but also an arson charge when he goes before Recorder Medina. He had set the fire with the hope of escaping.

NOTED CRICKETER IS DEAD.

C. E. Green, President of Middlesex Club, Passes Away.

An English exchange announces the sudden death of C. E. Green, one of England's foremost cricket players, at Epping, England. Mr. Green was President of the Middlesex Cricket Club in 1905, and distinguished himself on numerous occasions in cricket tournaments throughout England. He Captained the Uppingham and Cambridge University teams for several years, and competed in the county cricket matches, representing in turn, Middlesex and Essex.

Celebrates Her 120th Birthday.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Mary Talbot, a former slave, celebrated her 120th birthday anniversary here yesterday. Mrs. Talbot spends much of her time piecing quilts. She is a native of Kentucky.

ON TRIAL FOR WIFE'S MURDER

Case of P. L. Small, Boston Broker, in New Hampshire Court.

OSSIPEE, N. H., Dec. 26.—Four of the jurors who are to listen to the evidence in the trial of Frederick L. Small, a former Boston broker, charged with the murder of his wife, were selected today.

In his examinations, Walter T. Hill, the County Solicitor, laid special stress on the attitude of the veniremen on capital punishment, the law providing that in the event of a verdict for first degree murder, the jury may determine whether the penalty shall be death or life imprisonment. Walter S. Mathews, senior counsel for Small, questioned the talesmen mostly upon whether they had formed opinions in the case.

Small is charged with having killed his wife on Sept. 28. In his preliminary examination the State sought information, concerning a joint insurance policy on his own life and that of his wife which called for the payment of $20,000 to either in case of the death of the other. The body of Mrs. Small was found in the ruins of her cottage which had burned during the night after Mr. Small had gone to Boston. There was a cord about her neck, a bullet wound over one eye, and wounds on the head.

WAR CHANGES LAND POLICY.

Maimed Soldiers Benefit by Quiet English Revolution.

The agricultural training of maimed soldiers is the subject of an article issued recently by the British Official Press Bureau, which says:

"When the great war broke out political England was engaged in a fierce controversy about land reform. Lloyd George had just started a new crusade which aimed at the abolition, if not of landlordism itself, at least of the restrictions which enable many English landlords to keep the land and the people widely apart. The outbreak of the war put the political controversy to sleep, but the exigencies of the war have revived the land problem in a new guise, and very quietly today in England a land revolution is in progress. The Government is buying land for ex-soldiers to till, and, further, it is undertaking to give men who want it a thoroughly scientific training for their new work.

"Various agricultural colleges in different parts of England are already filled up with farmers in the making—all of them men who have done their bit in the war and have been invalided out of the army. It is to provide for those men that the British Government, by a stroke of the pen and with a word of anything but approval from the community, has shaped a new policy in a matter concerning which the politicians of England have disputed, and done nothing, for generations.

"The keenness of discharged soldiers to take to farming is a remarkable outcome of war experience. Men hitherto engaged in city life predominate today in the agricultural colleges. It seems as though life in the rain-drenched trenches has given them a taste for the soil; that exposure to sun and wind, and rain, snow, and frost, has hardened them into a love of a more open-air existence than they formerly desired.

"Recently a correspondent who visited the Cheshire Agricultural College (in the heart of the richest cheese-bearing farm land in England) found a group of maimed men lifting turnips. One of them was a waiter in a London hotel two years ago. Now he has lost an arm, and he is learning farming as a preliminary to becoming an agricultural surveyor. Another of the turnip harvesters was a sub-editor on the Paris edition of an English newspaper when the war broke out. He joined the artillery, became an interpreter, was shell wounded, and while in hospital got malarial fever, which led to his discharge.

Reports Daughter Missing.

Thomas Cunningham, a well-to-do plumber, living at 198 Main Street, Tottenville, S. I., reported last night to the police the disappearance of his 21-year-old daughter, Jennie, who has been missing since Sunday, when she failed to arrive at the Woodbridge, N. J., home of an aunt. The girl is the Secretary of the Tottenville Building and Loan Association and is popular. She has gray eyes and black hair.

Extra Size or Stout Figures

(37½ to 56 bust; long or short waisted; 30 to 49 waist)

Whether you are slender, stout, tall or short, we can fit you from stock in every item of apparel at barely cost of materials alone.

Advance Spring Models for Southern Wear now ready

Lane Bryant
25 West 38th Street (Just West of 5th Ave.).

Before REMOVAL to our new 16-story building, we will

CLOSE OUT
Regardless of Cost

positively the largest assortment ever shown in **ultra-fashionable apparel,** properly proportioned to **fit** and **become** both long or short waisted figures (37½ to 56 bust).

Extra-Size Coats

Finest all-wool mixture and cheviot coats of exceptional style. For street, travel or motor wear; were up to 32.50. To close out
19.85

Handsome wool velour Coats, smartly fur-trimmed; silk lined and interlined; were up to 39.75. To close out
25.00

High-Cost Coats and Evening Wraps *of imported broadcloth, velours, kitten's ear cloth, velveteens and chiffon velvet, richly trimmed with furs. Were to 275.00.* **34.75, 44.75, 67.50** *and up to* **195.00**

Extra-Size Suits

Splendidly tailored suits in gabardine, serge, cheviot; silk lined; were up to 29.75. To close out
15.00

Handsome suits of broadcloth, gabardine, wool velours; silk lined; interlined. Were up to 49.50. To close out
25.00

Fur-trimmed suits of finest broadcloth and wool velours. Silk lined and interlined. Were up to 59.75. To close out
39.75

High cost, exclusive model, broadcloth wool velour suits; richly trimmed with furs; were to 65.00. To close out
47.50

Other **high cost coats** *(were up to 245.00)* 59.50, 74.50 *and up to* 169.00.

40% to 60% Reductions

have also been made on every other item of apparel for **Extra-Size or Stout Figures**—skirts, waists, negligees, corsets, underwear; Dresses for street, afternoon or evening wear.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street *Telephone* 2626 *Greeley*

Beginning today, at 9 o'Clock Sharp, an

Important Pre-Inventory Sale of Women's Coats

Almost every desirable model is shown, in the most fashionable materials and colorings, at prices which are at least one-third below former prices. The materials include:

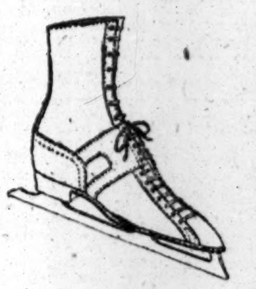
Velour, Plush, Arcadian Lamb, Broadtail Cloth, Bolivia, Wool Velour, Mixtures, Bolivar Cloth.

The majority of these fine garments are trimmed with Natural or Skunk Opossum, Near Seal, Hudson Seal, Natural or Skunk-Raccoon, Muskrat, Flying Squirrel, Taupe Wolf, Moufflon, or Plush.

Coats	formerly $19.50	Reduced to **$11.75**
Coats	formerly $22.50	Reduced to **$13.50**
Coats	formerly $29.50	Reduced to **$18.50**
Coats	formerly $35.00	Reduced to **$22.50**
Coats	formerly $39.50	Reduced to **$27.50**
Coats	formerly $55.00	Reduced to **$35.00**
Coats	formerly $65.00	Reduced to **$39.50**
Coats	formerly $85.00	Reduced to **$50.00**

Today—An Exceptional Offering of

Women's Skating Boots at $3.95



Designed especially for skating and hockey, and reinforced to afford added ankle support.

Regulation height; tongue lined with felt and may be had in all sizes and widths. Colors: Tan, Black and Washable White.

Skates attached Free of Charge

Important Pre-Inventory Sale Beginning Today

Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses

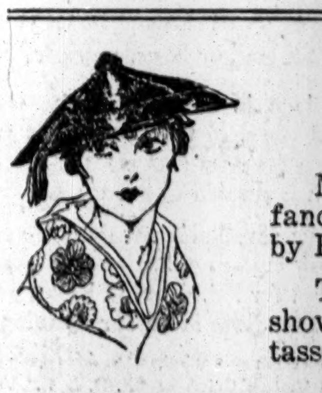
Models for all occasions, in the most wanted fabrics, colors and trimmings, offered at the following reduced prices to effect immediate disposal.

Misses' Suits	formerly $19.50 and $25.00	now **$12.75**
Misses' Suits	formerly $29.50 and $35.00	now **$19.50**
Misses' Suits	formerly $39.50 and $45.00	now **$24.50**
Misses' Suits	formerly $49.50 and $55.00	now **$29.50**
Misses' Suits	formerly $59.50 and $69.50	now **$35.00**
Misses' Coats	formerly $19.50 and $22.50	now **$15.00**
Misses' Coats	formerly $25.00 and $39.50	now **$18.50**
Misses' Coats	formerly $45.00 and $49.50	now **$29.50**
Misses' Coats	formerly $55.00	now **$35.00**
Misses' Coats	formerly $59.50	now **$45.00**
Misses' Coats	formerly $65.00 and $69.50	now **$49.50**
Misses' Dresses	formerly $22.50 and $29.50	now **$15.00**
Misses' Dresses	formerly $35.00	now **$18.50**
Misses' Dresses	formerly $39.50	now **$25.00**
Misses' Dresses	formerly $45.00	now **$29.50**
Misses' Dresses	formerly $49.50 to $65.00	now **$35.00**

Today—A Remarkable Offering of

Mackinaw Coats for Boys, $4.25

New skating pocket model, made of bright colored mackinaw cloths, in a wide variety of plaid designs. Ages 8 to 17.



In a Special Display Today, New

$5.55 Wonder Hats

Made of satin, trimmed with flowers, ribbons and fancy feathers, in the very latest styles, as dictated by Paris.

The hat *illustrated* is just one of many models shown in cunning Chinese effects, trimmed with tassel and Chinese coins.

Third Floor.

Wavy Hair Switches, $5.50

No matter what shade your hair may be, our experts will perfectly match it with one of these genuine natural wavy switches, specially priced for today.

TO TRAIN CIVILIANS FOR SERVICE IN NAVY

Work Begun in Camps Throughout the Country to be Continued on Warships.

10,000 RECRUITS EXPECTED

Navy Department Suggests Newport, Norfolk, Chicago, San Francisco, and Pensacola for Camp Sites.

The Naval Training Association of the United States, which is to the civilian naval training movement what the United States Military Training Camps Association is to the Plattsburg movement, announced yesterday that the Navy Department was arranging an elementary course in naval training for civilians who desired to fit themselves for service with the navy in the event of war. The training will be followed by training cruises on reserve battleships next Summer.

The new departure, which is in line with the Navy Department program to create an adequate naval reserve force in this country, is one of the results of the training cruise for civilians held last Summer. More than 2,000 men, from all parts of the country, enlisted for that cruise.

"The Navy Department," the announcement issued from the headquarters of The Naval Training Association, 81 Nassau Street, reads, "proposes to establish naval training stations for civilians at Newport, Norfolk, Chicago, and San Francisco, and probably at Pensacola. At these camps civilians will be trained for a period of a month, the instruction being the same as is given recruits for the active service.

"Those civilians who underwent a course of training last Summer will have the opportunity for a further and more advanced course of training on battleships of the United States Atlantic Reserve Fleet. Ten or twelve battleships of the reserve divisions, under command of a flag officer, will be detailed for this purpose. Already arrangements have been completed whereby civilians in certain of our seaports will have the opportunity to get preliminary training on battleships, the drills and instruction being so arranged that the tours at the training camps and on the ships next Summer will be of more value to the civilian than would be the case did he not receive the preliminary instruction.

"The battleships North Dakota and Minnesota have been detailed for these drills and instructions at Philadelphia, and the battleship New Jersey has been detailed at New York. It is estimated that fully 10,000 civilians will take advantage of the opportunity afforded them by the Navy Department for courses of training at camps and on battleships during the ensuing Summer.

"The time of holding the camps of instruction and cruises are tentatively arranged to take place between July 2 and Aug. 4. Should more civilians apply to take the course of training afforded by the department than can be accommodated by the training camps and battleships in one period, the department proposes to have additional periods of instruction so that all who volunteer may be instructed.

"To provide motor boat squadrons for use as patrol and dispatch vessels and other duties in connection with the defense of the coast in time of war, the department will undertake to form and train motor boat squadrons in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of Aug. 29, 1916, whereby owners and operators of motor boats may join the naval coast defense reserve. Under existing law the department is authorized to establish schools or camps of instruction for the purpose of instructing members of the naval reserve force and those civilians who desire to fit themselves for such membership. Members of the naval reserve force receive small retainer pay, and their expenses are paid by the Government.

"In order to make the Naval Reserve attractive to those civilians who desire to volunteer their services for training as naval reservists the department proposes to recommend to Congress that the term of enrollment and re-enrollment in the Naval Volunteer Reserve be one year. Civilians who qualify for and enroll in the Naval Volunteer Reserve will have their expenses for transportation and subsistence defrayed by the department.

"At the present time the department is enabled to furnish gasoline and oil to the boats of the motor boat squadron. The department proposes to ask the Congress also to furnish fuel and oil to other than gasoline boats that are suitable for use in patrol squadrons."

RESERVE CORPS UNIFORMS.

Equipment of Regulars the Rule, Service Journal Says.

In a recent issue of The Army and Navy Journal the statement was made that officers of the United States Army Reserve Corps are officers of the regular army and are entitled to wear the uniform of that service.

"Relative to changes in the uniforms of officers of the army," The Army and Navy Journal says, "we are officially informed that members of the Officers' Reserve Corps are officers of the United States Army and will wear uniform and insignia of the arm, corps, or department and grade to which they belong. It has also been decided that until further orders probationary officers will be required to provide themselves only with the service and dress uniforms, with the arms and personal and horse equipments, pertaining to their rank and duty, except in the Southern Department, where the matter is left to the judgment of the department commander.

"The cap ornament for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is to consist of a wreath inclosing the letters R. O. T. C., all to be of bronze. The letters R. O. T. C. are also to be worn on the coat collar.

"As to the cloth badge prescribed by Appendix VI. of General Orders 49, 1916, the groundwork and lettering are not both to be of the same color, representing the various arms of the service for which the respective members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are undergoing training. The groundwork of the badge itself, without a border, must be of the olive-drab color of the service coat to which the same is to be attached. The letters to be embroidered upon the same must be of the color of the several arms of the service, respectively."

"Dalebloom" Suits and Coats Reduced Prices

Every "Dalebloom" garment, at no matter what price, is sold with a guarantee of two seasons' satisfactory wear.

Buying "Dalebloom" Suits and Coats at REDUCED PRICES is different from buying "sale" goods. The label is your protection and guarantee.

Second Floor.

Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

NAVY HEADS HONOR DEWEY AT 79 YEARS

Secretary Daniels Reads a Tribute from Shipmate's Diary of Fifty Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Daniels and his bureau chiefs today went in a body to the General Board Rooms in order to congratulate the Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey, on his seventy-ninth birthday.

During the general felicitations Secretary Daniels read to Admiral Dewey an extract from the log of an old shipmate of the Admiral. This shipmate was First Assistant Engineer Henry Brown, who was with the old Colorado just after the civil war, at the time when Admiral Dewey was First Lieutenant on that warship. Several months ago Dr. S. W. Gibson, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was at Nantucket, where Engineer Brown now lives, and saw the entry in the engineer's diary which the Secretary read today to Admiral Dewey.

Commenting on this, Mr. Daniels said it showed the interest in the welfare of the men of the navy displayed by Admiral Dewey "when he was a young officer in the navy, which had ever been characteristic of the man—none the less in his green old age, with successes and honors heaped upon him by his own country and by the whole world."

The entry in Engineer Brown's diary was dated Dec. 26, 1866, having reference to the Christmas Day preceding, and is as follows:

Dec. 26, 1916.

No Christmas, perhaps, passed off pleasanter on a man of war than this one. Mr. Dewey, First Lieutenant, as well as Captain in absence of Captain Wyman, succeeded in making all on board happy and contented.

The day before he gave permission to all the caterers of the messes to go on shore so that they might prepare their Christmas dinners, and also that the galley could be used for cooking all the night, so as not to interfere with the officers' meals. Each man endeavored to outvie his neighbor in the good things appropriate for the day.

The First Lieutenant made each man a present of a bottle of wine or in that proportion from the money obtained from the Slush Fund. At an early hour all the men were actively arrnging the tables and dressing the ship between decks with flags, pictures, and greens.

The tables extended from the cabin to the forward gun deck, and were capable of just holding the ship's company. At noon all was ready, and the 700 men commenced eating, no doubt, one of the most happy meals on shipboard. The whole affair showed excellent taste.

All the officers paid visits to different messes and were cheered with a welcome known only to the sailor. The ship was, in a manner, given up to the crew so that after their dinner, which lasted two hours, all commenced smoking. Throughout the whole day all was perfect order, with the exception of here and there a loud voice from one who had probably taken more than his allotted share.

Mr. Dewey will certainly be long remembered for his endeavor to make the crew comfortable.

Admiral Dewey showed evident pleasure at having the old days recalled, and was very happy in expressing his appreciation.

NAVY GOING TO ST. THOMAS.

Great Demonstration Talked Of When Danish Isles Are Taken Over.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Plans for a great naval demonstration to signalize American acquisition of the Danish West Indies are being considered by State and Navy Department officials. Probably the entire Atlantic fleet will be ordered to St. Thomas, the long sought naval base, to participate in the celebration.

Minister Brun of Denmark formally advised the State Department today that the treaty for the sale of the islands had been approved by King Christian, and would be dispatched from Copenhagen on Dec. 30. It should reach here two weeks later for Secretary Lansing's signature.

The Atlantic fleet will mobilize at Guantanamo, Cuba, for Winter manoeuvres next month, and will be reviewed there by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt, who will be on his way to inspect the naval forces in Haiti and San Domingo, may take charge of the ceremonies at St. Thomas.

DIVORCES ENGLISH CAPTAIN.

Virginia Hodge Shows That Husband Was a Bigamist.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Virginia Hodge received a divorce decree today from Justice Arthur S. Tompkins in Supreme Court Chambers here freeing her from Captain Gifford G. C. Hodge, an officer in the English Army.

It was shown that Hodge had contracted a bigamous marriage with Mildred Smith of Rochester in Niagara Falls, Canada. With his second wife Captain Hodge returned to Rochester, but there all trace of him was lost, and it is believed that he rejoined the English Army.

Mrs. Hodge No. 1 lives in 177th Street, New York.

DOCTORS VOTE DOWN BIRTH CONTROL

Advocates Beaten, 210 to 72, After Being Hissed in a Five-Hour Debate.

WOMEN ALL FAVOR CHANGE

No Need for Legal Recognition, Says Committee, Fearing Harm to Community.

Birth control advocates were hissed, denounced, and outvoted at a meeting last night of the Medical Society of the County of New York which filled the meeting hall of that association with more persons than it has held in years. Fully one-third of those in the audience were women, and although the balcony overlooking the assembly chamber was filled, there was not room enough for all of those who desired to hear the arguments.

The meeting, which was called to hear and discuss a report on birth control by a committee of physicians appointed two months ago, was further characterized by charges made by some of the birth control advocates that the medical society included physicians who performed illegal operations, but who were opposed to such an amendment of the Penal Law as would prevent the necessity for such disregard of the law.

A storm of hisss greeted Dr. Ira S. Wile, who was one of the speakers making this charge. Dr. F. Van Fleet jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "I dare Dr. Wile to give us the names of the physicians he accuses or to retract his charge if he is unable to do so." Dr. Wile did not do either, and the discussion proceeded.

A vote on the question of committing the medical society on the advisability of amending the law governing birth control was taken after the majority report of the committee, which was against it, had been debated for nearly five hours. The result was 210 against recommending any changes in the law, and 72 in favor of it.

Among those in the majority were six of the nine members of the committee that had been appointed to report on the subject. They were Drs. George W. Kosmak, Secretary of the committee; C. E. Nammack, H. C. Taylor, W. H. Bishop, F. Van Fleet, and M. C. O'Brien. Others were Drs. J. H. Claiborne, John P. Davin, Eliot Harris, S. J. Kopetzky, and Dr. Haven Emerson, the Commissioner of Health.

Drs. Abraham Jacobi, A. L. Goldwater, and S. A. Tannenbaum, the other members of the Committee of Nine, returned a minority report in favor of an amendment of the law. Dr. Jacobi came to the meeting, but was forced to leave on account of illness and could not vote, but the others did. Among the others who voted to commit the society to birth control were Dr. Ira Wile, Dr. M. H. Kahn, and Dr. S. A. Knopf. Dr. Knopf made a dramatic appeal for a revision of the law, asserting that he was ready to "take responsibility before God and man" for imparting information that would prevent certain women, especially those who were ill of tuberculosis, from having undesired children.

In addition to these men pamphlets distributed in the room indicated that Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Dr. Charles L. Dana, and Dr. L. Emmet Holt were in favor of a modification of the law that would permit physicians to prescribe certain treatments for their patients. Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the birth control leader, whose arrest for disseminating information was chiefly responsible for the present agitation, was one of those at the meeting, but did not attempt to address the physicians. Six women physicians voted in favor of birth control and none against.

The report of the majority members of the committee advising against any change in the law was ready by Dr. Kosmak. It expressed itself with frankness on what it alleged were the dangerous features of the birth control agitation.

"We claim that no satisfactory evidence has been adduced by the propagandists, who favor regulating the control of births," the report read in part, "to show any necessity for giving recognition by law. A movement of this kind will undoubtedly have a most unfortunate effect on the minds of the public in general, and we do not believe that small families, especially among the poor classes, will bring about, as claimed, a solution of the economic and social problems of the day.

"The creation of a family cannot be governed by legal procedure, no matter how well intentioned. The statistics brought forward in favor of legal regulation are derived from foreign sources that have no application in this country. Many of the foreign procedures which have been copied and promulgated by those who have attempted the movement in this country can only be characterized as absurd and frequently dangerous. If indiscriminately employed, as they undoubtedly would be if any change were made in the law, they will result in untold harm to the community."

"The undersigned members of the committee firmly believe that any such action (as the proposed amendment of the law) on the part of the organized medical profession would be most inappropriate and uncalled for at any time, and particularly so at the present moment, when a senseless and sensational propaganda relative to this important matter is being circulated by so-called popular but very doubtful methods."

Dr. Goldwater, after reading the minority report of the committee, argued that the report of the majority committee was not limited to the original mission of the committee, which was to discover whether there were any medical reasons why birth control should not be practiced. Dr. Goldwater contended that restriction did not injure the health.

Dr. Kosmak and those of similar belief contended that the law already gave physicians the right to control births in special cases, and that the amendment, if adopted by the Legislature, would extend the privilege to persons who were not morally or physically entitled to it.

"BIRTH RELEASE" FOR RICH.

Dr. Sprague Points Out Duty of Race to Sustain Itself.

Among the addresses which attracted widespread interest at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science yesterday was that on "The Constructive Aspect of Birth Control," by Dr. Robert J. Sprague of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He advocated "birth release" for the rich, as well as birth control for the poor, and offered recommendations bordering on the adoption of socialistic doctrines for the betterment of the country's population.

"It has already been proved to my satisfaction," he said, "that birth control under certain conditions is desirable for the highest interests of the family and society. I also know that birth control is carried to an excessive degree among the middle classes of our native population in the industrial and intensely-civilized regions of this country.

"Excessive birth rates," he added, "beyond the ability of the parents to support and the resources of the nation to provide opportunities, is one of the greatest evils that can befall a people.

"For one great section of the population we need birth control and for the other birth release.

"Merely to sustain the population, and not to increase it, every married woman capable of bearing children must, as an average, bring to maturity at least three children. Of the graduates of our women's colleges only one-half ever marry, and the average number of children per graduate is less than one.

"Birth control among the poor is needed for themselves, but birth release among the upper classes is a greater necessity, both for their own welfare and the salvation of the nation. Excessive birth control by those able to have families weakens the nation at every point, necessitates the importation of foreign elements weakens patriotism, and brings about a mixture of races which makes confusion of morals, dearth of art and literature, and conflicts between classes.

"Birth control among the poor is a problem, but race suicide among the middle classes is a racial menace which threatens by its influence to defeat the highest ideals of the nation."

Man had learned, Dr. Sprague said, that corn and potatoes must receive proper spacing lest the earth be crowded, but he has forgotten to place sufficient spacing between his human children that they might develop to the highest.

Birth control advocates, he said, would have the poor people restrict their families to the limit of their income. He added this as his belief:

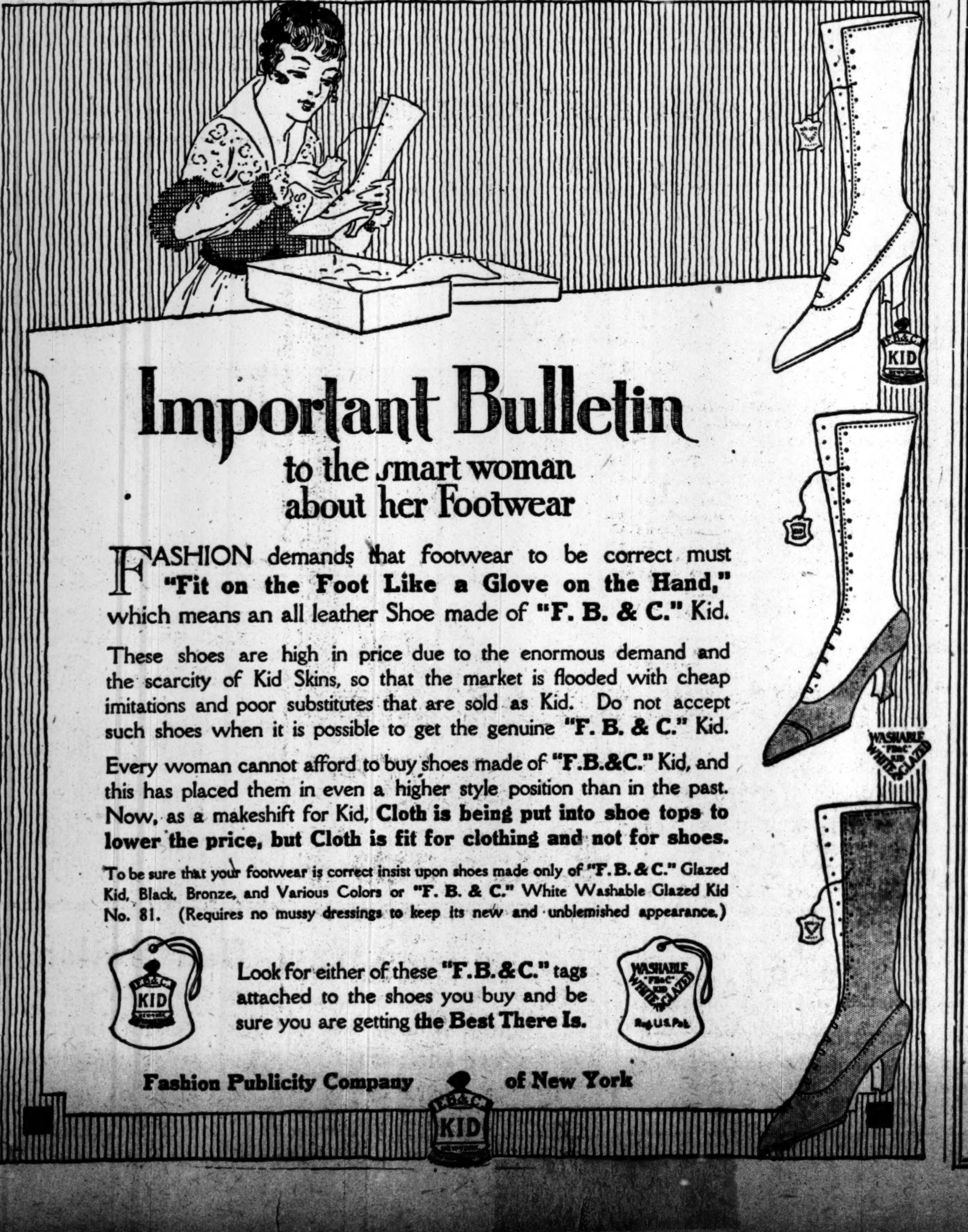
"This nation must set up a goal of the normal American family and racial independence. It must idealize the family instead of the individual and work for its success by all forms of legal, social, and economic readjustments that are necessary for the accomplishment of these ends. If we are ever to ripen and perfect our civilization, we must not depend upon the pauperized villages of Europe, the deserts of Asia, and the jungles of Africa for our population. We must determine to rear our own population from our own best stock, and so organize and utilize the resources of the country that all classes may bring their families up to the high standards that are possible to us.

"Raise the standard of the poor through education and economic betterment and birth control problems will practically disappear," added Dr. Sprague. "But then we must face the larger question of sufficient race enthusiasm to maintain the normal family in all classes at high standard. Let us have birth control, but let it be preached as a part of the nation's larger program for racial independence and high standards of life."

Prohibition Measure to Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Reports that the House Committee on Rules has promised a special rule to force a vote at this session on the Webb national prohibition resolution were denied today by Chairman Henry of that committee. Mr. Henry said it had not been decided whether national prohibition should be voted on at this session. The Rules Committee is said to be about evenly divided, and Mr. Henry may cast the deciding vote.



Important Bulletin
to the smart woman about her Footwear

FASHION demands that footwear to be correct must **"Fit on the Foot Like a Glove on the Hand,"** which means an all leather Shoe made of **"F. B. & C."** Kid.

These shoes are high in price due to the enormous demand and the scarcity of Kid Skins, so that the market is flooded with cheap imitations and poor substitutes that are sold as Kid. Do not accept such shoes when it is possible to get the genuine **"F. B. & C."** Kid.

Every woman cannot afford to buy shoes made of **"F.B.&C."** Kid, and this has placed them in even a higher style position than in the past. Now, as a makeshift for Kid, **Cloth is being put into shoe tops to lower the price, but Cloth is fit for clothing and not for shoes.**

To be sure that your footwear is correct insist upon shoes made only of "F. B. & C." Glazed Kid, Black, Bronze, and Various Colors or "F. B. & C." White Washable Glazed Kid No. 81. (Requires no mussy dressings to keep its new and unblemished appearance.)

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LAWSON ASKED TO TESTIFY.

Rules Committee Wants His Story of Washington "Leaks."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston financier and speculator, who recently said that not infrequently a "leak" about impending Governmental activities reached stock market operators, was informally invited today to tell his story before the House Committee on Rules. This committee is to consider the Wood resolution for an inquiry into the alleged "leak" that caused the bear raid on the stock market as the President's peace note went forward.

Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee asserted that if Mr. Lawson could prove his statements he should appear before the committee "and possibly bring about the investigation."

"If Mr. Lawson possesses information about these 'leaks,'" said Chairman Henry, "the Rules Committee would be glad to have the facts. Mr. Lawson should come before us, since he claims that speculators frequently obtain advance 'tips' about important happenings in Washington. This information would be of value to the committee if it takes up the Wood resolution, and we ought to have Mr. Lawson's story."

Mr. Henry said no consideration would be given the Wood resolution until after the holidays, nor did he intimate there would be a favorable report at that time. According to Mr. Henry the Rules Committee has no tangible evidence before it that there was a "leak," and nothing has been brought forward to show that a Government official benefited in stock market speculation last week.

The Wood resolution provides for an inquiry into whether any person high in Administration circles, or the relative of such a person, profited through the fluctuations that attended the dispatch of the President's peace note.

Representative Wood of Indiana also referred today to the statement of Mr. Lawson.

"This man claims he was aware through underground channels of the Government's plan," said Mr. Wood. "This statement is in itself sufficient to justify a report of my resolution and should start a wholesale inquiry into the manner in which these 'leaks' occur."

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Sale of Men's Fine Shirts at $1.20

¶ Broken lots of high-grade shirts from regular stock, combined with a special purchase of 2,400 shirts from a leading manufacturer.

¶ Madras—both imported and domestic; fine mercerized fabrics, and novelty weaves are some of the materials represented, in new and most attractive stripe and Jacquard designs.

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A subscription to a magazine is a good New Year's present. *Country Life*, *The World's Work* and *The Garden Magazine*, if you ask us, from our point of view are the best. We take subscriptions for all periodicals.

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The New York Times Annual Financial Section, December 31, and the Annual Review of The Annalist, January 8. Financial and commercial history of 1916, forecast for 1917, and authoritative articles of interest to merchants, students of economics and investors.—Advt.

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Women's Utility Coats, in velour cloth or broadcloth, in the new colors and black; silk lined throughout. *Reduced to* 25.00

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Women's Tailored Suits of broadcloth or velour cloth, in navy or black; belted and semi-fitted models. *Reduced to* 18.00

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Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses of Georgette crepe, charmeuse, crepe de chine and satin, in the prevailing colors. *Reduced to* 28.00

Women's Evening Dresses of tulle over silver-cloth; bodice of satin, richly embroidered with silver thread, in maize, pink, or blue; also in satin, ornamented with paillettes. *Reduced to* 35.00

Sale of Evening and Party Dresses

Women's and Misses' Attractive Dresses (*taken from the regular stock*) of Georgette crepe, charmeuse, crepe meteor and taffeta; also in various combinations. *Reduced from 25.00 and 35.00* 12.75

Women's Higher Cost Afternoon and Evening Gowns
At Marked Price Reductions

The Entire Stock of Girls' Winter Coats
At Extraordinary Price Reductions

'THE MESSIAH' SUNG BY CHORUS OF 1,000

Five Thousand More Hear the Christmas Classic in Madison Square Garden.

ORCHESTRA OF 90 PLAYERS

David Bispham, Kitty Cheatham, and Alma Simpson the Soloists at "Tree of Light" Celebration.

Five thousand persons were seated in Madison Square Garden last evening when the 1,000 more of the Community Chorus marched in at 8:30 o'clock from the city's "Tree of Light," in Madison Square, to sing Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah." It was the first attempt in many years to give the Christmas classic on so large a scale, and was conducted by Harry Barnhart. At the first note of "America," by way of prelude, the throng arose and the men took off their hats. Many joined in the song.

During a pause midway in the oratorio the hall rang with Christmas hymns, "Silent Night," "O Come, All Ye Faithful," and "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing." At the close of the evening came Mrs. Stetson's "Our America" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." An orchestra of ninety players assisted in the Handel airs, sung not by soloists, but by the several groups of trained voices, from 100 tenors in "Every Valley Shall Be Exalted" to 300 or more sopranos in the climax, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth." A moment before that the entire house had risen, as other audiences will this week, for the "Hallelujah Chorus." Old-timers, hearing that "Hallelujah," were carried back to Theodore Thomas's festivals in a New York armory more than a generation ago.

For two hours before last night's performance the public, freely admitted, filed past the police reserves into the Garden. Inside a staff of ushers from Carnegie Hall, where "The Messiah" is oftener heard, lent expert aid in handling the throng.

Companies of Boy Scouts that arrived last of all under military leadership stirred the onlookers to applause as they countermarched down the broad aisles or squatted campfire fashion upon the floor. The top gallery alone was screened by a canopy of bunting. Under this effect of "sounding board" those on the raised platform at the Fourth Avenue end made themselves heard to the furthest corner of the Garden.

Before entering the Garden the great chorus had assembled at the "Tree of Light" in the square and had sung there, spectators who had gathered to witness the spectacle joining in the singing. Among the soloists were David Bispham, Kitty Cheatham, and Alma Simpson. An orchestra of ninety pieces accompanied the singers.

This afternoon's celebration at the "Tree of Light" will be especially for children. At 4:30 this afternoon the "Kiddie Klub" will sing at the tree, with Robert Stuart Pigott conducting. Boy Scout soloists will also sing.

MATINEE FOR THE CHILDREN.

Three Short Plays Arranged at the Cohan and Harris.

The inevitable holiday matinées for the children are here. For their special benefit we have a program of three short plays presented at the Cohan and Harris, and the best of these is "Merry Christmas Daddy," a charming and affecting child's play by Mary Austin. The big empty house of this motherless little chap is gloriously peopled with pirates, bears, cowboys and such, and though there is no Christmas in that house, there is Christmas in his heart. His father had objected to the holiday festivities as a mere conspiracy of the shopkeepers, but at the end he is so converted by his own son that we see him hanging up stockings and ordering no end of holly wreaths from the vendor in the street. This piece is nicely staged and the little boy is delightfully played by a fine youngster named Arthur Le Vien.

"The Traveling Man," Lady Gregory's miracle play of Christ unrecognized, is good dramatic literature, and it is represented now by an intelligent if somewhat inert performance by a company that includes the perennial Mary Shaw. But its place in a children's program is simply inexplicable.

The third piece is a one-act version of a whilom success, "Editha's Burglar," a horridly smug little comedy that is carelessly staged, and, except for Otto Kruger's good work as the burglar, quite atrociously played. At several points in the performance yesterday afternoon one tiny child in the audience—a promising young dramatic critic of 5 or thereabouts—kept making this discerning but discomfiting observation in a shrill voice audible generally: "I wish they'd stop. I wish they'd stop." Probably nine out of every ten children there would infinitely prefer a Chaplin picture to "Editha's Burglar." And properly, too.

NEW THEATRE NEXT TO CORT

Rush and Andrews to Start Building Playhouse in March.

The recently organized theatrical firm of Edward F. Rush and Lyle D. Andrews has taken title to the property at 148-154 West Fifty-eighth Street, and will erect a theatre on the plot. The plans have just been passed by the Building Department, and construction work will be begun in March. The site adjoins the Cort Theatre on the west.

The playhouse will be French Renaissance in style of architecture, with a façade of brick, limestone, and marble. It will have a seating capacity of 850.

G. M. Anderson to Produce Plays.

G. M. Anderson, formerly one of the heads of the Essanay Film Company and known to movie patrons as "Broncho Billy" Anderson of the films, will enter the ranks of Eastern play producers shortly. Mr. Anderson recently purchased H. H. Frazee's theatrical holdings in New York. His first production will be a musical comedy, with book and lyrics by Frank Stammers and music by Harold Orlob. Rehearsals will be begun next week under the direction of the author.

Portmanteau Cancels Benefit at Ritz

Owing to the extension of the engagement of Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Players at the Princess Theatre for both matinée and night performances during the week of Jan. 1 the benefit performance for the American Ambulance, to have been given at the Ritz-Carlton on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 5, has been canceled.

THRONG HEARS SCHELLING.

Pianist Gives an Interesting Program in Aid of Polish Relief.

The most notable event of the holiday concert season was the return of Ernest Schelling, who gave his first recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. This recital, which had been postponed from an earlier date, was for the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund. Mr. Schelling's program was of remarkable interest. Beethoven's sonata, Op. 111, with which he began, is a piece that he has played here before, and in which he has shown his finest powers as an artist. It is a performance that in itself rightfully puts him among the foremost pianists of the present day.

An unusually interesting feature of this program was the appearance on it of two of the preludes and fugues, and one more prelude from "The Well-Tempered Clavichord" of J. S. Bach, a treasury that public pianists have almost wholly neglected in favor of the virtuoso arrangements of the organ preludes, fugues, and toccatas. It is significant that some of the more discerning are turning to the music of Bach as Bach wrote it and finding in it, as Mr. Schelling found yesterday, its deeply romantic spirit and its inner recesses of beauty. Nothing that Mr. Schelling played disclosed more convincingly his appreciation and insight.

For the rest, the music was of living men, except some Spanish dances of last year's visitor, the late Señor Granados, and much Chopin, including all four encores; a nocturne after the first part of the program, and after the second half the A flat polonaise, then the "military" one in A major, and a final étude. Always a friend of the Poles, Schelling's Chopin has been the grand passion of his career. The Chopin-Liszt "Moja Pieszczotka" was a beautiful thing in contrast of simple melody between the brilliant mazurkas and C sharp minor scherzo.

Mr. Paderewski, present with his family in a box, listened to his own A minor variations and fugue admirably played. These were not the later work of like title published at the same time as Paderewski's piano sonata, but his early series, brilliant and tuneful. The Flonzaleys, from an upper box, heard a novelty by their countryman, Emile Blanchet. Sent from Switzerland since the war under the mild name of "Passacaglia," the piece is rightly known as "Tocsin," and it sounds the alarm of real battles in the Alps.

Mr. Schelling's brief but expressive tone-picture of "Fatalism," new to most hearers, was an apt sequel. Though written six years ago, it had the wartime touch in a final overcoming of all things by fate. Grouped with the novelties was Stojowski's "Vers l'Azur," already familiar. The audience was large and appreciative.

GARRICK AT THE GARRICK.

Charming French Ingenue Reappears Here in "Patachon."

Yvonne Garrick, most winsome and most pleasing of all the actresses who have played or are playing leading rôles in the local French theatre, returned to play the ingenue rôle in "Patachon," this week's offering by M. Bonheur's company at the Garrick. This is a four-act comedy which Maurice Hennequin and Felix Duquesnel turned out some ten years ago. If it had been translated, faded slightly, and presented at the Empire, it would have been called a typical Drew piece. It is difficult to see how Mr. Frohman overlooked it.

Patachon is the jocose and disrespectful nickname of a prodigal husband who dons a Winter garment of repentance (imitation) and returns to the château of his pious wife in order that his daughter may be given in marriage from a united menage. He has no intention of remaining in domestic surroundings, but once he gets there it does seem comfortable, and he is admonished by the gray hairs at his temples and by the twinges of gout that he would better stay there all his days. Mlle. Garrick, who seems fresher and prettier than last season, plays the daughter, of course. M. Bénédict is Patachon.

Next week should see the crowds packing the Garrick, for the play will be "Sapho" and the players Edgar Becman and Gilda Darthy.

Miss Farrar in Two Roles Next Week

Next week at the Metropolitan Opera marks the return of Geraldine Farrar on Monday night in "Madama Butterfly" and on Friday in "Carmen" with Caruso. Urlus sings "Parsifal" on Monday afternoon. Following a Wednesday repetition of "Il Trovatore," the Thursday subscribers have the first "Rheingold" with Kurt and Sembach. The week ends with "La Traviata" at the matinée, and "La Boheme" for the popular Saturday night. Next Sunday's concert stars are Zimbalist, Eversman, and Schlegel. A special event is "Aïda" at the Brooklyn Academy on Tuesday with Caruso

"Intolerance" Receipts for League.

D. W. Griffith will donate the receipts from the exhibition of his film, "Intolerance," at the Liberty Theatre, Friday night to the Florence Crittenton League. Peter T. Barlow is President of the league, which has for its purpose the helping of girls arraigned in the Women's Night Court. Many convictions of white slavers have been made through the efforts of the league.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Eleanor Gates's latest play, "The Bad Angel," is announced for early publication.

Ann Murdock yesterday verified the rumor printed in THE TIMES last week that she had left the Frohman management. "I regret," the announcement ran, "that it has been necessary for me to take this step, but I have not been at all satisfied with the choice of plays Mr. Hayman has been making for me." Miss Murdock has not yet decided whether she will accept a motion picture offer or a contract to begin rehearsals at once in a new play under the Shubert management.

Two theatres usually closed Sunday nights will be open on New Year's Eve. At the Casino and Astor concerts will be given by players from the current Shubert attractions.

Annette Kellermann and Katherine and Jane Lee, the child actresses who acted with her for the film, "A Daughter of the Gods," appeared yesterday morning at the Lyric Theatre at a special showing of the film. Miss Kellermann made a brief address to the audience, which was composed largely of children.

Blanche Merrill has been commissioned to write the music and lyrics for some of the songs that will be sung in "Dance and Grow Thin," the midnight revue in preparation for the Century Roof.

Captain Kidd will open his treasure chest in the lobby of the Cohan & Harris Theatre Saturday morning and present a souvenir to each child attending the performance. On Friday morning Carl A. Jacobs will give his annual party for crippled children at this theatre.

Anthony de Francisci, sculptor, has had a portrait study of Henry Hull in the third act of "The Man Who Came Back" placed on exhibition in the National Academy of Design. The figure is in plaster, but will later be cast in bronze.

Creighton Hale, one of the well-known screen heroes, has been engaged for the juvenile role in "Oh, Boy," the new Bolton-Wodehouse-Kern musical play being rehearsed for production at the Princess.

The sale of seats for John McCormack's annual Hippodrome recital to be given Sunday night, Jan. 7, will open today.

When the first installment of Anita Stewart's new picture, "The Girl Philippa," is shown next week at the Rialto the theatre will open each morning at 10 o'clock,

FAMOUS SCULLER DIES.

News of Trickett's Death in Australia Received Here.

News has been received of the death of Edward Trickett, the noted Australian sculler, at Uralla. Trickett, who was born at Sydney, N. S. W., was the first man to deprive England of the professional sculling championship, in 1876. In June of that year Trickett visited England and defeated Joseph Sadler, the English champion, over the Thames course, and it was not until Ernest Barry, the present champion, defeated Dick Arnst in 1912, that the title was regained for England. Trickett lost the title to Edward Hanlan, the Canadian crack, in 1880, over the Thames course.

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Ten magnificent models.
$45, $60, $75, $100, $150, $175, $190, $225, $350, $1,000.

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Fifth Ave. at 53rd St.
279-281 Broadway at Reade St.
50 Broadway, Standard Arcade.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER'S SUPREME MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS,
Miss Springtime
Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON.
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & New Year's.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY.
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. BARRIE'S New Comedy,
A KISS FOR CINDERELLA

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & New Year's.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hulbert Footner's Comedy SHIRLEY KAYE
Seats Now for Xtra Mat. Mon. (New Year's)

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 392 Bryant. Evs. 8:20.
MATS. TODAY, SAT. & NEW YEAR'S 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE, in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

LYCEUM WEST 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & New Year's 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO presents
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
THE LAUGH-A-MINUTE SUCCESS

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY.

Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' play.
The Harp of Life
Globe B'way, 46th St. Ev. 8:20 Mat.Wed., Sat. & Mon.
Pop. 50c to $1.50 Mat. Today

FULTON THEATRE, 46 St., B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Mon. 2:20.
ARNOLD DALY IN The Master
"It is quite the best piece of work I have ever seen Arnold Daly achieve."—LOUIS SHERWIN.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th, W. of B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & New Year's at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 350 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at These Prices. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1

BELASCO W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Fri. & Sat. 2:20.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK TOMORROW FRIDAY, SATURDAY.
"MISS STARR CHARMS."—Times.
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue
Seats on Sale 4 Weeks Ahead.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Eves. at 8:15
Matinees TODAY, Sat. & New Year's 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
Seats on Sale 6 Weeks Ahead.

SMILE-A-MINUTE COMEDY.
Captain Kidd, Jr.
Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344
Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & N. Year's Day 2:20
HOLIDAY MATINEES FOR CHILDREN.
"Merry Christmas, Daddy," "Editha's Burglar," and "The Travelling Man." Tomorrow & Dec. 29, Jan. 2, 4 & 5, at 2:45, Dec. 30, Jan. 6, at 10:45.

HARRIS West 42d St NIGHTS AT 8:30
Mats. TODAY, Thurs., Sat. & N. Year's 2:30.
THE YELLOW JACKET
"By all odds best play in New York."—Ev. Sun.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Twice Daily, Incl. Sund., 2:15 & 8:10 P. M.
LAST TWO WEEKS
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE INTOLERANCE
ORCHESTRA OF 50 & 30 VOICES
FRI. EVE. PERFORMANCE DEC. 29
BENEFIT FLORENCE CRITTENTON LEAGUE.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:20.
JOHN DREW LAST 6 TIMES in MAJOR PENDENNIS
MONDAY, JAN. 1st. SEATS NOW.
JULIA ARTHUR
in William Lindsey's Romance of old France "SEREMONDA"

MIRTH! Good Gracious Annabelle MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & N. Yr's 2:30

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & N. Year's 2:20
Cheating Cheaters

THE TALK OF THE TOWN!
NORA BAYES in 2 Hours of Song.
TOMORROW & FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 3.
Reserve Seats Now for New Year's Eve.

CENTURY B'WAY 62d ST. and CENTRAL PARK W.
POP. PRICE MAT TO-DAY
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
THE CENTURY GIRL
Eves 8:20 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Xtr. Mat. New Year's Day
Box Office Open until 10 PM
ELSIE JANIS · SAM BERNARD · FRANK TINNEY
HAZEL DAWN · LEON ERROL · MAURICE & WALTON
DOYLE & DIXON · HARRY KELLY · VAN and SCHENCK
SPECIAL SUNDAY, New Year's Eve at 8:20

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 West 66 St.
ICE SKATING
TONIGHT AT 8, Speed Races and Exhibitions by Norval Baptie and Gladys Lamb.

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Sat. at 2. L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Sat., 7:45 (75c to $3). Lohengrin. Rappold, Ober; Urlus, Weil, Ruysdael, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky.
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Next Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 31, at 3
Soloist MME. OLGA SAMAROFF
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Frank La Forge at the Piano (Baldwin)
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Friday next at 3, Special Christmas Program.
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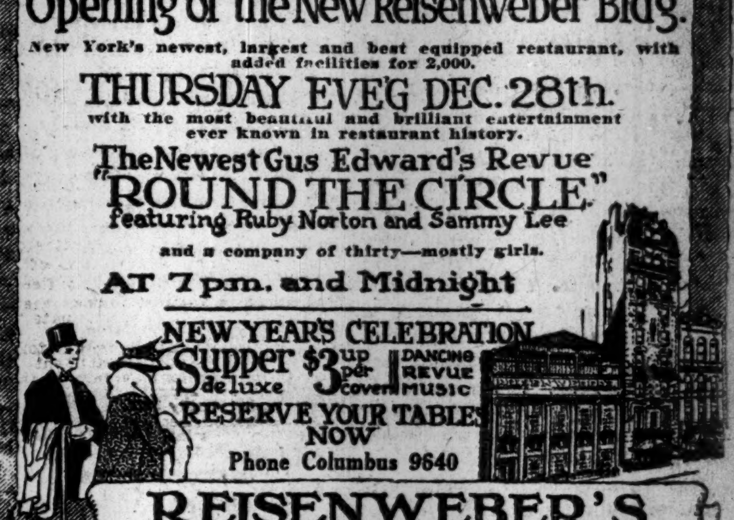

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, 1916.

GERMANY'S ANSWER.

First of the warring Powers Germany asks for a peace conference. The British blockade is doing its intended work. Peace Germany must have, and soon. That is the obvious meaning of her surprisingly prompt reply to the President's note. But she can never get a peace conference together on the conditions she proposes. Her answer is a terrible putting of the cart before the horse. She would have an immediate meeting of delegates at a neutral place to begin negotiations for peace. But she is of the opinion that "the "great work of preventing future wars "can be begun only after the end of "the present struggle of nations." It must begin before. The Imperial Government knows well that the Allies will not end the present war or talk about ending it until Germany has given the "effectual guarantees" against future wars which they demand. Many times they have declared that they will fight until those guarantees are given. That is the vital, indispensable condition of peace parleying. We judge, therefore, that the answer to the President is Germany's "asking price." If she is in such dire need of peace as she seems to be, she will presently make a very different proposal. On any other theory her answer might be regarded as insincere, for certainly it is not responsive to the President's note.

That Germany should have failed to make use of the opportunity offered her by President Wilson is a mistake on her part, a mistake that grieves the friends of peace; but it is not an irreparable mistake. The door left open has not been closed. It is still, as it was from the first, Germany alone who can close it. The bringing of peace or the continuing of war still, as always, rests with her. The President gave her one opportunity, of which she has neglected to avail herself; but there is another still before her, there will be others if she rejects that one, too.

The situation today is what it was before. If Germany is sincere in wishing for peace, her ignoring of the way opened to her by the President is no irrevocable injury to the cause of peace, for she can still avail herself of the loophole left by Lloyd George. If she is insincere, if the whole offer was, as Premier Briand charged, merely an attempt to sow irresolution and distrust and to divide councils among the Allies, or to throw the blame of continuing the war upon them, then the world is no worse off that her insincerity is in the way of being exposed; it is better off, if anything. Meanwhile, she has clearly shown the nature of the mistake made by men and newspapers in the allied countries who suspected that the President's offer was made either in collusion with her or in her interest.

The German reply to President Wilson's note is so worded as to convey the impression to a careless reader that it is compliant with his request, but it is not. He asked for "an avowal of views." Germany replies by offering an "exchange of views." The slight difference in words makes a world of difference in the meaning; for Germany goes on to explain that by "an exchange of views" she means an exchange made at a peace conference, and the inference is unavoidable that she means such a conference to be held without the "avowal of views" which the Allies have already declared must precede any parley.

"In agreement with the sovereigns "of my allies and with the conscious-"ness of victory," announced the Kaiser on Dec. 12, "I have made an offer of peace to the enemy." This offer, as sent to the Allied Governments, contained the statement that Germany's proposals formed "an ap-"propriate basis for the establishment "of a lasting peace," but the proposals were not given nor was their nature hinted at. The Austrian official statement explaining the offer defined it as an endeavor "to come to a discussion with our enemies." In all this there was nothing that differed from the note now sent to President Wilson, except that the latter names the machinery for the "discussion," and names it as a meeting of "delegates "of the belligerent States at a neutral "place."

The Russian Duma on Dec. 15 passed a resolution against entering "into any peace negotiations" whatever. In rejecting the proposal for Italy, on Dec. 18, Baron Sonnino said: "Should "propositions be made subsequently "we should consider what to do." The following day Lloyd George said:

> We feel we ought to know before we give favorable consideration to such an invitation that Germany is prepared to accede to the only terms on which it is possible for peace to be obtained and maintained in Europe.

These terms he stated—"complete "restitution, full reparation, and ef-"fectual guarantees." These statements are the unofficial answers to Germany's proposal of "a discussion" of terms as yet unrevealed. The official answers have not yet been sent, but they will not, of course, vary greatly from the unofficial answers. When the situation had reached this point, President Wilson dispatched his note asking Germany, and, incidentally, the other nations, for "an avowal of their respective views," to be made either through him or in any other way.

To this Germany now replies. She does not give the avowal requested, and indicates that she will give it only at a peace conference. The situation, therefore, is left where it was. Germany still awaits the official answers of the Allies, having rejected the proffer of the President. When those answers are received, it will be time to determine by Germany's action whether she is sincere or insincere in her expressed desire for peace. It must be remembered that she is playing a titanic game for vast stakes, as indeed are all the belligerents, and that the moves do not always reveal what is passing in the minds of the players. Perhaps, regarding the President's action as likely to stiffen the determination of the Allies to insist on knowing her terms, she has answered him in such haste simply to lessen their confidence and make their demands milder. Whatever be the object of the move, it does not end the game. She certainly can hardly expect the Allies to agree to her proposal of a peace conference after they have so clearly indicated that they will not enter one without an "avowal of terms" by her. The mere repetition of the proposal with added detail concerning the machinery of carrying it out, in face of the rejection already foreshadowed in the four Parliaments, is so apparently illogical as to suggest that the note is merely a move in the game, that there is no finality about it. Whether that was Germany's mental attitude or not, there is no such finality and can be none; if Germany closes the door on peace now, she will not lock it.

CHARGES AND THE PROOF.

Representatives here of British steamship lines having said there was no warrant for the Federal Trade Commission's assertion that a combination of these lines has been restricting the growth of our trade with South America by discrimination and a rebate agreement, the Commission's Chairman, Mr. Hurley, publishes a statement in support and explanation of the charges. We recently said it must be assumed that they had not been made hastily, but were based upon facts. This is confirmed by Chairman Hurley's evidence.

Much of the information, he says, came to the Commission in statements given by business men from this country in South America to representatives of the Commission who were making investigations there, and it included documentary proof in the form of letters, shipping papers, and invoices. In reply to the assertion that there has been no rebate agreement since 1907, he quotes the following from a circular letter addressed to shippers at River Plate ports on Dec. 20, 1915, and signed by the agents of several lines:

> On these freight rates shippers will enjoy a rebate of 10 per cent., provided that they limit their shipments to our lines. This rebate will be computed on the total of shipments up to June 30 and Dec. 31, 1916, and is payable six months later, provided that the shippers prove that they have limited their shipments to the steamships of our lines up to the date of payment.

It will be seen that this relates to business throughout the year now closing. Additional information was obtained in replies to the Commission's questions by exporters and importers in this country, many of whom asked that their names should not be published. Their assertions as to discrimination against our trade, Mr. Hurley says, were made with much more emphasis than the Commission was willing to use in its report. The combination agreement was in actual operation with respect to shipments from Argentine ports in February last, when one of the Commission's agents was in Buenos Aires. But two companies had withdrawn from the association. It is clearly shown by this supplementary statement that there was ample warrant for the Commission's charges as to practices, unjust and harmful to our exporters and importers, which tend to restrain the growth of our trade with South America. They should promptly be discontinued.

RAILWAYS EARN A BILLION.

This billion-dollar country has added another muniment to its title. It is as agreeable as surprising that for the first time the railways have earned net revenues exceeding one billion dollars, and are apparently at the peak of their prosperity. Apparently, because it is more sure that the railways are at the peak of their service to the country than that they are at the peak of their profits. That is so because the railways work at so much per ton or per passenger per mile, and not at so much per dollar of capital or of investment. The figures of earnings are stated in dollars, not in tons or passengers. When those figures come they will show that the railways have earned less per unit of work, although they have earned more in total. It is known to all that the rates have not risen with other prices. But all do not appreciate that since 1907, when last the railways were unable to carry the business offered, the railways have spent five billions of dollars to enable them to serve the public as they are serving it. Now for the first time they are seeing a prospect of return upon their investment. They are not the same railways as those which broke down under the effort to do the business offering in 1907. The difference is greater than the difference in earnings, much greater than the difference in mileage. The proof is that the mileage has almost stopped growing, and that the greater earnings are due to greater facilities in tracks, terminals, and equipment generally, placed at the service of the public without return until now. The public has had the use of them, and thus far has not paid for them.

If this billion-dollar year should not have successors, it may prove a detriment to the railways. That would be the case if the phenomenal earnings should be made the basis for ordering lower rates, or higher wages, or enlargement of services without larger payment than heretofore. It is sure that the railways cannot spend another five billions in the next ten years unless they are allowed a profit on the previous five billions. It is years since Mr. Hill said that the railways needed a billion dollars annually for growth. That need has been only partially met, and the present estimate is for $1,250,000,000 annually, unless the country is content to see its traffic stopped in an attempt to get its rates lower than an economic wage. The existing embargo upon traffic is more costly to the country than any fair increase of rates. The billion-dollar earnings ought not to be allowed to obscure the manner in which the railways came by their billion of earnings, and the other fact that the country is suffering because the billion is so small, not because it is so large, measured by work done and profits deserved.

The best surety that the billion-dollar record is not to be turned into a weapon against the railways is an informed public opinion. When public opinion demanded the regulation of rates in the public interest, the railways were not such deserving servants of the public as they became under regulation which was good in many respects, if not in all. Public opinion is the motor and master of regulation now as it was then. The object of regulation was the punishment of misconduct primarily. A perversion turned it into the reduction of rates, as a synonym for regulation. When regulation is so severe as to turn investment away from railways it calls for a check from public opinion. The time has come for regulation to be protective rather than punitive.

PORK, 1916 STYLE.

> The last Public Buildings bill passed was on March 4, 1913. It carried a provision that no town where there were not Federal activities other than the Post Office should be entitled to a building until it had $10,000 postal receipts, nor entitled to a site unless there were annual receipts of $6,000.
>
> That is the law of the land, and the House Committee has hewed strictly to the law in the framing of this bill. There are a few cases where sites had previously been secured for places with less than $10,000 receipts for which the bill carries authorizations, on the theory that the Government-owned land should be utilized.—The Hon. Frank Clark of Florida, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

In 1913 Mr. Clark, as a member of the Public Building Commission, signed a report which, besides recommending that the law in question be continued, recommended that:

> In the consideration of each project, a comparison of rental value for suitable quarters, together with the cost of maintenance and operation, including interest at 3 per cent. on the investment for the building proposed, shall be made in order that it may be determined whether its erection would be a desirable or proper investment.

The $10,000 limit is utterly unsound. It is not observed. Look at a few treasures of the 1916 bill. The appropriations are for sites alone. The appropriation for the building, the permanent annual charge for interest, depreciation, janitor, supplies, are to come:

Place and Amount.		Receipts. 1915.	Annual Rental.
Ashburn, Ga.	$5,000	$6,468.82	$480
Bamberg, S. C....	5,000	4,257.77	220
Baxley, Ga.	5,000	6,639.50	408
Blakely, Ga.	6,000	6,327.50	None
Commerce, Ga. ...	5,000	6,290.89	500
Covington, Ga. ...	5,000	7,031.21	400

And so on. The money for the site is "only a starter." The postal receipts may grow. The burden on the Treasury is sure to grow. Here are a few appropriations for buildings on sites now owned or authorized. See how faithfully Mr. Clark follows "the law of the land" and his own recommendation:

Place and Amount.		Population.	Rcts. 1915.	Ann'l Rental.
Albertville, Ala..	$25,000	1,544	$5,663.04	$300
Attala, Ala.......	45,000	2,513	4,610.21	460
Barbourville, Ky..	25,000	1,633	4,532.95	406
Brinkley, Ark.....	25,000	1,740	6,114.53	550
Central City, Ky.	30,000	2,545	5,707.92	500
Crockett, Texas...	25,000	3,947	7,801.03	632
Dillon, S. C.......	25,000	1,757	7,733.63	400

And so on through this great grab. It is an established fact that it costs the Government less to lease buildings for postal purposes in small places than to build and maintain Government buildings there. Postmaster General Burleson said, in a minority report of the Public Building Commission, that no public building should be authorized in any place where the Government rental is under $1,000 a year, "and then only when either the "gross Post Office receipts amount to "as much as $15,000, or the popula-"tion to as much as 5,000." That rule is not wholly sound, for each project should be studied separately on its merits, as Mr. McAdoo says; but if applied to the Public Buildings bills of 1913 and 1916, probably four-fifths of the items would have been cut out.

Mr. Clark, in his attempt to defend the indefensible present public building system or combination, says that one object of the fight against it is to "take away the jurisdiction of Con-"gress to legislate and substitute a "plan whereunder bureaucrats would "disburse a lump sum appropriation "and determine where public buildings "should go." It is the same Mr. Clark who, as a signer of the Public Building Commission's report, admitted that:

> Some appropriations and authorizations have been made which are not justified. Other authorizations are too large. These authorizations were, it is believed, the result of the present unsatisfactory system of providing for and constructing public buildings.

If he now defends that unsatisfactory system and a bill that illustrates its grossest faults, he must be still in that edifying frame of mind which prompted him to say in the House early in 1913 that he wanted "to live "to see the day when the Government "of the United States will not have a "single officer or employé in rent-"ed quarters." He accompanied this beautiful dream of a Government palace for every village with a sneer at "the alleged economists in this House." Mr. Rainey of Illinois, a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, told the House last week that the Treasury deficit "in 1918 will equal nearly $230,000,000." "How are you going to meet it?" he asked.

Mr. Clark and the pork phalanx on both sides of the House are "going to meet it" by passing the pork bill—only $28,000,000, not $35,000,000, Mr. Clark indignantly assures us—under a gag rule. To meet a deficit, increase it. If the bill goes through the House, Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who has a good record as a fighter of pork bills, will filibuster against it in the Senate. Probably many Representatives, unable to resist local influence in their districts, will be content to see the bill die in the Senate. If it ever reaches Mr. Wilson, they know mighty well what will be done with it and to it.

SHALL WE PROTECT OURSELVES?

Mr. George F. Kunz, in his Vice Presidential address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, revealed a scheme of national preparedness for peace and war alike, in which trade and commerce, technology and art would all be involved. Probably Mr. Kunz's scheme would require too radical changes in our system if it were carried out in its entirety. Defense is a function of the Federal Government, but not necessarily the development of industrial enterprises. Roadmaking is, generally speaking, a function of the States, and bridgebuilding is undertaken by municipalities and private corporations. The fitting of citizens sumultaneously for military and industrial work has been talked about. It is planned to give regular army men more or less practice in certain trades in the future. There is talk of industrial service in connection with the movement for universal military training, which, however, is still very much in the air. But the employment by the nation of soldiers to make roads and build bridges when they are not soldiering does not exactly fit our system.

This, however, is a matter of detail which does not lessen the force of Mr. Kunz's argument in favor of national preparedness and efficiency. New methods have been brought into use by the lessons of the European war. Mr. Kunz thinks that after the war "in "all walks of life the world will be "improved, more serious, more pro-"ductive, and possibly a better world "to live in." But much depends upon our ability and willingness to turn the experiences of others to our own account.

We want to escape the horrors, the losses of war. To do so we must prepare ourselves to insure peace. We are talking a great deal about preparedness, but we are making little actual progress. In spite of the felicitations in the various annual reports of our War Department, the mobilization of the militia on the Mexican border last Summer was a sorry business, quite apart from the inevitable deficiencies of the militia. And six months afterward it takes eight days for a regiment of troopers to travel from Texas to New York, while their horses are kept in one place on the route for many hours without food or water. With this kind of management by our expensive Washington bureaus, how can we expect to be able to defend ourselves in case of a warlike attack such as peaceful Belgium suffered almost without warning? It is in this light that the arguments for preparedness should be considered. Mr. Kunz's appeal yesterday for a firm control and unification of all movements and agencies for national defense, the conservation of food supplies, public safety, and education for preparedness, was based on a thorough study of the matter, and was accompanied by an estimate of the money cost of war which is fairly appalling. It is estimated that by next Spring the great Powers will have expended $50,000,000,000. Compare this with the coinage value of all the gold and silver mined since the discovery of America, $32,000,000,000, and the present value of all "uncovered" paper money, $8,583,000,000, making a total of $40,583,000,000, which is nine and a half billions less than the cost of the European war by next Spring. This estimate takes no account of the enormous pension lists that must be hereafter maintained. The United States has paid out in pensions since the Revolutionary War more than $5,000,000,000. And, after all, the money loss of war is not the greatest loss it entails. We must bear our share of such losses in the future, however, unless we are willing to insure ourselves against them by being ready for defense. Toward that end we have accomplished very little as yet. We are learning next to nothing by experience, and if our battleships are going to break down after a few weeks of trial, there is something radically wrong in the small measures of preparation we have so tardily begun.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bonuses Are Not So Unfair.

In his Christmas sermon at the Cathedral, the Rev. Father John F. O'Rourke found much and severe fault with the employers of the country because many of them were giving as "bonuses" money which in his opinion should be given as regular wages. That is, of course, a contention in favor of which not a few arguments could be made, but also there are several that can be made against it, and, anyhow, before he entered upon its discussion, he might in fairness have mentioned the fact that not a few of the bonuses to which he objected were in addition to, not a substitute for, the increase of wages demanded by him.

Some of these increases of wages have been obtained by means of strikes, and therefore were made reluctantly and under compulsion, but a greater number of them—a considerably greater number, it seems, as one recalls the fast-following announcements of the last year—were voluntary recognition of a need created by the higher cost of living. More often, perhaps, than Father O'Rourke thinks, there was or may have been recognition of something else—of the requirement, in exactly the justice mentioned by him, that exceptional profits should be divided among the workers as well as among stockholders.

As for the bonuses themselves, it is not quite certain that the receiver of them would have been more advantaged if the amount given had come to him divided into as many parts as the year has weeks, instead of in a lump sum. Concerning that, too, something could be said on both sides. On the one hand, the employé can with some reason object to having his employer do his saving for him—it is, indeed, a bit paternal—but, on the other hand, there is the chance that the saving would not be done at all, if the employer did not do it, and unquestionably it is a pleasing experience to have $10 or $20 or $50 or more come in all at once. It looks much larger, and more can be done with it than with 25 cents or $1 a week.

Whether the lump sum is or is not more likely to be wasted than is a small increment of pay—that is a question that could be argued endlessly without ever reaching a conclusion.

How Will It Treat Rebellion?

There is one contingency—the more easily conceivable as among the possibilities of the future because it has often been an actuality of the past—which does not seem yet to have received the consideration it deserves from those who are proposing the establishment of an international League to Enforce Peace, covering the whole civilized world. What, if anything, will the league do to, or with, a Government which, while respecting the rights of its neighbors, treats its own subjects or citizens in such a way that they take up arms against it—in other words, that they rise in rebellion?

Of course, the word "rebel" has a rather evil sound, but that is simply because all rebels are feared and, therefore, hated by all Governments—as all they may be. As a matter of fact, though the rebel may be a very pestilent fellow, fully deserving to be hanged or shot, he may be, on the other hand, a most estimable person, undertaking a task as noble as it is dangerous, and earning sympathy from all men of good-will. At his best, however, the rebel is more of a disturber of peace than at his worst, and he would have no chance at all either to live or to succeed if the mere circumstance that he had started a war were to enable his own Government, when hard pressed, to call in aid from an irresistible combination of outsiders.

Of course the organizers of the League to Enforce Peace do not intend that it should be used for any such purpose, but they ought to say so. The right of rebellion is a precious one—perhaps the most precious that man possesses. It is exercised under heavy responsibility, and it is a means that requires the justification of an end obviously and demonstrably both good and adequate. Still it exists and should exist, and if ever the notion gets out that the proposed league has for its object, or even among its objects, that of protecting all Governments as they are, whether they deserved it or not, then the league would have some quite unnecessary antagonism to overcome. For there have been many bad Governments, and presumably there are some bad ones now—Governments from the overthrow of which the world would profit appreciably.

Talks with Soldiers at the Front.

Two of The Times special cable dispatches from correspondents near the front in France rehearsed yesterday the statements made by prisoners in reply to statements made by their captors. In each of these narratives, too, there were statements made by soldiers who were not prisoners. Now, it was a noticeable fact that in both cases there was a strong tendency on the part of these men to talk one way while in their own trenches and in quite another way when in the trenches of the enemy.

The probability is that the prisoners, on both sides, did their talking with a view to what effect their words would have on the treatment they were to receive. It would have been the height of folly for them to offend their captors by threats and denunciations, while telling them what they wanted to hear—that the opposing army was tired of fighting and yearned for peace—would be conducive to the prisoner's comfort to about the extent that he was believed. And belief, as everybody knows, is largely a matter of desire.

Whether soldiers not prisoners would tell the exact truth, and all of it, to a foreign questioner would depend a good deal on his skill and on how well they knew and trusted him. Protestations of a desire or willingness to go on fighting indefinitely might or might not be sincere. In spite of these dubieties, however, the reported conversations with French and German privates, both free and captive, had interest and value. Their accuracy as reports of what was said can be accepted, but there is need for judgment in interpreting them and room for differences of opinion as to their showing what the men really feel and think.

ART NOTES.

Adolph Borie's Portraits and Paintings—Salmagundi Exhibition.

The portraits and paintings by Adolph Borie at the Folsom Galleries range from gayety to gloom in color, and from dashing to restrained brushwork. Mrs. Edward Rowland is painted in the artist's gayest manner, and presents a striking effect on the main wall. It is not, however, a portrait especially proclaiming the artist's attitude toward his model or toward his work. That is reserved for the adjacent portrait of Mrs. St. George Campbell, an old lady of the type destined to pass completely away before the rising generation reaches its middle years. Smoothly brushed hair parted in the centre, a fine cap, soft lace at the neck of a plain gown, quiet eyes, a mouth molded to definite decisions, a fresh complexion, the poetry of age sympathetically seen and skillfully interpreted. Mr. Borie has had several problems of texture to meet in this portrait, but has subordinated all of them to the painting of the face.

Among the other portraits worthy of comment is that Ecklay B. Cox, Jr., in which the character of the sitter and the modeling of the planes of the face are equally well considered. The exhibition lasts until the 29th of the month.

The Salmagundi on a Visit.

Members of the Salmagundi Club are showing Thumb Box pictures at the City Club until Jan. 6. The exhibitors are Hobart Nichols, H. A. Vincent, Edmond Greacen, Everett L. Warner, E. M. Bicknell, Arthur J. E. Powell, F. W. Hutchinson, Ernest D. Roth, John Ward Dunsinore, W. Granville Smith, Alexander Schilling, E. Irving Couse, F. De Haven, and A. T. Van Laer. The Exhibition Rooms are open daily, and ladies are admitted between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Free Art Courses.

High school graduates may enter free courses for the study of industrial art in the Washington Irving High School. The regular industrial art courses of the school call for two years of study on the part of undergraduates, but girl students who have graduated from other high schools and who show adequate talent may enter the course and do the required work in a single year, no scholastic work being demanded from those who have received a high school diploma from some other school.

Post-graduate work in the Washington Irving High School has been organized with the aid of manufacturers and designers in the trade. A six months' course is offered along highly specialized lines, so that each student who has already completed the regular industrial course may specialize in the technique of some specific trade such as lace designing, wall paper, textiles, &c. There are two terms a year, so that pupils may enter in September or on Feb. 1. As only a limited number can be accepted in the art courses, applications on the part of prospective students should be made early in January.

Attendance at Zuloaga Exhibition.

The attendance at the exhibition of paintings by the Spanish artist Zuloaga at the Brooklyn Museum up to date has been 29,013. The exhibition will continue until New Year's Day, inclusive. It will be open every day free to the public, including holidays and Sunday afternoons, excepting Tuesday, when the usual charge is made for admission.

No Referendum for Alsace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prussia will try and assert every means to keep Alsace and Lorraine, but if a referendum were taken I am sure that would be just the desire of Prussia, knowing full well the cards in her hands. In the last forty-six years, since poor Alsace was annexed, the real Alsatians are in my opinion no more in the majority in view of all the Prussians who arrived just after the war. No referendum for Alsace and Lorraine but rehabilitation and return to France, where Alsace rightly belongs. LOUIS ZISSLER.

New York, Dec. 23, 1916.

Enforced Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one danger to the principle of enforcing international peace, and that is that a revolution by a people against a militarist clan that has become its oppressor is an impossibility. Just imagine the United States sending battleships over to suppress an armed attempt by the German people to get rid of the Hohenzollerns. I am a pacifist through and through, but would consider that price too high. A. M. KRAAN.

New York, Dec. 25, 1916.

THE BARNARD STATUE OF LINCOLN.

Amid the towers, above the melting snows,
Tall as the gods and isolate as they
Who led of old the great Valhalla way,
Lincoln, the Thinker, stands,
With great and quiet hands,
After strong labor and hard-earned repose;
Hands that cut footsteps in the sheer cliff's face,
And feet that, step by step, climbed from the granite's base.

A heart whose seething doubt
The great brain reasoned out;
A face like moon and sun,
Half man's, half woman's—one;
In profile, man—full visaged, woman seems;
Wistful and strong, shy, splendid, full of dreams.

Upon his right the great gray river flows
To meet the Winter seas;
And to his left, above the campus snows,
Rise the lone poplar trees—
Seraphs, that, waiting, to the sun aspire,
Standing with close drawn wings, pointed and tipped with fire.

So tarries he awhile amidst us here,
Brightening our lives a space;
Then, as the winged sphere,
Follows the shining sun that lights his face.

M. E. BUHLER.

INTERPRETING THE NOTE.

Discussion Continued on the President's Message to the Powers.

Montclair, Dec. 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The closing part of the editorial in your issue of the 24th inst., entitled "A Note to Germany," is given epigrammatically thus:

> Germany—Let us discuss peace.
> The Allies—Not until you have stated your terms; here are ours.
> The President—I urge you to state them.
> That is the situation and it is all of it.

Terse as this statement is, it is not by any means all of it. To talk about peace when human rights are at stake is a reversal of the order usually taken in seeking an adjustment of trouble. It is most unfortunate that the discussion of the war situation should ignore the great moral issues involved. The cry of peace has almost smothered the demand for right and justice. The situation calls for the rectification of wrongs and for the meting out of justice.

The President says that he "is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn—the neutral nations with the belligerents—how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing." This passage abundantly illustrates the idealist, but something more than idealism is needed to meet the critical situation in the present international order. It would have done infinite credit to our Government if we had taken soundings on the moral issues involved in the war long ere this time, instead of sighing for a haven of peace, which can only come through the recognition of human rights. As the conflict goes on it will surely dawn on all who are desirous of world-welfare that it would be an unspeakable crime to have a peace that did not meet the requirements of justice. ROBERT SCOTT.

A Different Interpretation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of this morning, "A Note to Germany," you state that the peace note of Germany and the speech of Lloyd George "were the cards on the table Wednesday morning," and that on Thursday morning "President Wilson asked the combatants to state their terms. The Allies have stated theirs, but Germany has not stated hers. Is it not plain the request is made to Germany?" This might be the correct interpretation when you rectify your chronological order of statements. But the fact is that both President Wilson and Secretary Lansing explicitly declare that the American note was conceived and written before Lloyd George made his speech, and contained no reference to it. This being the case, let us put the events in this proper order:

> Germany—Let us discuss peace.
> The President (to the Allies)—I urge you to do so.

Is it any wonder England and her Allies are hurt and offended by the untimely and tactless break by President Wilson?

WILLIS A. REEVE.

Patchogue, L. I., Dec. 24, 1916.

Quintilian's Dictum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Quintilian, the famous Roman rhetorician, used to say: "We must speak and write in such a way that it would be quite impossible not to understand us." If President Wilson had minded this rule, so important particularly in diplomatic intercourse, his note to the belligerent powers would be free of numerous blunders which have pained and amazed many intelligent readers, both in America and Europe. Then it would be impossible that his note would be interpreted in three different ways in London, Paris, and Berlin. And Secretary Lansing would be then spared the painful necessity of explaining the President's note and later on his own explanation. We should not forget that a man is judged by his style. It is very important that Quintilian's dictum, printed in bold characters, should be permanently displayed on every desk of our State Department.

P. J. POPOFF.

Great Neck, L. I., Dec. 24, 1916.

Pro-What?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The note to the belligerents sent by the President no doubt had a real reason. It has been interpreted by various people as meaning this or that—pro-German, pro-Ally, pro-American, pro-nothing, as each group wished. You have explained it. Mr. Lansing has explained it, and then has explained his explanation. It remains to some inexplicable. Oh! prophetic Lewis Carroll!

> "If seven maids with seven mops
> Swept it for half a year,
> Do you suppose," the Walrus said,
> "That they could get [make] it clear?"
> "I doubt it," said the Carpenter,
> And shed a bitter tear.

LAWRENCE GRANT.

New York, Dec. 25, 1916.

What Germany Would Talk About.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an interview Baron Bussche-Haddenhausen says: "Don't let us talk of Belgium, of the past, but of Rumania and Greece!" That is the German way of it. Don't let us talk of the violation of a sacred treaty; don't let us talk of the killing of human beings in droves of hundreds, from 2 months to 80 years of age, (see Bryce report;) don't let us talk of the extortion of hundreds of millions; don't let us talk of slave raids. For what Germany does is right, and if it is not right, then it is military necessity, and if it is not military necessity, then it is a regrettable mistake on the part of a submarine commander, properly punishable by an Iron Cross.

No, don't let us talk about anything of that sort. Talk about England, who commenced this war; talk about Russia, who was land hungry; talk about France, who wanted Alsace-Lorraine back; talk about the weather, talk about peace. For we, the supreme nation, have the right to begin war and end it, just as we please; we may break treaties, we may lie and murder with impunity, for we are the chosen people, and our mission on earth is to punish others at the command of God. R. B.

Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 25, 1916.

Necessity in German Ethics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Years ago when our good and beloved Professor Thayer taught us criminal law at Harvard he sometimes put the familiar moot case of two men on a raft which would not stay afloat with two on it, and, therefore, one or both must drown; and the query was whether the stronger man of the two was justified in pushing the other off. Some one would say, "Yes, because it is necessary, in order that the stronger man may save his life." But the keen and just Professor Thayer would reply "No. It is not necessary even to live."

Test the German pretexts of "necessity" for first one, and then another, and another horror, inflicted upon innocent, helpless people, by the just rule stated by Professor Thayer, and what becomes of "necessity"? When they do the wrong thing the Germans really accuse themselves by saying it is "necessary," whereas all the rest of the world knows it is never necessary to do wrong.

How can the world make peace with the Germans or live with them until they correct fundamentally their ethics, their morals, and their conduct? H. H.

New York, Dec. 18, 1916.

THE GREAT PORK BILL.

Only 405 Silent Spots in the Protests of a Nation.

New York, Dec. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Congressman Frank Clark of Florida, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States, is face to face with one of the most delicate and trying situations of his career. With a stage carefully set, with the performers trained to the hour, with the house sold out, there has arisen such a growl from the chorus that even so politically sagacious and powerfully intrenched a Committee Chairman may well quail before something which has a distinctly ominous sound.

Theoretically, the nation ought to rise en masse and applaud every man who voted against the Public Buildings bill. It is a dastardly thing, wasteful of money and depraving in our national life. And theoretically the whole nation will applaud the men who have the courage to say "no!"—that is, all but the 405 communities that have a building at stake! And in the roar of a grateful nation, each Congressman will note those 405 silent spots—and that is what is worrying him. No doubt he is opposed to the bill. He would gladly see the show postponed. The one assurance he requires in order to vote "no" is the assurance from his constituents that they will support him in a fight for a principle even though the new post office has to wait. "Pork" is like charity and begins at home. It is a part of our national scheme of lubricating political machines. It is a malady which can be instantly spotted in others, yet is rarely discoverable in ourselves. The greasy package is unpleasantly evident when Congress sends it next door, but it has the appearance of a neat and tidy little bundle when seen coming up our own walk.

Communities put pressure on Congressmen. Congressmen tempt communities. And in the gap there stands the pathetic figure of the Chairman. His task is to serve neither the clamoring communities nor the clamoring Congressmen, but to keep trimmed and burning the light which has no other purpose than to illumine the path which leads to the retention of power by the political machine. Once he was a proud figure—in the good old days of the straight party splits these things were managed very well. Today there are so many independent voters that the one-time smoothness of the road has vanished, and one must tend the light assiduously and guide the machine with circumspection.

The present bill is a betrayal of trust which may well cause citizens to ponder upon what it means to be insulted, and whether the home kind is not more galling than that which comes from across the sea. Pitiful political pandering is the basis of the bill—although it necessarily contains items which are worthy in so far as they represent real needs. As to what relation the appropriation bears to those needs and to the increasing growth of the future not even the most enlightened statesman in Washington has the faintest idea; appropriations for public buildings are based upon figures gathered from the air and corresponding to the largest sum it may be possible to secure.

CHARLES HARRIS WHITAKER.

From Congressman Bennet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Dec. 21 on the Public Buildings bill you fall, unconsciously I assume, into error. Debate on the Public Buildings bill is not to be limited to four hours. The bill is to be read in Committee of the Whole for amendment, with no limit on debate except the ordinary rules of the House. Under this rule each paragraph, proposing either a building or a site, will be considered separately, and may be debated separately and voted on separately. The probability is that the bill will be before the House for discussion four or five days.

I do not know whether I shall vote for the bill or not; I shall listen to the discussion and I shall probably vote against some items in the bill. I know that I shall vote for some, such, for instance, as the item for the much needed public building in the Bronx, which, together with the extension of the pneumatic tubes to the Bronx, would decrease by a day the time of receiving and dispatching mail from the Bronx. This is the first Public Buildings bill which has been pressed for passage in four years. It carries $22,000,000 for public buildings in large cities and $6,000,000 for public buildings in the rest of the United States. It also carries some legislative provisions which are said to be important and beneficial.

If my recollection is correct that we are spending $25,000,000 for a new Court House in New York County, it is then correct to say that this bill carries for public buildings in all the large cities of the United States a smaller amount than our one city purposes spending on one building.

WILLIAM S. BENNET.

Washington, Dec. 22, 1916.

For Soldiers of Jewish Faith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are about 5,000 Jewish boys serving in the regular army and navy, and nothing has been done for their moral, intellectual, and spiritual welfare. A small group of men, taking notice of this condition, decided to make a tentative effort to look after their welfare. One man, realizing the possibilities for good work, agreed to pay the entire expense for one year, to demonstrate beyond a doubt that the object in view was deserving and meritorious. This was absolutely proved within the year, and the Board of Managers of the Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, realizing the value of the work, agreed to continue until they found that funds were lacking to do so. When failure appeared certain, some of our co-religionists agreed to contribute a sum of money to enable us to continue this splendid work for another six months.

In June, when the troops were suddenly mobilized for Mexican border service by the President, we felt there was something for us to do. We immediately sent three representatives to make a survey of the entire border, and when they reached their destination it was found that our need would be very urgent. Accordingly, we placed ourselves in touch with the Jewish community of about twenty-five families in Douglas, Ariz., and this handful of our brethren assured us that they would pay for the upkeep of a Y. M. H. A. building, provided we would leave a Secretary in charge. This building in Douglas, Ariz., is now in charge of Mr. Falk Younker, the Field Secretary of the council, and hundreds of boys in uniform congregate there; in San Antonio, Laredo, and Brownsville, Texas, the communities have also taken over the upkeep of the building; we are required to put Secretaries in charge. All of these were equipped with reading and writing material, magazines, billiard room. Occasionally a dance and reception was held. We invited all soldiers to make use of our facilities, and we recognize as the admission card to our quarters the uniform of the United States.

This work must be discontinued unless further financial assistance is given by our patriotic brethren of the Jewish faith throughout the country. Small sums, as well as larger ones, will be gratefully acknowledged. We are doing so much for the deserving in the war-infected countries, we should not lose sight of doing something for our own in times of peace.

Checks should be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 52 William Street, New York City.

S. S. ROSENSTAMM.

New York, Dec. 23, 1916.

PARTIES FOR YOUNG FILL DAY AND NIGHT

Debutantes Introduced Include Misses Moore, Clarkson, Jennings, and Browning.

DANCE FOR MISS HOPKINS

Mrs. Edward Hinman Entertains at the Ritz for Her Debutante Niece —Dinner Dance for Miss Edey.

Yesterday was packed quite full of holiday parties for young people, several being for young girls not yet out, and the guests were the boys and girls home for the holiday season.

In the afternoon there were several débutante receptions. Mrs. John Bassett Moore gave a tea dance at the Cosmopolitan Club to introduce her daughter, Miss Angela Turner Moore. The tea was followed by a dinner for those receiving and a party to the play. The débutantes receiving with Miss Moore included the Misses Georgia Bailey, Mary Minturn Hartshorne, Helen Pierce, Jeannette Pruyn, Cecily McKim, Caroline Porter, Adelaide Landon, Martha Watriss, Zillah Thompson, and Elizabeth Thompson of Baltimore.

Mrs. Frederick W. White of 12 West Fifty-fourth Street gave a tea there for her niece, Miss Eleanor F. White, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner W. White of Nutley, N. J. Mrs. White and her niece had receiving with them the Misses Mary and Elizabeth Cumming, Margaret Geer, Theone Brauer, Esther Kimball, Martha Keep, Louise Harkness and Gabriella Prout.

Dances and theatre parties filled the evening. Mrs. Ashton Crosby Clarkson entertained at the St. Regis with a dinner dance to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Helen Provost Clarkson. The dinner was served at small tables in the suite adjoining the marble ballroom, where the dance was held. Here Mrs. Clarkson, the débutante and the latter's sister, Mrs. E. Kirk Haskell, received the guests. The débutantes present included the Misses Margaret Van B. Mason, Teresa Fabbri, Charlotte Guye, Margaret Carnegie, Adelaide Wilmerding, Katherine Blodgett, Barbara Stinson, Josephine Bedle, Polly Damrosch, Margaret Whiting, Jean Luke, Mary and Amy Jennings, Katharine Biggs, Katharine Hollister, Anne Brown, Jeannette Blake, Viola Flannery and Frances Thompson.

Mrs. Walter Jennings was the hostess at Sherry's at a dance to introduce her daughter, Jeannette Jennings. It was a dinner dance, dinner being served in the tapestry suite for about forty, and later others came for the dance, which took place in the small ballroom, a supper being served about 1 o'clock. The dinner guests included the Misses Louise and Helen Hoadley, Jeanne Gourd, Esther Auchincloss, Anita Grosvenor, Ellen McCarter, Alice Lawrence, Hope Williams, Frances Ballard, Katharine Morgan, Mary Colt, Teresa Fabbri, Evelyn Preston, Geraldine Adeem, Nina Paris, Alice Huntington, Constance De Lanoy, Helen James, Oliver B. Jennings, and Oliver B. James; Hugh Auchincloss, Henry E. Coe, Jr., Hamilton Fish Armstrong, H. H. Landon, Jr., and Van Rensselaer Halsey.

Mrs. Edward Hinman of 340 Park Avenue gave a dance in the Ritz-Carlton for her niece, Miss Hazel Hopkins, the débutante daughter of Dr. Samuel Porter Hopkins and Mrs. Hopkins. Mrs. Hinman, her daughter, Miss Helen Hinman, and Miss Hopkins received near the ballroom entrance. Christmas trees and holly were the decorations, and supper was served after midnight in the large dining room. Several dinners preceded the dance. Mrs. William H. Dougherty of 555 Park Avenue gave her dinner for Miss Hinman, and Mrs. Charles Edward Armstrong of 287 Henry Street, Brooklyn, also gave a dinner for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, who made her début at a tea in the afternoon, Miss Hazel Hopkins being in the receiving party. Mrs. Armstrong brought her guests over to the dance.

Mrs. Henry K. Browning presented her débutante daughter, Miss Nathalie H. Browning, at a dance at the Plaza. It took place in the ballroom, and a supper was served at midnight. Among those who accepted invitations were the Misses Isabel Yeomans, Charlotte Guye, Helen Dudgeon, Katharine Turck, Beatrice Beck, Katharine Whitmarsh, Elizabeth Clarke, Katharine Biggs, Therese Browning, Frances Ballard, Henrietta Talcott, Harriette McAlpin, Madeleine Lynch, Katharine Hollister, and Evangeline Johnston.

Mrs. Charles L. Edey's dance in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club was for her daughter, Miss Mary F. Edey, who will not make her début until next year. There were seventy-five for the dance, which was preceded by a dinner for about twenty guests, among these being the Misses Lorraine Allen, Marie Louise Blair, Alice Haight, Alice Warren, Dorothy Manice, Adelaide Flint, Emma Peabody, Esther Tiers, Katharine Knapp, Katharine Turck, Mary Cushman, Quentell Violett, Coster Schermerhorn, Sydney Brewster, Dixon Potter, Henry Hyde, and the Messrs. Pell and Trevor.

Mrs. David Heller gave a dance at her residence, 4 East Eighty-seventh Street, for her son, Henry Heller, a freshman at Columbia. The guests included his college friends and young girls. Miss Caryl Hackstaff received with Mrs. Heller. The girl guests included the Misses Victorine Kellogg, Emma Peabody, Barbara Kerley, Blossom Gray, Helen Gould, Veria McNair, Ethel Hays, Esther Kimball, and Katharine Darlington.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Tiedeman of 825 West End Avenue gave a reception at their home yesterday afternoon to introduce their daughter, Miss Helen Tiedeman. In the evening they gave a large theatre party, followed by supper at the Ritz-Carlton.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Tanis Guinness, the young daughter of Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, will give a play and tea this afternoon at her home, 8 Washington Square North, for her friends.

Lady Kingston, who has been in Boston, will arrive here today, to resume her war relief work. She will stay at the Hotel Buckingham.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has sent out invitations for theatricals, to be followed by supper and dancing, at her home, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, on Jan. 10.

The Colony Dances, which are for girls not yet out in society, will start its Winter series tonight at the Colony Club.

Several affairs for débutantes are scheduled for today. Mrs. Henry Golden Dearth of 763 Fifth Avenue, will introduce her daughter, Miss Nina Dearth, and Ralph J. Preston is to give a dance at Sherry's for his daughter, Miss Evelyn Preston. Mrs. Walter Chadwick Noyes will entertain with a dance at her home, 41 East Fifty-first Street, for Miss Catherine Noyes. At the Amackassin Club in Yonkers, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kittredge are to hold a dance for Miss Mary H. Kittredge.

Dance Aids St. Joseph's Day Nursery

A supper dance in aid of St. Joseph's Day Nursery was held last night at the Biltmore, under the auspices of the Trustees and ladies' auxiliary of the nursery, and largely attended. The proceeds of the dance are to be devoted to an extension of the work of the nursery, which is at 469 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Edmund M. Brennan is President, and Mrs. Joseph T. Ryan Vice President of the auxiliary.

Miss Margaret Merwin Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 26.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Merwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy D. Merwin of Crestmont Road, to Carlton Overton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Overton, of Madison Avenue. Miss Merwin is a member of the junior class at Vassar. Mr. Overton is a graduate of Williams College.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $25 from George H. Hooper for the Belgian Relief Fund.

GEN. BARNETT DINNER HOST.

Entertains for Secretary Daniels—Military Toys for Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Dinner parties assumed first place on the social calendar this evening with Government officials and débutantes dividing the honors. One of the largest companies was given at the Marine Barracks, where General and Mrs. George Barnett entertained in honor of Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels. A Christmas tree with a gift for every guest occupied the centre of the large round table. Among the guests, who received war vessels, machine guns, automobile "tanks," or cavalry mounts, and their partners, favored with toy pianos, fans, automobiles, and equally appropriate souvenirs, were the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Scott, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Glennon, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Benson, Senator and Mrs. Swanson, Senator and Mrs. Weeks, Representative and Mrs. Padgett. The Marine orchestra played throughout the dinner.

Colonel William H. Arthur, U. S. A., and Mrs. Arthur entertained in compliment to the Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. William C. Gorgas, having among their guests Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Bouvier of New York.

The Misses Burleson, daughters of the Postmaster General, entertained a dinner company of young people this evening in compliment to Miss Minna Blair.

Mrs. Paul Bartlett entertained a dinner company for her daughter, Miss Caroline Ogden Jones. Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton entertained for the Misses Hamilton; Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. Samuel Graham, for Miss Mary Graham, and Mr. and Mrs. Britton Browne for Miss Mary Browne, the débutante sister of the host.

Mr. and Mrs. Wharton E. Lester were hosts this evening at a reception and dance at Rauscher's in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Buchanan, Jr. The latter was formerly Miss Ruth Lester, a débutante and bride of last season. Mrs. Lester and the young people received in the small ballroom, which was elaborately decorated in Christmas greens. The white and gold room was used for dancing.

Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, Sr., and Harold Peters have arrived from Boston to pass the holidays with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Peters at the latter's home on Woodley Lane.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer of New York arrived in Washington today by motor and are stopping at the Willard.

CRAIG COLT WEDS HIS NURSE

University Club Member Married Margaret MacDonald.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 26.—It was learned here today that C. Craig Colt of New York, who has long been identified with the fashionable colony of the South Shore, was married several weeks ago to Miss Margaret MacDonald of New York. Their marriage took place in Newark, N. J.

Only the close relatives and intimate friends of Mr. Colt and his bride knew of their marriage. No announcement had been made of their engagement, and the report of their marriage came as a surprise to Mr. Colt's friends on the South Shore, as he was thought to be a confirmed bachelor. He is 54.

The bride, who is fifteen years younger than Mr. Colt, attended Mr. Colt as a nurse on several occasions when he was ill, and their romance dates from that time. Miss MacDonald came to New York from Halifax, N. S.

Mr. Colt is a Princeton graduate, class of '83, and is a member of the University, Union, Tuxedo, and Westminster Kennel Clubs. He is the son of the late Robert O. Colt. He has devoted much of his time to travel abroad. His sister is Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff of 131 East Sixty-first Street, New York. The couple are to spend the Winter in Southern California.

MISS THACKARA TO WED.

Consul's Daughter's Engagement to F. Cauldwell Again Told.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Alexander M. Thackara, the American Consul General, announces the engagement of his daughter, Eleanor Sherman Thackara, to Frederick Cauldwell of Washington, D. C. The wedding will take place toward the end of January at Boston at the residence of Miss Thackara's aunt, Mrs. Paul Thorndike.

Miss Thackara is a granddaughter of General William T. Sherman. In 1910, when Mr. Thackara was Consul General at Berlin, the marriage engagement of his daughter, Miss Eleanor, to Mr. Cauldwell, who was then American Vice Consul General at Berlin, was announced.

Miss Smith Weds Lieut. Hoover.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The marriage of Miss Helen Braconier Smith to Lieutenant John Howard Hoover, U. S. N., took place this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Smith, in the presence of a small company, but amid unusually handsome floral decorations. Mgr. Mackin of St. Paul's Church officiated. There was no attendants except Lieutenant Joseph Vance Ogan, U. S. N., who was best man.

After a honeymoon of several weeks, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hoover will take up their residence at the Washington Navy Yard, where the bridegroom is stationed.

G. L. Hess Marries Miss Helen Baer.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 26.—The wedding of Miss Helen Baer, daughter of Ben Baer of Crocus Hill, to Gabriel Lorie Hess, a lawyer of New York, was solemnized today at the home of the bride's father. Rabbi I. L. Ripins officiated. Mrs. Walter Greenbaum of Chicago was matron of honor. Little Miss Martha Florsheim of Kansas City, a cousin of the bride, was the flower girl. Following the ceremony there was a reception.

Conklin-Hauptner Wedding.

Miss Charlotte Gertrude Hauptner, daughter of Charles Hauptner, and Loraine Seth Conklin were married last evening at the home of Mrs. A. Guichard, 317 West Ninety-ninth Street, the Rev. Edgar W. Work officiating.

The bride was attended by Mrs. Albert A. Southwick, George P. Critter was best man for Mr. Conklin, who is a son of Colonel Eugene H. Conklin.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Vietor of 344 West Seventy-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Vietor, to Herbert J. Stursberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius A. Stursberg of 18 East Sixty-seventh Street. Miss Vietor made her début several years ago. Mr. Stursberg is a graduate of Yale Sheffield, Class of '12. He is a member of Squadron A, and has just returned from duty at the Mexican border. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Henry Fairchild James of 17 East Eighth Street and St. Albans, Vt., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Bertha Ripley James, to Frederick D. Wright of St. Albans.

Mrs. Frederick Seemann of Stapleton, S. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lillie Seemann, to Mead Wilmer Stone, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mead E. Stone of St. George, S. I.

Saturday Club to Give Ten Dances.

The Saturday Club is to give a series of ten dances, beginning on Saturday night, at John Murray Anderson's studio, 6 East Thirty-sixth Street. The patronesses include Mrs. Wendell Baker, Mrs. John Aspegren, Mrs. Harry J. Duryea, Mrs. Palmer Knapp, Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Mrs. Benjamin Tilton, and Mrs. Chandler Anderson.

Leden to Lecture in Aid of Blind.

Christian Leden, who recently returned from spending three years among the Eskimos of arctic Canada, will tell about his trip at an entertainment for the benefit of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund at Carnegie Hall on Friday night. He will accompany his talk with motion pictures and phonographic records of native music. Sergt. Major Robert Middlemiss will talk, Maud Allan will dance, Isolde Menges will give violin solos, and Alys Larreyne of the Paris Grand Opéra House will sing.

MME. A. DE THEBES, FAMOUS SEER, DIES

Paris Clairvoyant Who Predicted the European War Expires in Her 73d Year.

HER PROPHECIES OF RESULT

The Downfall of Germany, England Playing the Supreme Part, and Many Changes in United States.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Mme. A. de Thebes, world-famous as an astrologist and clairvoyant, who was said to have possessed innumerable secrets of the private lives of the great, died on Sunday at her country home in Meung-sur-Loire, in her seventy-third year. Although known only as Mme. de Thebes for years, her real name was Anna Victorine Savigny.

Her most recent prediction of note, and one that added much to her reputation, was that contained in her Almanaca, published in January, 1914. In that she said that a European war would break out about the middle of 1914, and that it would be preceded by a sensational trial. In addition, she said that the Pope would die soon after the outbreak of hostilities and that the Germans would closely approach Paris, but would be unable to take the city.

If Mme. de Thebes had stopped with these predictions, her reputation would have been greatly enhanced. As it was, she further predicted that the German Emperor would be killed on Sept. 27, 1914; that the French would enter Germany on Oct. 20, and that the war would end on Nov. 7 of the same year.

Later she was reported to have recanted several of the erroneous predictions and then issued a general summary of what would happen to the various European nations. Germany, she said, would cave in through internal troubles and the pressure of her enemies from without, and the Hohenzollern dynasty would end. England, she said, would play the supreme part in the war, which has saved her from her own internal troubles. Continuing, she predicted the end of the Turk in Europe, the Slav world would advance, and that Italy would play a considerable part in the war and is "called to a prodigious future if she is true to Latin destinies."

Mme. de Thebes said in this prophecy that the United States, "where people leaned so much on Berlin," will undergo many changes. After announcing financial troubles for this country, and suffering from the effects of an earthquake, she gave out a mystifying prophecy of the death of an American society lady, "who is considered eccentric and is richly endowed with energy and fortune."

In the eyes of thousands of French people and of many others all over the world, she was considered to be an infallible seer, gifted with occult powers. Years ago she became celebrated when she correctly predicted the death of General Boulanger, and her reputation was further increased by the prediction concerning the author, Catulle Mendes. Her Paris home was always crowded by those, many of them of high standing, who wished her to read their future, and her almanac and writings sold by thousands. Two of her most widely known publications were "The Enigma of the Hand" and "The Enigma of the Dream."

WOMAN BEATEN IN HOTEL.

Her Companion Is Arrested on a Charge of Assault.

A woman who said she was Miss Sarah Gray, a name the police think is assumed, was taken from the Hotel Bristol, 122 West Forty-ninth Street, to the Polyclinic Hospital last night suffering from a broken left arm and wrist, three broken ribs, lacerations of the right hand, and three cuts across the scalp. The police locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station Henry Kellogg, who gave his occupation as a salesman and his residence as the Bristol. He is charged with felonious assault.

The rescue of the woman and the arrest of the man came as the climax to an incident that brought a crowd to the street outside the hotel and caused a flurry among guests. Several days ago, the police say, Miss Gray and Kellogg registered at the hotel as Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Kelly.

From her bed in a private room in the hospital Miss Gray last night charged Kellogg with being her assailant. She said that about a week ago she missed a diamond ring. She questioned him and he became offended over her questions. There was an angry dispute that was continued last night. She said that Kellogg seized a cane and assaulted her.

So severely was the woman attacked that in desperation, it is said, she tried to leap from the window of her room. Her screams could be heard for a block. Kellogg would not talk about the affair except to deny that he had assaulted his companion.

LAYS DOWNFALL TO DRUGS.

New Yorker Admits Theft to Get Money to Satisfy Craving.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Craving for drugs dragged Edward L. Rowe of New York from a good position and today landed him in jail for the theft of a $25 overcoat, according to his own story told today before Magistrate Beaton at City Hall, where he was held in $500 bail for a further hearing on Friday. His story is borne out by one told over the telephone at Rowe's home, 464 Riverside Drive, New York. His mother is Mrs. Edward L. Rowe, Sr., widow of a New York lawyer. According to her secretary, Mrs. Rowe came here to see her son recently, and she worried because she did not hear from him on Christmas.

Rowe, who is 43 years old, says he was Superintendent of a big sanitarium in Dayton, Ohio, where he acquired the drug habit eighteen years ago. The habit grew, and he became a penniless wanderer, willing to do almost anything to earn money to satisfy his craving. Recently he has been working as an orderly in a hospital here.

Albert C. Rosenberger, a salesman in a store in Market Street, saw Rowe walking out of the store with the former's overcoat. Rosenberger called a policeman, who arrested Rowe. In the prisoner's pockets were found four pawn tickets for overcoats and a drug user's outfit.

"I had no money," Rowe told the police, "and the craving for drugs became so bad that I went out and took the overcoat to get some money."

HURLED THROUGH CAR DOOR

Train Kills Horse, Smashes Wagon and Scoops Up Driver.

Anthony Kerider, 35 years old, of 1,000 Boulevard, Arverne, narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon when his horse and wagon were hit by a three-car electric train traveling at forty-five miles an hour, at the Strator Avenue crossing. The horse was killed and the wagon smashed.

Kerider was thrown through the front door of the first car and lay unconscious on the floor. The train was stopped and he was sent in an ambulance to the Rockaway Beach Hospital, where he was found to have a broken right leg, contusions of the right hip, and probably internal injuries.

FLESH PEELED FROM BACK.

Electrician, Killed by Machinery, Had Vital Organs Exposed.

Frederick Gubak, an electrician, of 166 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, was caught in some machinery he was repairing at the plant of the National Sugar Refining Company, Pidgeon and Front Streets, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon. The flesh of his back from shoulders to waist was torn off in large pieces so that the vital organs in that part of his body were exposed.

He did not lose consciousness while being hurried to St. John's Hospital, where he died.

RADIO GROWS SILENT AS TO SINKING SHIP

No News of the Maryland, With Crew of 35, Reported in Distress Early Yesterday.

The radio stations at Siasconsett and at Newport listened until late last night for further news from the American steamship Maryland, Captain F. A. Hayford and a crew of thirty-four men, which sent out distress signals on Monday night that she was sinking 380 miles east of Sandy Hook.

The United States Coast Guard cutters Acushnet and Gresham are on their way to the aid of the Maryland, but are not expected to reach the distressed vessel [illegible] early this morning.

The last message concerning the ship was received yesterday morning at the local office of the Coast Guard at the Barge Office and was sent by the cutter Mohawk. It was dated 2:17 A. M. and read: "Steamship Maryland reports sinking 300 miles away in latitude 39 and longitude 67. City of Savannah, we learn by wireless, is nearer, being 260 miles from Maryland. Cutter Gresham is 100 miles nearer than Mohawk. Await instructions."

The Gresham, which is in the Boston collection district, probably received the first distress calls and is now nearing the Maryland's last position, the local coast guard oficers thought last night.

Neither the cutter Mohawk nor the Seneca, which arrived yesterday towing the Brazilian derelict Nephtis, was sent to assist the Maryland yesterday, as it was considered by the coast guard officials here that the Gresham and the Acushnet would be on the scene before the other two could be half way there.

In maritime circles it was believed that the City of Savannah was on her way to the Maryland until last night, when she arrived in Boston. Captain Hammond of the City of Savannah said he offered to go to the assistance of the Maryland, but was informed by the wireless operator at the Sankaty station that the Gresham and Acushnet were speeding to her aid. It was doubtful whether he could have found her, he said, with the meagre information regarding her position.

At the New York office of the Crew-Levick Company, owner of the Maryland, it was said that she sailed from Philadelphia for London on Saturday with a cargo of pipe, lubricating oil, syrup, canned vegetables, and iron.

She was built at Wyandotte, Mich., in 1890, was purchased by her present owner in September, and was fitted for the Atlantic trade at Cramp's yard in Philadelphia. The Maryland is 2,419 gross tons, 316 feet 4 inches long, 42 feet beam, and 20 feet deep.

LITTLE HOPE FOR VOLTAIRE.

Lamport & Holt Manager Admits Great Anxiety for Crew.

David Cook, General Manager of the Lamport & Holt Line in New York, said last night that he had received no word of the overdue steamship Voltaire and was afraid something serious had happened to her machinery and that she was drifting helplessly. He said there was no foundation for the report that the Voltaire had been chartered by the Admiralty and was on her way to Saloniki or Alexandra with a cargo of beef. She arrived in Liverpool and discharged her cargo and left there bound for New York about ten days before the Vauban, which reached here on Sunday without hearing anything of the Voltaire on the way across.

Mr. Cook said the Admiralty at Halifax and Bermuda knew about the steamship being so long overdue and that the commanders of the cruisers and patrol boats along the coast from Cape Race to Cape Hatteras had been warned to look out for her. He had not given up all hope, but he was very anxious about the safety of Captain Knight and his crew of 100 men, who are all British subjects shipped in Liverpool.

Obituary Notes.

G. H. USHER, General Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, died at his home in Atlantic City yesterday, aged 58 years.

GABBIC WASMUTH, a pioneer settler of the Ninth Ward, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 203 West Tenth Street, in his eightieth year.

Miss HARRIET M. McEWAN of 4 Chestnut Street, Arlington, N. J., died on Monday in the Homeopathic Hospital in Newark, N. J., in her twenty-third year.

CHARLES E. WESTERVELT, aged 75, who was for many years connected with a New York importing house, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., from pneumonia Monday night.

ROBERT M. HALL, formerly connected with the Walter Baker Company, Limited, of this city, is dead at his home in Montclair, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

GAZO FUDJI, a Japanese artist who received a silver medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900, died on Saturday at his home in Yonkers, in his sixty-fourth year.

Dr. WILLARD F. RADUE, for thirty years a physician in New Jersey, is dead at his home in Union Hill, in his fifty-sixth year.

JOHN P. BELL, agent for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, died on Sunday night at his home, 20 West Seventy-second Street.

EDWARD R. PERKINS, Vice President of The Aeolian Company for nearly ten years, and for twenty years its manager, died yesterday at his home in Westfield, N. J.

GEORGE CLIFFORD BOOTH, 74 years old, a retired wholesale jeweler of Manhattan, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 58 Elton Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, two sons, and four daughters.

GEORGE ARTHUR SMITH, a shoe dealer of Jersey City and a prominent Mason, died at his home in that city on Monday. Mr. Smith was 55 years old and formerly lived in Brooklyn. He was a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 137, F. and A. M.; the Aurora Grata Consistory, Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Hudson City Board of Trade.

Mrs. MARY MUIR CRONIN, for many years active in church and charitable work in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at the home of her sister, Mrs. George C. Clifford, 154 Hawthorne Street, aged 76 years. She was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

Mrs. FLORENCE R. HAULENBEEK, wife of Charles Judson Haulenbeek, a bookkeeper for the National Bank of Commerce, died on Monday at her home, 286A Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Haulenbeek was a member of the Executive Boards of the Home for Destitute Children and of Public School 4, and for more than thirty years was a Sunday school teacher in the Bethany Reformed Church.

Mrs. AGNES MARTIN, 61 years old, widow of Joseph Martin, a former Alderman and at one time prominent in politics in this city, died on Monday at her home, 1,827 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

RICHARD JONES, an old resident of Huntington, L. I., and long sexton of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church there, died on Monday at the age of 77 years.

ISRAEL SALZMAN died on Monday at his residence, 2,588 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-ninth year. Mr. Salzman had been abroad ten years for his health and returned to this country about a year and a half ago. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and two daughters.

PATRICK J. MOONEY, formerly for many years in the wholesale dry goods business in Manhattan and a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years, died on Sunday at his home, 34 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, aged 88 years.

MICHAEL FLYNN, one of the pioneer Irish settlers of Passaic, N. J., died yesterday at his home there.

PETER VAN NOTE, formerly a resident of New Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

LEONARD PIERCE, formerly of the produce commission firm of Watson & Pierce, died yesterday at his home in Arlington, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

JAMES WILLEVERS, for many years a resident of Phillipsburg, N. J., is dead at his home there, in his seventy-ninth year.

Miss CLARA PARKER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Parker, died suddenly on Monday at her home in Horse Hill, Morristown, N. J., in her thirty-sixth year.

Mrs. ISABELLA WALLACE, widow of David L. Wallace, and one of the founders of the Orange Free Public Library, died yesterday at her home in Orange, N. J.

Mrs. MARY SOPER, the oldest resident of Garfield, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alonzo Butterworth, in Garfield, N. J., in her ninety-sixth year.

Mrs. REBECCA ANDERSON, widow of David J. Anderson, died yesterday at her home in Passaic, N. J., in her eighty-ninth year.

SIMEON WIEGEL, Superintendent of the abrasive department of the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company of Passaic, N. J., died yesterday from injuries received when an iron beam fell on him. He was in his fiftieth year.

HENRY A. GOULD, a rubber manufacturer, with offices here, died on Monday night in the Overlook Hospital. He was a resident of Chatham, N. J.

NEW TAXES IN REVENUE BILL

Increased Levies and Panama Canal Bond Issue Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Issuance of $125,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds, increased income and State taxes, additional taxes on whisky, beer, cigarettes, and bottled waters and higher tariff duties on coffee and tea are proposed in a tentative program to be considered by the House Ways and Means Committee when it begins framing revenue legislation to meet the prospective deficit of $370,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year.

The committee will undertake its task soon after Congress reconvenes next week. Members in direct charge of drafting the legislation already have conferred with Secretary McAdoo and other Administration officials, and the problem has had serious consideration by President Wilson himself. There are intimations that the President may decide to address Congress soon to outline how he thinks the necessary money can be raised.

The President is understood to oppose bond issues, except for extraordinary emergencies. To square with this view, Democratic leaders in the House propose to put the issue of Panama Canal bonds directly upon the military expenditures on account of Mexico.

Speaker Clark believes that an extra session will be necessary to consider revenue measures, unless it is possible to meet the deficit by a bond issue and income tax increases. Other Democrats hope, however, that the problem can be solved by pressing through at the short session a complete program, including an omnibus revenue bill in addition to provision for the bond issue and increases in the income tax.

Some of the tax increases proposed are $1.25 instead of $1.10 a barrel on whisky, $2 instead of $1.50 on beer, and a sufficient increase on cigarettes to bring in from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000.

RT. REV. HENRY J. RICHTER.

Bishop of Catholic Diocese of Grand Rapids Dies of Pneumonia.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 26.—The Right Rev. Henry J. Richter, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Grand Rapids, died here at 2 o'clock this afternoon of pneumonia.

He was the first Bishop of Grand Rapids and was appointed to that diocese immediately after being consecrated in 1883. Bishop Richter was born at Neuen Kirchen, Germany, and came to this country in 1854.

After being educated in the theological seminary at Bardstown, Ohio, and Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, he went to Rome, in 1860, and entered the American College. Five years later he returned to Cincinnati, where he was active in Catholic affairs until made a Bishop and appointed to Grand Rapids. Coadjutor Bishop Michael J. Gallagher of Grand Rapids succeeds him as Bishop.

General Edwin A. Merritt.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 26.—General Edwin Atkins Merritt, aged 88 years, died this morning at his home in Potsdam. He was the father of the late Congressman Edwin A. Merritt. He served as Surveyor and Collector of the Port of New York from 1877 to 1881. He was President of the Board of Trustees of St. Lawrence University for several years.

Mrs. Frances E. Flint.

Mrs. Frances E. Flint, widow of Benjamin Flint, formerly senior member of the firm of Flint & Co., shipbuilders and commission merchants, died yesterday at her home, Montague Terrace, Brooklyn. She was President of the Brooklyn Auxiliary of the American McCall Association.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ERNST.—Dec. 23, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ernst, Jr., a son.

JAFFE.—Dec. 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Simon Jaffe, (nee Esther Shapiro,) a daughter.

Engaged.

MANTELL—KIRSCH.—Mrs. M. Kirsch announces the engagement of her daughter Rosaline to Howard I. Mantell of Brooklyn. At home, 225 West 110th, Dec. 31, 1916, from 3 to 6. No cards.

Married.

CONKLIN—HAUPTNER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 317 West 99th St., New York City, by the Rev. Edgar Whittaker Work, Charlotte Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hauptner, to Loraine S. Conklin of New York City.

SAPIRO—LANDE.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Lande announce the marriage of their daughter Estelle to Mr. Myer D. Sapiro on Dec. 24, 1916.

MULLER—ANDRE.—Dec. 25, Maud F. Andre to Emil L. Muller.

Died.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., on Dec. 26, Eugene E. Adams of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter. Chicago papers please copy.

BAMBERGER.—On Dec. 26, Estella Frankenheimer Bamberger, wife of Julius Bamberger, at her late residence, 55 Van Ness Place, Newark, N. J., in her 58th year. Funeral private.

BECKER.—Julius A., M. D., at his home, 67 West 92d St., of pneumonia, 7:30 P. M., Dec. 25. Services at his home, 8 P. M. Wednesday, 27th.

BELL.—At his residence, 20 West 72d St., Dec. 24, 1916, John Percie Bell, in his 40th year. Funeral services private. Please omit flowers.

BELMONT.—Dec. 25, 1916, Harriet L. Belmont, aged 86 years, at her residence, 257 West 12th St. Funeral services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BENJAMIN.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, at Meadville, Penn., Sadie Woolson, wife of Webster Benjamin, in her 30th year. Funeral services Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock, at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Belleville Av., Newark, N. J.

BENNETT.—David Johnson, son of Virginia Davison and Francis I. Bennett, on the 20th inst, aged 3 years and 3 months. Funeral Dec. 28, 10 A. M., from St. Mary's Catholic Church, Avondale, N. J.

BOYLE.—On Monday, Dec. 25, 1916, Mary, widow of David G. Boyle. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 640 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916, Samuel Edward Brown, son of John Brown and late Sarah Jane Brown, suddenly, in his 31st year at home of his father, Roosevelt, L. I. Funeral services 1:30 P. M. Wednesday, Dec. 27. Interment at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BUTLER.—Rebecca C., at Summit, N. J., Dec. 24, widow of the late Anthony Butler, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, Richmond Valley, Staten Island, on Thursday, Dec. 28, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—Gabrielle. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., Wednesday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

CURRIE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., Monday, Dec. 25, Duncan Roe, aged 42. Funeral services at his late residence, 19 Highland Av., Elizabeth, Thursday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M. Interment private, Evergreen Cemetery.

DALTON.—On Dec. 25, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Richard E. Dodge, Washington, Conn., Mary E. Dalton, widow of James Dalton. Funeral at her late residence Wednesday at 1:30. Services at Unitarian Church, Brattleboro, Vt., Thursday, 1:30 P. M.

DOAN.—At Orlando, Fla., on Dec. 23, 1916, William Alston Doan, formerly of East Orange, N. J. Funeral services will be held at the funeral parlors of W. N. Knapp & Sons, 555 Main St., East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 2:30 P. M. Jacksonville, (Fla.,) Illinois, and St. Louis papers please copy.

DYER.—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, Cornelia M., widow of Charles E. Dyer of Norwich, Conn. Funeral services at her late home, 46 South Arlington Av., Thursday, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock.

FLINT.—Frances E., wife of the late Benjamin Flint, on Monday morning, Dec. 25. Funeral services will be held this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at her late residence, 1 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn. Interment private.

GAY.—On Dec. 25, at her home, Seneca Falls, N. Y., Fanny M. Gay, wife of the late Albert S. Gay. Funeral from residence Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 2:30 P. M. Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GOODMAN.—Leopold, beloved husband of Amelia, and father of Joseph, George, and Louis Goodman and of Mrs. Eugene Glucksmann. Funeral from his late residence, 562 West 148th St., Wednesday at 1 P. M.

GOULD.—On Dec. 25, 1916, Henry A. Gould. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Fairmount Av., Chatham, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 4:45 P. M. Automobiles will meet Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 3:39 P. M.

GRAHAM.—At sea, on Dec. 21, on his way to Bermuda, Robert Wallace Graham of 41 Oakwood Av., Upper Montclair. Buried at sea.

Died.

GUNN.—On Dec. 25, 1916, Zula J., beloved wife of Howard J. Gunn. Funeral and interment private.

HADLEY.—Florence, beloved wife of Walter C. Hadley, on Christmas Day, in the 47th year of her age. Funeral private. Fall River and New Bedford papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—Suddenly, at the Schweizerhof, Lucerne, Switzerland, Dec. 26, 1916, Frances S., daughter of the late Symington Phillips and widow of George Hamilton.

HAULENBEEK.—On Dec. 25, at her residence, 286A Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Florence Rogene, wife of Charles Judson Haulenbeek. Funeral services from the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont St., corner of Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M. Caldwell (N. J.) papers please copy.

HILL.—Mrs. Annie Alexander Hill, on Christmas Night, at her home, 218 West 22d St. Funeral Thursday, private. Interment Greenwood.

HITCHCOCK.—On Dec. 26, Elizabeth U. Hitchcock, in her 89th year. Services on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock at residence of her daughter, 4038 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Interment private.

KEOGH.—On Dec. 25, at her residence, 118 Cottage Av., Jersey City, Eliza, widow of George Keogh. Solemn requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church Thursday at 10 A. M. Interment private.

KETCHAM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1916, at his residence, Shore Road and 96th St., Marcus F. Ketcham. Funeral private.

LANGHORNE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1916, Francis Charles Langhorne, in his 73d year. Notice of service hereafter.

LEDERER.—Ludwig, aged 68, Dec. 24, 1916, beloved father of Otto, Elsie, Henry, Paul, Frank, Victor, and Olga. Buried Dec. 25, 1916.

LEONARD.—Herman C., at his residence, Portland, Oregon, in the 94th year of his age. Burial on Dec. 28, 1916, at his birthplace, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

LEONI.—Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are earnestly requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Harry Leoni, this afternoon, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock, at 1,352 St. Nicholas Av.

TROY ALEXANDER, Master.
EDWARD C. WHITE, Secretary.

LINES.—In The Argonne, France, of acute pneumonia, on Sunday, Dec. 24, Howard Burchard Lines, head of Section No. 1 of the American Ambulance Corps and only son of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Lines of Paris, France.

LOHSE.—Charles T. Lohse, on Dec. 24, 1916, after a short illness, in his 57th year, husband of Florence Webb. Funeral private.

LOUNSBURY.—Cornelia A., widow of Allen, in her 80th year, on Tuesday morning after a lingering illness; mother of Anna M. Taylor and Wales B. Lounsbury. Funeral services Thursday at 8 P. M. at her late residence, 634 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of family.

MILLER.—At Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1916, Elizabeth, wife of the late Joseph O. Miller, in her 73d year. Funeral from her late residence, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 28, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

MOHEN.—On Dec. 25, Anna Mohen, widow of the late James Mohen, native of Carrickmacross, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 612 West 135th St., on Thursday, Dec. 28, 9:45 A. M., thence to Church of Annunciation, Convent Av., 131st St., where a high mass of requiem will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

MULLIGAN.—On Dec. 25, Katharine McDonald, wife of James R. Mulligan, at her residence, 480 Park Av., East Orange, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

NAYLOR.—Co. E, 7th N. Y. Inf., N. G., U. S.: The sorrowful announcement is made of the death of First Class Private Ezra B. Naylor, Jr., a faithful soldier and comrade. Funeral services 201 Fremont St., Peekskill, N. Y., at 2 o'clock Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1916. Escort will assemble in the armory at 10:30. Balance of company, in civilian dress, may take the 11:55 train from Grand Central, or 12:05 from 125th St.

LEO F. KNUST, Captain.
S. M. SCHWAB, First Sergeant.

NORSWORTHY.—Naomi, daughter of Samuel B. and the late Eva A. Norsworthy, died at her residence, 130 Claremont Av., New York, Dec. 25, 1916. Rutherford, N. J., papers please copy. Funeral private.

OPPENHEIMER.—On Dec. 25, after a short illness, Mary Fisher, beloved wife of Isaac Oppenheimer. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

OPPENHEIMER.—Mary Fisher. It is with deep regret that the members of the Women's Auxiliary Society of Montefiore Home have learned of the death of their fellow-Directress, Mary F. Oppenheimer. Associated with the organization for many years, her interest has always been a deep one, and her activities most helpful. To her bereaved family they extend their sympathy in this time of trial. The Directresses of the Women's Auxiliary Society of Montefiore Home are earnestly requested to attend funeral services of their friend and co-worker.

MADELEINE BORG, President.

PROTHEROE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1916, at Richmond Hill, N. Y., Magdalen Cornelliusen, widow of the late Robert Protheroe and daughter of the late Charles Gorham and Theodocia Van Norden Coffin, in her 94th year.

SCOTT.—On Monday, Dec. 25, at Greenwich, Conn., Maria Louisa, beloved wife of William P. Scott. Funeral service private.

SHEERIN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 24, Richard J. Sheerin of 560 West 184th St. Requiem mass at St. Elizabeth's Church, Broadway and 187th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 10 A. M.

SHLOSS.—On Dec. 26, Frieda Shloss, aged 62 years, dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Nicholas Douty, Mrs. Alfred Turner, Ferdinand L. Shloss, and Eugene Shloss. Funeral services will be held on Thursday morning, Dec. 28, at Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at Philadelphia.

SINGER.—Goelet Lodge, No. 918, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Harry Singer, at his late residence, 2,540 Grand Av., near 190th St., Bronx, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 1 P. M.

LOUIS WIENER, Master.
SAMUEL FISCH, Secretary.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1916, Abel I. Smith, in the 74th year of his age. Services will be held at his late residence, the Apthorp, Broadway and 78th St., on Thursday, Dec. 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.

SPENCER.—At Bennington, Vt., Dec. 26, 1916, Elizabeth Burr Spencer, aged 14 months, infant daughter of Richard Selden and Elizabeth Burr Spencer. Services from 337 Mill St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 3 P. M. Wednesday, Dec. 27. Portland and Bangor (Me.) papers please copy.

TSCHUPP.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916, at Roosevelt Hospital, Lena B. Tschupp of 1 West 100th St. Funeral service at August Eickelberg's Parlor, 934 8th Av., near 55th St., today, at 11 A. M.

WESTERVELT.—On Monday, Dec. 25, Charles E. Westervelt, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 331 East 7th St., Plainfield, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock. Carriage will meet 1 P. M. train from foot of Liberty St., New York. Interment at convenience of family.

BYRNE.—James J., 228 6th St., Dec. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

DAVIS.—Mary, 209 East 94th St., Dec. 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DILLON.—Bartholomew, 181 West 10th St., Dec. 24. Funeral private.

DROGAN.—W. J., 420 West 47th St., Dec. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DYNAN.—John J., 615 West 176th St., Dec. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FITZGERALD.—Richard, 286 West 147th St., Dec. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HANRATTY.—Alice, 69 Clarkson St., Dec. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEWITT.—Andarena S., 101 West 78th St., Dec. 25. Funeral private.

HIGGINS.—Ellen, 504 West 159th St., Dec. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HUGHES.—Margaret, 360 East 195th St., Dec. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KOBEL.—Margaretha, 379 East 155th St., Dec. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KROENCKE.—Adolph C., Dec. 25, aged 77. Funeral 313 West 22d St., today, 2 P. M.

KUESTNER.—Anna C., 340 East 139th St., Dec. 24.

LEVY.—Joseph H., 701 West 179th St., Dec. 25, aged 35. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McDONOUGH.—Mary, 387 West 125th St., Dec. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MARTELLE.—Mary C., 600 West 169th St., Dec. 25.

MURPHY.—Patrick, 515 East 145th St., Dec. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'CONNELL.—Mary, 3 Madison St., Dec. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PURFURST.—Irving, 1,494 Lexington Av., Dec. 24, aged 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ROGERS.—Charles H., 311 St. Nicholas Av., Dec. 25. Funeral notice later.

ROSSI.—Louis, 154 West 106th St., Dec. 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SCHMITT.—William M., 526 West 157th St., Dec. 24. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

SCHULTZ.—Anna, 1,667 Avenue A., Dec. 24. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Stephen, Dec. 24. Funeral 275 West 145th St., today, 1:30 P. M.

SWEENEY.—Richard E., M. D., Dec. 25. Funeral 540 Grand St.

WALSH.—Johanna, 428 West 35th St., Dec. 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

WEST.—Catharine E., 151 East 125th St., Dec. 25, aged 46. Funeral today, 12:30 A. M.

WHALEN.—Mary, 415 West 38th St., Dec. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WINTER.—Kresenzia, 961 Rogers Place, Dec. 25. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WILSON.—Mattie Z., 266 West 123d St., Dec. 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BALTZ.—George, 130 Hall St., Dec. 24. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

BEALEY.—Catherine, 788 Lafayette Av., Dec. 25.

BOOTH.—George C., 59 Elton St., Dec. 25. Funeral service today.

BUCKLEY.—Oliver K., 28 Lenox Road, Dec. 25, aged 80.

CLEGG.—William A., 407 Cortelyou Road, Dec. 24. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

COAKLEY.—Daniel, 215 Atlantic Av., Dec. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

COONEY.—Edward F., 446 62d St., Dec. 25. Funeral today.

CRONIN.—[illegible] 154 Hawthorne St., Dec. 24 [illegible]

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Died.

DAWSON.—Mary, 206 East 31st St., Dec. 26. Funeral notice later.

DUGGAN.—Margaret, 7,414 14th Av., Dec. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FAYNE.—Winifred, 64 Waverley Av., Dec. 24, aged 29.

FLEUT.—Frances E., 1 Montague Terrace, Dec. 25.

FISCHER.—Caroline, 14 3d St., Dec. 25, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

FRIEDHOFF.—Fred, 745 Classon Av., Dec. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GOODMAN.—John, 1,746 Grove St., Dec. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAHONEY.—Julia, 415 Ridgewood Av., Dec. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MALONE.—Michael, 5,302 4th Av., Dec. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PAYNE.—Robert, 2,683 Atlantic Av., Dec. 24.

QUENZER.—Lawrence E., 288 Woodbine St., Dec. 24, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

RITCHIE.—Henry, 64 Conselyea St., Dec. 26, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow.

HEALY.—Charles M., 320 Madison St., Dec. 24.

HENNESSEY.—Margaret, 480 7th St., Dec. 25.

KESSLER.—John, 1,872 West 8th St., Dec. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KINNEY.—Andrew, Kings County Hospital, Dec. 24, aged 45.

LYNCH.—John V., 30 Monroe St., Dec. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McBRIDE.—Mary, 390 Prospect Av., Dec. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McKEEFF.—Elizabeth, 929 Kent Av., Dec. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SALZMAN.—Israel, 2,588 Bedford Av., Dec. 25, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SALVATOR.—Emmanuel A., 359 Eastern Parkway, Dec. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

VAN DORN.—Josephine, 535 Broadway, Dec. 25. Funeral today.

WALKER.—Rosetta D., 1,917 Newkirk Av., Dec. 24. Funeral private.

WELCH.—Frank H., 355 Hawthorne St., Dec. 25. Funeral service tomorrow.

WELLBROCK.—Marie M., 760 Greene Av., Dec. 26. Funeral service tomorrow.

WESTERVELT.—Annie E., 259 Garfield Pl., Dec. 23. Funeral private.

Jersey City and Newark.

ATCHASON.—Pearl S., 182 South 7th St., Newark, Dec. 24, aged 29.

BLACK.—William, 333 Warren St., Newark, Dec. 25. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.

CARR.—John, 35 Mulberry St., Newark, Dec. 24.

COPLEY.—Fred, 326 14th Av., Newark, Dec. 25, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

DALTON.—Tillie, 233 South 10th St., Newark, Dec. 23. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DOREMUS.—Christina, 23 Sherman Av., Newark, Dec. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

EGGER.—Elisa, 319 South 19th St., Newark, Dec. 25, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow.

GERNDT.—Dorothy S., 417 Plane St., Newark, Dec. 24, aged 11.

JACKSON.—Samuel, 20 Eagle St., Newark, Dec. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KEANE.—John J., 16 Mulberry Place, Newark, Dec. 24. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

KEIL.—John C., 423 South 15th St., Newark, Dec. 25, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LOEFFLER.—Frank J., 39 Darcy St., Newark, Dec. 25, aged 43.

MacMILLAN.—Daniel, 94 Burnet St., Newark, Dec. 25, aged 59.

MANS.—Wilhelmine, 12 Dickerson St., Newark, Dec. 24, aged 44.

MULVANEY.—Bridget, 219 Sherman St., Newark, Dec. 24. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

NEWTON.—Thomas M., 16 Jefferson St., Newark, Dec. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

OLIVIERI.—Adie, 73½ 8th Av., Newark, Dec. 25. Funeral today.

OWENS.—Joseph J., 56 South 13th St., Newark, Dec. 25.

SMITH.—George A., 250 Central Av., Jersey City, Dec. 25, aged 55.

Long Island.

HANTS.—Benjamin, Far Rockaway, Dec. 25, aged 65.

LE ROY.—Caroline, Elmhurst, Dec. 25, aged 18. Funeral notice later.

In Memoriam.

BERTRAND.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Virginie Bertrand; died Dec. 27, 1915.

ZUMBUEHL.—In constant and loving memory of my devoted husband and our dearly beloved father, Charles H. Zumbuehl, who departed this life Dec. 27, 1914.

MULLIN.—Joseph L., mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE RULE WILL DECREASE HOME RUNS

NEW RULE TO MAKE HOME RUN A RARITY

National League Wants All Outfield Obstacles at Least 270 Feet from the Plate.

AIMED AT POLO GROUNDS

Philadelphia Field Also Affected—Rules Committees of Both Leagues to Discuss Plan.

The rules committees of the two major leagues—John A. Heydler and Barney Dreyfuss of the National League and President Ban Johnson of the American League—will get together to discuss all the suggestions which have been made for improving the game as soon as the National Commission finishes its meeting in Cincinnati next Tuesday. The meeting of the rule makers will probably be held at French Lick, Ind., as in former years.

One of the new rules which the National League representatives will submit for approval provides for a deeper outfield. This affects rule No. 1, which now reads that "the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet." The new rule which will be presented provides that the nearest fence or stand shall be no less than 270 feet away. If the American League also aproves of the change, it will mean that the number of home runs in both leagues next season will be far less than before.

This new rule is plainly aimed at the short right fields in Philadelphia and at the Polo Grounds as well as at the close-lying field stands in other cities. Most of the home runs made in Philadelphia and in New York are hit to right field. In Philadelphia, they soar over the short right field fence into Broad Street, while at the Polo Grounds they fly in among the populace in the right field grand stand, a spot cherished and made famous by John Franklin Baker of Trappe, Md., who is now with the Yankees. The Philadelphia park is so small that the ball players call it the Bandbox Park.

Ground Rule May Be Necessary.

The sad part of this new rule will be that, if the right-field stockades at Philadelphia and New York come under the 270-foot limit, they cannot be pushed back, and it will then be necessary to adopt a ground rule limiting hits over the short barriers to three, or even two, base hits. This will be an awful blow to citizens like Benny Kauff, Davy Robertson, Frank Baker, and Wallie Pipp, to say nothing of left-handed hitters like Luderus, on the Phillies. It won't affect Gavvy Cravath, because, although he made his reputation as a home-run walloper by steering his blows over the wall at Philadelphia, he will not be with that club next season.

For several years there has been objection from several clubs because of the short right fields in the ball grounds of Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and certain other cities. Visiting managers have often tried to establish a ground rule at these parks, limiting the hits to two bases. During one period at the Polo Grounds a hit striking against the upper tier boxes was limited to two bases, while hits striking the front rail of the bleachers in left field also came under a ground rule, but of late years these hits go as home runs in both leagues.

The American League teams, save the Yankees, would not be as hard hit by the new rules as the clubs of the older circuit. The fences in the American League parks are deeper than those in the National League, and fewer home runs were made this year on Ban Johnson's circuit than in John K. Tener's league. There were only two effective home run clouters in the American League last season, and both were members of the Yankees. Walter Pipp led the league with twelve home runs, while Baker had ten and would doubtless have had several others had he not been out of the game with injuries for several weeks. Many of these home runs were made into the right field stand at the Polo Grounds. The four-corner clouts in the National League were more numerous. Robertson of the Giants and Cy Williams of the Cubs had twelve each, while Cravath of the Phillies had eleven. Benny Kauff of the Giants and Zach Wheat of the Brooklyns had nine each. Several of the batsmen had from four to six during the last season.

Pitchers likely to Be Hard Hit.

This rule to push the fences back to 270 feet isn't by any means the only change the Joint Rules Committee will consider. They will also take up Percy D. Haughton's suggestions designed to increase the batting by stripping the pitchers of some of their prized prerogatives. The two principal changes suggested are to limit the foul strikes to one and to give a batsman his base on three balls instead of four.

President Ban Johnson will probably suggest a new rule, too, to do away with the intentional pass. This is a feature of baseball which is continually hissed by baseball fans, and there is a strong inclination among the club owners to favor eliminating the practice of giving a strong batsman his base purposely at a critical point of the game instead of giving him a chance to hit the ball.

The meeting of the Rules Committee is also likely to bring about legislation of some kind against the moist ball and the use of other artificial means to make pitching more effective.

This same committee, which will also draw up the schedule, anticipates no difficulty in its work, as in cities where there are two clubs, each club opens the season every other year. It is generally understood that the season this year will begin on April 12 and that the Giants will open at home with Brooklyn, while the Yankees will open with the Athletics in Philadelphia.

TOLEDO SIGNS HARTZELL.

Former Yankee Captain to Cover Third Bag for American Team.

TOLEDO, Dec. 26.—Roger Bresnahan, manager of the local American Association baseball club, announced today that he had signed Roy Hartzell, former Captain of the New York Americans, to play third base for Toledo. Hartzell now is in Denver. He was declared a free agent last Fall by the New York club, having served ten years on the team. Bresnahan said his object in signing Hartzell was to have an experienced man at the third corner.

PENN PRACTICES ON WAY.

Urquhart Only Player Unable to Join Eleven in Workout.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 26.—Bob Folwell and his husky football warriors who will give battle with Oregon at Pasadena on New Year's Day, detrained for a short workout here today, having pulled in at the little Santa Fe depot just twenty-four hours behind their schedule. The only man who was unable to take the much needed exercise was Clem Urquhart, who is suffering from an infected foot. Urquhart was unable to get his shoe on this morning, and Coach Folwell has practically given up hope to use him in the Oregon game.

He used Al Crane at left end in the workout here today, and while he showed up remarkably well, Penn will miss the speed of Urquhart. Folwell believes that Crane will fill his shoes better than any man on the team. Providing no further delays are encountered, the team should reach Pasadena around 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Today's brief workout was the first the boys have enjoyed since leaving Philadelphia last Friday.

DARCY REFUSES BIG PURSE.

Dan McKetrick Offers $75,000 for His Appearance in Three Bouts.

The sum of $75,000 was offered yesterday to Les Darcy, the middleweight champion of Australia, to sign a contract calling for three bouts. This offer was made by Dan McKetrick, a local boxing promoter, who is one among the many who have put in bids for Darcy's services since the Australian reached this country. McKetrick also offered Darcy a purse of $25,000 if the Australian would agree to engage in one bout, but Darcy refused both offers.

Offers for bouts have been pouring in on Darcy ever since his arrival was announced from promoters all over the country. He announced yesterday, however, that he had no matches in mind and had no definite plans for the future. Asked about his proposed appearance in vaudeville, Darcy replied that he had not yet started negotiations in this direction.

Tex Rickard, who brought Darcy to this country, admitted yesterday that the contract he had forwarded to Georges Carpentier, the French boxer, had been signed by Carpentier and was now on its way to this country. Rickard is expecting to receive it in a few days. This, however, was only a detail in the Western promoter's plans, for he is chiefly concerned now in the progress of his attempt to secure Carpentier's release from military duties long enough to enable the French boxer to participate in a bout here. Rickard said that his last report was to the effect that the developments were favorable.

SIX-DAY CYCLISTS ARE PAID.

Egg and Dupuy Get $5,000 of $17,000 in Prize Money.

The last piece of business in connection with the six-day bicycle race, which terminated Saturday night at Madison Square Garden, was transacted yesterday morning, when the riders who participated in the contest were paid off. This concluding feature of the event took place in the office of John M. Chapman, on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden, and consumed considerable time before it was completed. In all about $17,000 was distributed in prize moneys and bonuses among the fourteen teams which started in the grind, and everything was arranged with satisfaction to all parties concerned.

Egg and Dupuy, winners of the race, topped the list of prize winners with $5,000, while the team of Root and Madden came in for second money with $3,000. McNamara and Spears got $2,000, Kaiser and Cameron $1,000; Hill and Drobach $600, and Walthour and De Baetes $400. The remaining sum of $5,000 was distributed among the other competitors in the race in the form of bonuses.

The purse was the largest ever distributed for a six-day bicycle race. The event this year was slightly more successful from a financial viewpoint than last year's event. Al Grenda, the big Australian rider, who was injured during the last days of the race, was sufficiently recovered yesterday to be up and around. He broke his collarbone in two places, but it is expected that he will recover from the injury within three weeks. Carman of the Carman-Wiley team, who also received injuries in the race, was at the offices of the management yesterday with a broken rib, which, it is expected, will be entirely mended in a short time. The next six-day bicycle race will be staged in Chicago, and the majority of the riders yesterday expressed their willingness to enter this event.

Bransfield Appointed Umpire.

Kitty Bransfield, the former first baseman of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh clubs, has been appointed a National League umpire by President John K. Tener. Bransfield was an umpire in the International League last season.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 25. (Delayed by Censor.)—Soccer enjoyed a big day in the London district today, all the big league teams with the exception of the Arsenal and Luton Town being engaged. Large holiday crowds turned out at all the games, which resulted as follows:

LONDON COMBINATION.

Tottenham Hotspur	5	Brentford	1
Chelsea	1	West Ham United	1
Crystal Palace	2	Southampton	2
Portsmouth	1	Clapton Orient	1
Fulham	0	Milwall	3
Watford	0	Queens Park R.	2

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Blackburn Rovers	2	Preston North End	1
Burnley	4	Blackpool	0
Manchester City	1	Stoke	0

Followers of Rugby football had a fine program of Northern Union games to pick from, which all drew large crowds and resulted as follows:

Leeds	0	Batley	0
Bradford	6	Rochdale Hornets	0
Wakefield Trinity	8	Dewsbury	14
Hull Kingston Rovers	6	Hull	3
Warrington	9	Leigh	11
Oldham	3	Swinton	0
Wigan	8	Barrow	2
Broughton Rangers	3	Salford	2
St. Helen's Recreation	7	St. Helens	0

Madison Square Garden POULTRY SHOW.

Educational Programme, containing the List of Speakers from U. S. Government and States Institutions, with Time Schedule for Moving Pictures, may be obtained now at office of Secretary Charles D. Cleveland

MARSHALL MEETS 129 IN CHESS FEAT

Sets World's Record for Simultaneous Play in Great Display at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 26.—Frank J. Marshall, American chess champion, today established a world's record for playing simultaneous games when he met 129 opponents in the Curtis Auditorium, Seventh and Sansome Streets. Marshall won 97 games, lost 9, and 23 were drawn.

The first to acknowledge Marshall's superiority was B. Albert, a local man. At 4 o'clock he announced that he was satisfied. John Chamberlin and Louis Hopper, both members of the Franklin Chess Club of this city, did not prove so easy for the master. Both drew with Marshall, Chamberlin, who is Captain of the Princeton University chess team, earning an even break in fifteen moves, and Hopper, a court stenographer, in twenty. The former record for simultaneous play was 105 games, performed by Marshall in Washington, D. C.

From the time play started until the judges gave their decision on the last game Marshall was a busy man. He played the white pieces and made his moves as fast as his opponents were ready. Players had to have their replies ready upon Marshall's return and make them in his presence, but not before his arrival at the table. Marshall passed quickly from table to table and made his moves with much rapidity. Occasionally he would face a puzzling situation. Rising to his full height, knitting his brows, and stuffing his cigar into his mouth he would pause for a few seconds. The problem solved, the champion would bend over the board, make his move, and turn his attention to the next player.

The players included men from every walk of life. Several were from other cities. One, John G. Snyder, is a Porto Rican. In the city on a business visit, he read of the tournament, and immediately entered it. Three women who played exceedingly well were Mrs. Slaville Wood of Chicago, Dr. Elizabeth Chidester, and Mme. von Habler, the latter members of the Franklin Chess Club.

C. C. N. Y. IN TIE AT CHESS.

Springs a Surprise by Drawing with Penn in Triangular Meet.

For the first time in the Triangular College Chess League, the eighteenth annual meeting of which began yesterday at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, players representing the College of the City of New York matched their skill against that of the University of Pennsylvania representatives, custodians of the intercollegiate shield emblematic of the championship. The City College men, making their début, divided the points with the Quakers, and therefore have a fair chance of emerging at the top eventually. Cornell, the third member of the league, after winning the toss for choice of pairings, elected to meet Pennsylvania today in the second round, and consequently did not play yesterday. The tournament will be wound up tomorrow with a match between City College and Cornell.

The first game was won at the fourth table by L. Mins of City College, who, although he lost a piece for two pawns in the opening, succeeded in outplaying his Pennsylvania opponent in forty-five moves. The sensation of the round was furnished by J. Erman of City College, who defeated E. S. Jackson, one of the strongest of Philadelphia's younger players, after a hard-fought battle which went to sixty-eight moves. R. H. Horner scored for Pennsylvania in seventy-two moves, and it remained for Harry Kline, who has a national chess reputation, to tie the score, which he did at the expense of Captain Gill of City College in fifty-two moves.

In the match with Pennsylvania today Cornell will be represented by H. Berman, C. P. Hotson, S. Wilson, and S. Ginsberg, all of the class of '17, who will line up in the order named.

GAMES FOR AMHERST FIVE.

Basket Ball Team to Play Twice in Brooklyn Next Week.

Alumni of Amherst College residing in Manhattan and Brooklyn will have a chance to see their college basket ball team in action on Jan. 2 and 3, when the Amherst five will participate in games in Brooklyn. The first contest will be with Polytechnic Institute and the second with St. John's College. Each game will be played on the court of the Brooklyn team competing. This will be the first appearance of an Amherst athletic team in this city in a long time.

Leslie Mann, the Chicago National League baseball team's outfielder, is with the team again, and under his guidance basket ball appears to have resumed its place as a successful sport at Amherst. Several members of last year's quintet are still in the line-up.

The team will line up in its Brooklyn games as follows:

Widmayer, (Captain,) left forward; Maynard, right forward; Pertenheimer, centre; Knauth, left guard; Ivimey, right guard. Substitutes—Norton, Van Dyke, and Le Bran

JUNIOR INDOOR NET TOURNAMENT BEGINS

Binzen, Holder of National Title, Advances Easily to the Third Round.

Although there were no clashes between the leading players, spirited tennis marked the opening of the national junior indoor tennis championships on the courts of the Seventh Regiment yesterday. This is the second of the junior indoor tournaments, and both in quality and number of entrants it surpasses that of a year ago. A glance over the entry list shows a decided college atmosphere, with representatives from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Rutgers, Amherst, and several others. The leading schools of the East are also well represented, and it is likely that the winner of the title this year will have to reveal tennis of a high order.

Interest yesterday was in the main divided between two players. One was Elliott Binzen, the young Fordham contestant, who captured the championship a year ago; the other, Willard Botsford, now a student at Columbia, who learned the fundamentals of his game abroad.

Binzen advanced through two matches without having to extend himself in the least. In the first round he was opposed by W. W. Hastings of Ridgefield School, and the verdict was in favor of the Fordham youth by a one-sided score of 6—1, 6—0. Hastings was puzzled by the dashing play of the title holder, and his defense was torn to shreds by the speed of the attack which Binzen centred against him. The latter had his service working well and it proved too strong for Hastings. In the second round Binzen faced J. F. Rynn, and again he was never threatened. Rynn succeeded in getting only a single game, that in the first set.

The result in each instance was according to expectations, and the matches proved that Binzen has the same dash that characterized his work a year ago, and which was continued to the outdoor season.

Botsford has gained a reputation for skillful play and by many he is looked upon as the most formidable rival for the championship. Botsford's opponent in the first round was R. B. Haines of Columbia. The latter could not catch his stride in the opening set and was overwhelmed at 6—1. Botsford outgeneraled him, and a powerful forehand drive made it easy to pass Haines. In the second set the latter was decidedly stronger and it was not until it had gone to 7—5 that Botsford was able to secure the victory.

The nearest thing to a surprise was the elimination of Harold L. Taylor of Brooklyn Prep, in the second round. He came through the first round by defeating E. H. Rosenquest, but caught a tartar in Paul Keresey of Fordham in the second round and dropped by the wayside under a score of 6—3, 6—4.

The summaries:

First Round.—Michael Maasoud, Boys' High School, won from E. N. Norton by default; F. Dornheim, Belfield C. C., defeated F. M. Warburg, Harvard, 5—7 and default; Frank J. Meyer, Brooklyn Prep, defeated Frank L. MacWatty, Rutgers, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; J. B. Rosenquest, Pauling School, defeated E. D. Cumming, 4—6, 7—5, 10—8; F. M. Loughman, West Side T. C., defeated D. R. Blankarn, Nutley School, 6—4, 10—8; Frank T. Anderson, Commercial High School, defeated H. S. White by default; Harry Brawner, Cutler School, defeated A. M. Hurd, Hotchkiss School, 6—3, 6—4; D. Donaldson, Westfield T. C., won from L. Artton, Newtown High School, by default; John J. Stocker, Evander Childs High School, won from Leon J. Weil, Cooper Institute, by default; F. W. Hatch, Harvard, defeated Romeyn Smith, Barringer High School, 6—4, 6—3; Alvin Filer, Bensonhurst, defeated W. J. Zabriskie, Trinity School, 11—9, 3—6, 8—6; Fred Mathews, Amherst, defeated Irving Plitt, Newtown High School, 7—5, 7—5; John Wack, Barringer High School, defeated R. B. Ayer, Middlesex High School, 6—2, 6—3; H. B. O'Boyle, Georgetown, defeated William H. Barnes, Fordham Prep, 6—2, 6—1; Harold L. Taylor, Brooklyn Prep, defeated E. H. Rosenquest, Trinity School, 6—3, 6—1; Paul Keresey, Fordham, defeated S. L. Alexander, Townsend Harris Hall, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3; Willard Botsford, Columbia, defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia, 6—1, 6—1; D. L. Nichols, Curtis High School, defeated D. H. Sulzberger, 7—5, 6—8, 6—4; R. Emerson, Middlesex School, won from J. H. Smith, Trinity School, by default; W. B. Marsters, Jamaica High School, defeated John Snyder, Jamaica High School, 8—6, 6—4; H. Gordon Snow, Horace Mann School, defeated L. J. Raymond, Princeton, 8—6, 6—3; G. W. Purdy, Jamaica High School, defeated G. H. Boldin, Pelham, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4; F. Barrett, Newtown High School, won from B. Van Raalte, Columbia, by default; Elliott Binzen, Fordham, defeated W. W. Hastings, Ridgefield School, 6—0, 6—1; J. F. Rynn, Christian Brothers Academy, won from John A. Collom, Dartmouth, by default; John McLaughlin, Fordham, defeated Kenneth B. Gow, Amherst, 6—3, 7—5; C. F. Mathey, Cranford, defeated B. Brownold, 6—2, 9—7; Benjamin H. Letson, Clinton, defeated Goddard W. Saunders, 6—1, 6—1; J. A. McDonough, Clinton, won from Alfred Gallagher, Clinton, by default; B. M. Arnold, Jr., Carteret Academy, defeated A. J. Mundorff, Eastman School, 6—1, 6—1; F. A. Middleditch, Princeton, won from Frank Lee, Cooper Institute, by default; Merritt Cutler, Pratt Institute, defeated H. A. Winston, Horace Mann School, 6—0, 6—1; C. M. Shipway, Lawrenceville, won from M. Zermansky, Bensonhurst T. C., by default; R. S. Goldman, Princeton, defeated Edward O. Slant, 9—7, 6—0; Gerald Emerson, East Orange High School, defeated M. A. Taylor, Fordham, 8—6, 6—4.

Second Round—H. D. Keresey, Georgetown, defeated Clifford Hollander, Columbia, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; H. L. Bowman defeated Arthur S. Fertsch, 6—2, 6—2; C. Warner, Lehigh, defeated G. F. Warburg, Middlesex School, 8—6, 8—6; H. M. Warner, Hill School, defeated H. E. Springmeyer, Hoboken, by default; Randolph Lewisohn, Berkeley, defeated T. C. Paton, Jamaica High School, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; E. H. Hendrickson, Amherst, defeated E. L. Hopkins, Yale, 6—1, 6—1; John J. Stocker, Evander Childs High School, won from F. W. Hatch, Harvard, by default; Paul Keresey, Fordham, defeated Harold L. Taylor, Brooklyn Prep, 6—3, 6—4; F. Barrett, Newtown High School, defeated G. W. Purdy, Jamaica High School, 6—1, 6—1; Elliott Binzen, Fordham, defeated J. F. Rynn, Christian Brothers Academy, 6—1, 6—0; R. S. Goldman, Princeton, defeated Gerald Emerson, East Orange High School, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; F. W. Hopkins, Yale, defeated J. L. Broggs, Amherst, 6—1, 6—2; William Kats, New York University, defeated Joseph Garry, Mamaroneck, 6—2, 5—7, 8—6; I. W. Raymond, Columbia, defeated F. M. Chapman, Jr., St. Paul's School, Garden City, 6—1, 6—4; C. W. Caffrey, Jr., won from James McCrea, Ridgefield High School, by default; T. W. Powers, Christian Brothers Academy, won from C. M. Baldwin, by default; George R. Preston defeated George Green, Jamaica High School, 7—5, 7—5; W. A. Kane, Jr., won from H. Peck, by default.

MISS BOGART WINS AT NET.

Elizabeth Tennis Player Takes Final Match at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 26.—The St. Thomas tennis tournament will come to an end at Pinehurst tomorrow, with the completion of the finals in the mixed doubles.

In today's play Miss Esther Tufts of Boston defeated Miss Eleanor Abbe of Bethlehem 6—3, 7—5 in the semi-finals of the women's singles, and then lost in the finals to Miss Elizabeth Bogart of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club in two love sets. These three women players also figured in the mixed doubles, in the semi-finals of which Miss Tufts and her partner, Allan Loeb of the Ravisloe Club, Chicago, winner of the men's singles trophy, defeated Miss Abbe and H. T. Dana of Pinehurst by 6—1, 8—6. Miss Tufts and Mr. Loeb then lost the first set of the final match to Miss Bogart and Hart C. Fenn of the Hartford Golf Club at 4—6. Darkness prevented the completion of the match.

WILLIE SMITH IS DEAD.

Was One of Four Brothers, All of Whom Were Noted as Golfers.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 26.—Willie Smith, golf professional at the Mexican Country Club and formerly national open golf champion of America, died here today. Pneumonia was the cause of death.

Willie Smith was one of four brothers, Alec, Willie, George and Macdonald, who won lasting fame for themselves and each other by their exploits on American links. Willie won the national open championship in 1899 at Baltimore; Alec won the same title in 1906 at Onwentsia, and again in 1910 at Philadelphia; Macdonald Smith, who now lies ill in the Harlem Hospital, won the metropolitan open championship at Scarsdale in 1914 with what is recognized as the lowest 72-hole score over a high class links; and George Smith has gained a fine reputation for his skill in teaching. The four brothers were all bred in Carnoustie, Scotland.

Willie was acknowledged to be one of the finest tournament players in the land, but of late years he had not been seen at any of the big title tournaments. In 1899 he led the field by eleven strokes in the national open tournament at the Baltimore Country Club links; in 1906 he was runner-up to his brother Alec in the national open championship at Onwentsia, and in 1908 he was runner-up to Freddie McLeod at Myopia. He went to Mexico in 1904 and had been attached to the Mexican Country Club at Mexico City ever since.

At the beginning of the Mexican trouble, all trace of Smith was lost for a while, and even his brothers went for nearly a year without hearing from him. The only word brought North concerning him was that he had been seen last Summer by some friend, still alive and in good health in Mexico City. His death came as a great surprise here.

SEQUIN IN SKATING RACE.

Rover of Irish-American Hockey Team to Compete Tonight.

A notable array of amateur speed skaters will compete in the meet at St. Nicholas Ice Rink tonight. Oscar Mathieson, who has won assorted laurels in Europe, has made a post-entry and will meet a large field of fast men in the mile and half-mile races. He will shortly turn professional, it is said.

Patsy Sequin, the diminutive rover of the Irish-American hockey team and a member of the fast Boston Arena team last season, has decided to take a flier at racing, and has entered the half-mile novice event.

The events and entries are as follows:

Half-mile Novice—Patsy Sequin, Joe Moore, Irving Schrieber, and E. A. Dougherty.

Half-mile Handicap—Oscar Mathieson, J. Werner Bjork, Donald Baker, Walter Kuehne, Billy Taylor, Richard Distler, Joe Muller, George Pickering, Irving Reiner, Arthur Gershel, Stanley Gershel.

One Mile Handicap—Oscar Mathieson, J. Werner Bjork, Donald Baker, Walter Kuehne, Billy Taylor, Richard Distler, Joe Muller, George Pickering, Irving Reiner, Arthur Gershel, Stanley Gershel.

ENGLISH STARS TO RACE.

Annual Powderhall Marathon Will Be Contested New Year's Day.

The Powderhall Marathon race, the chief event of its kind in England every year, is to take place on New Year's Day, and many of the crack distance runners have already entered for the contest. The officials expect that the following will be among the competitors: Charles Heffernon, the Canadian champion; Tom Longboat, a noted professional; Archie E. Wood, the former international cross-country champion, and D. J. Corkery, another Canadian star.

New York Times Five Wins Again.

The Tigers, a team composed of Times players, defeated the Spartans, a scholastic five of Long Island City, 60 to 25, on Saturday. The Times boys took the lead from the start and had sufficient advantage to use a substitute team in the second half.

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ROWING BODY WILL NOT EXPEL N. Y. A. C.

President Pilkington of N. A. A. O. Expects No Drastic Action on Giannini Case.

A report has been current in local rowing circles for several days that a break is imminent between the New York A. C. and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen because of the election last Spring of Eugene Giannini, former professional rowing coach and for nearly twenty-five years athletic director of the club to life membership in the Mercury Foot organization. Under the constitution of the N. A. A. O. the N. Y. A. C. has left itself open to expulsion from the N. A. A. O. by thus honoring Giannini, but yesterday James Pilkington, President of the national rowing organization, stated in an interview with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that no such drastic action would be taken, so far as he was concerned. Mr. Pilkington was not thoroughly acquainted with the situation when he made this statement, for it had never been brought to his attention in full detail before last night, but he knew the main facts and based his opinion on them. The N. A. A. O. has never considered this case in any form either.

The situation as it stands at present is this: Last Spring the New York A. C. Board of Governors, interpreting to its own satisfaction the club's constitution, which, in the strict letter, prevents any one from becoming a member who is not an amateur, elected Eugene Giannini to life membership. It was a short time after he quit helping to coach the Yale crews that Giannini applied for membership in the N. Y. A. C., asserting that he was through forever with professional coaching. After he had been admitted, some of his admirers gathered a fund of $1,000, and with it installed him, with the assistance of the Board of Governors, as a life member.

On the other hand, the N. A. A. O. constitution in effect states that every club affiliated with it must be composed only of amateurs—"amateur oarsmen" they are termed. To its Executive Committee it intrusts the power to expel any club violating this regulation, upon formal complaint at a time when this organization endeavors to enter any of its oarsmen in a rowing regatta.

"We would take no such drastic action against any of our members," asserted President Pilkington when asked by the NEW YORK TIMES reporter if he believed this action would be taken by the N. A. A. O. "So far as the Executive Committee is concerned, I believe the Giannini incident will be passed with closed eyes. The instance is an exceptional and delicate one, and would not warrant any hasty action at best. I cannot say what would be done in the event that a formal protest is made against any N. Y. A. C. oarsman. I believe, however, that should a protest be lodged next year the case would be thrashed out by our Executive Board and a decision amicable to both sides reached.

"This matter may appear insignificant to some people, but it is really of great importance. Clubs such as the Boston A. A., Missouri A. C., Illinois A. C., and other great athletic organizations throughout the country will be deeply interested in the outcome of the situation. What we must consider is that the N. Y. A. C. is a big, powerful organization. Rowing is only one of its sports. That one professional should enter their ranks and be a noncompeting athlete is really of no consequence. But the N. A. A. O. must protect its members in instances where competing professionals are admitted to membership and may later attempt to compete amongst our amateurs. These are the men against whom our constitution is aimed.

"The N. A. A. O. has nothing personal against Mr. Giannini. For myself, I have always regarded him as a sportsman of the first water, whose devotion to amateur athletics was ever keen even though he may have gained part of his livelihood as an athletic instructor. In giving deep consideration to the facts I now possess, I don't believe there need be any worry about a break between the N. Y. A. C. and the N. A. A. O. The Mercury Foot organization has always been one of our stanchest members and has always helped in the uplift of amateur rowing, both financially and morally."

The position of the N. Y. A. C. in the matter was explained by Matthew P. Halpin, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Board of Governors, in a statement that the club would not fight, even should the N. A. A. O. decide to expel it. "We can get along without rowing," said Mr. Halpin last night. "We could have our own rowing regattas. This much I will say, however: No organization can dictate to us whom we shall choose as members. Mr. Giannini is a professional, but to us that does not enter into the situation. Our constitution at present states that only amateurs shall be elected to membership. Yet that constitution was adopted back in 1868, at a time when every member was a competing athlete. Times have changed since then, and the Board of Governors has taken that into consideration when the question of electing a professional to membership has been brought to its attention.

"We welcome no break with the N. A. A. O. We have always worked together for the best interest of the sport; but, if the worst comes to the worst, we will give our full-fledged support to the action of our Board of Governors in electing Mr. Giannini to life membership. He may be a professional, but there are many amateurs we would not admit to our membership."

At the present time there are at least six professionals—men who were prominent in their line of activity—who hold N. Y. A. C. membership cards. They were admitted on the same interpretation of the constitution as was made in the case of Mr. Giannini.

According to a well-informed member of the N. Y. A. C., a change in its constitution is contemplated that would make any non-competing professional eligible to membership in the club. For a year a Recodification Committee, of which William A. Hines is Chairman, has been working on some important changes in the club's law code, and these are about ready to be presented to the members, and will be voted upon at the annual meeting on Jan. 9. One of the most important is said to be that changing the present rule that only amateurs may be elected to membership to read in effect that all competing members must be amateurs.

N. C. A. A. MEETS TOMORROW

Executive Committee Will Hold Preliminary Session Tonight.

The annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which begins tomorrow morning at the Hotel Astor, will be preceded by a meeting this evening of the Executive Committee of the organization. For the first time in several years Major Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., who was one of the founders and the first President of the organization, will be present. He has recently been stationed in China.

This organization, which is representative of the amateur spirit in American college athletics, will discuss many topics of timely interest. One of them has to do with the practice of proselyting, and will be taken up by the following headmasters: Dr. Lewis Perry, Exeter; Harry A. Peters, University School, Cleveland; M. R. McDaniel, Oak Park High School, Chicago; Dr. William M. Irvine, Mercersburg, and Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Andover.

The Executive Committee, which meets tonight, includes the officers, district representatives, and delegates from local associations belonging to the national body. The first open meeting of the association will be held tomorrow morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, when the President, Dean Le Baron R. Briggs, and Major Pierce will deliver addresses. Professor Raymond G. Gettell of Amherst will talk on "The Value of Football." Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of Pennsylvania will speak on "The Making and Remaking of a Fighting Man." One of the reports which will be of unusual interest will be that of Dr. H. L. Williams of Minnesota, who is the Chairman of the Football Committee of the organization. Dr. Edgar Fauver of Wesleyan will read a paper on "The Health of Football Men," and Dr. Robert I. Lee of Harvard will speak on "The Life of Harvard Oarsmen." Ethical questions pertaining to college sports will also be discussed by the members, who will represent more than 175 institutions throughout the country.

To Give Lectures at Poultry Show.

Experts from the United States Government and the State Agricultural Departments will speak daily during the Madison Square Poultry Show, which opens Friday morning, on topics relating to the poultry industry. The addresses will be given afternoons and evenings during the sessions, which continue for six days.

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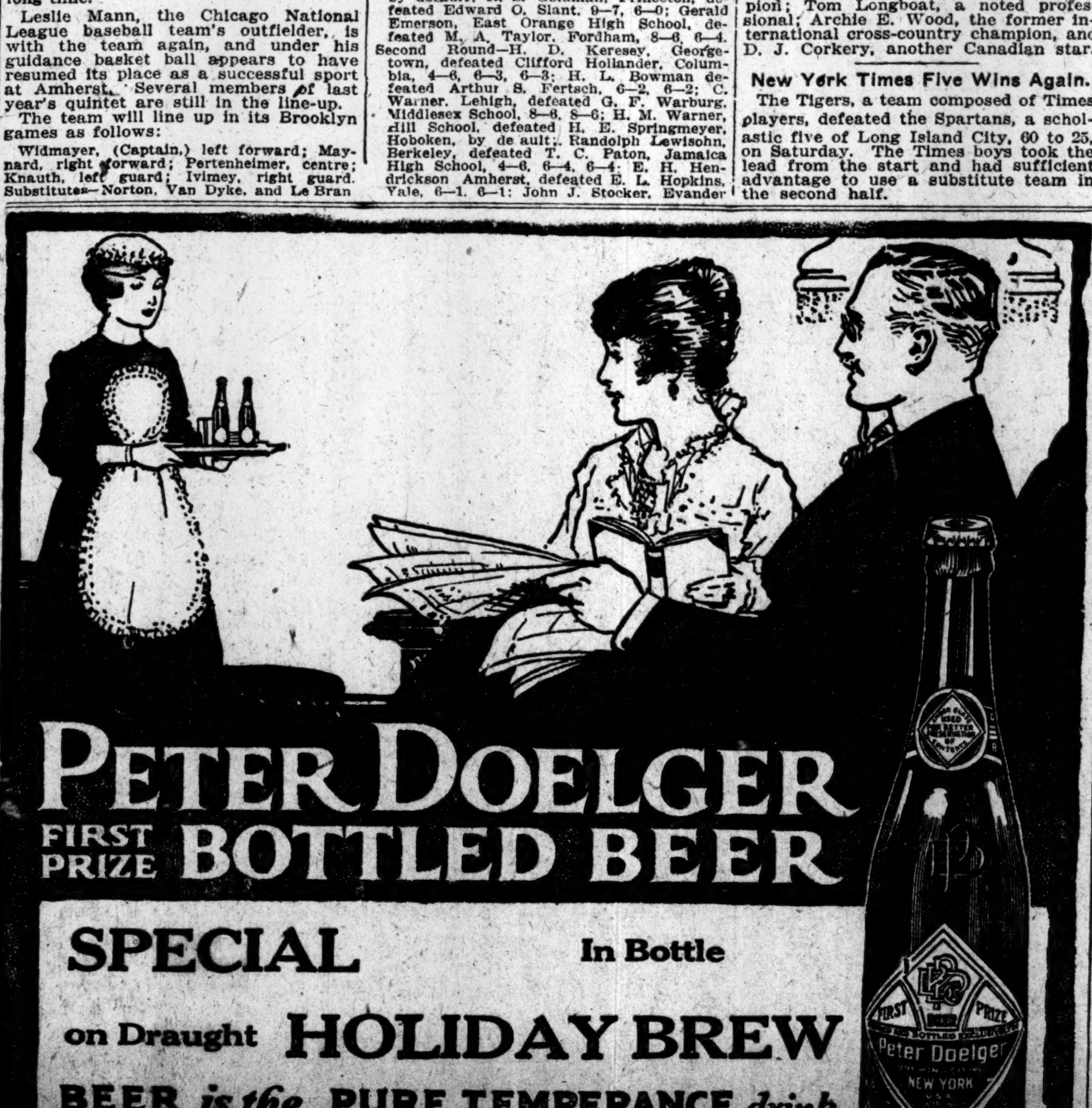

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Skates separate, including clamp styles, $1.00 to $15.00

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WIDOW CONTESTS A. Y. PRINGLE'S WILL

Accuses Women Who Were to Get $450,000, While She Was Cut Off with $50,000.

CHARGES UNDUE INFLUENCE

Denies Husband Executed Document or Was Mentally Competent to Dispose of Estate.

The first step in a will contest which promises to be bitter was taken yesterday by Mrs. Stella Anna Pringle of 114 West Seventy-ninth Street to prevent the probate of the will of her husband, Alexander Young Pringle, who died on Oct. 22 last at Eatontown, N. J., leaving only $50,000 to her and giving the remainder of an estate estimated at more than $500,000 to women friends.

Mrs. Pringle filed an answer to the probate petition offered on Dec. 6 by the executors, City Court Justice La Fetra and Frederick G. Wollen of Roseville, N. J., in which she denies that the instrument offered was the last will of her husband and also that he was of sound mind when he executed the document, if he signed it at all. She alleges further that if he did make the will it was not his unrestrained act, but was obtained through the undue influence of Mrs. Hester A. Booth of 250 West Ninety-first Street, Mrs. Belle K. Shute and Mrs. Ethel Marshall of 939 St. Nicholas Avenue, and Miss Ethel Crane of Eatontown, N. J. Miss Crane, who was the decedent's housekeeper at his country place at Eatontown, receives $50,000 under the will, while $10,000 will go to Mrs. Shute and $25,000 to her daughter, Mrs. Marshall, should the document be upheld. Mrs. Booth, sister of Mrs. Shute, would get the residuary estate.

When the will was filed the executors estimated the New York estate at $135,000 in personal property, and declared that there was no realty in this State. John Quinn of 31 Nassau Street, attorney for Mrs. Pringle, who filed her contest yesterday, estimated the value of the estate at more than $500,000, which will make the residuary bequest o Mrs. Booth more than $400,000.

In addition to contesting the will Mrs. Pringle filed a motion for a temporary administrator pending the will contest.

In her petition for the appointment of temporary administrator Mrs. Pringle aid she married the decedent on Sept. 3, 1900. They had not lived together the last years of Mr. Pringle's life, ut Mr. Pringle made his home most the time at Eatontown, N. J. Mrs. ooth and her sister, Mrs. Shute, were d friends of the Pringle family, and ere on close terms with the decedent's ther and mother, from whom he inerited his property. The will is dated ct. 15 last, just a week before his eath.

UNDS FOR CHURCH HISTORY

merican Society Aims to Stimulate oth Scholarship and Publication.

At the annual meeting of the Amer- an Society of Church History in the nion Theological Seminary yesterday e Rev. O. H. Pannkoke, Executive ecretary of the Reformation Quadricentenary Committee, presented a paper which he urged that the society raise endowment fund "to advance sound cholarship in the study of Church hisory in this country."

"This nation has become wealthy rough the misfortune of Europe," he id. "It is the duty of this nation to se some of the gold which has enriched to take over the tasks of European holarship which the war has destroyed."

In urging that the society try to raise endowment fund for Church history iblications Dr. William Walker Rockell of Union Theological Seminary, ecretary of the society, pointed out that e Government and various States aid e American Historical Association and rious State historical societies, but at there was no such aid for Church istory. He thought the society should iblish impartial histories of the develment of religion in this country and ster research work in the providing of aterial.

At last night's session the society deded to try to raise $100,000 to start oth the publication and research fund d the fund to stimulate scholarship. he Rev. Dr. S. W. Loetscher of Princen Theological Seminary was appointed hairman of the committee to conduct e campaign for the fund. At the elecon of officers Dr. David Schley Schaff the Western Theological Seminary, in ittsburgh, son of the founder of the ciety, the late Philip Schaff, was elect- President, to succeed Dr. Edward ayson Johnson.

Auction Sales

The entire stock of one of the most prominent manufacturers of

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nsisting of large quantities of leather, such horse hide, cow hide, splits, cow hide rtings, horse hide bellies, horse hide sides, skin strips, horse hide butts, sheepskins, its, Chrome horse hides, and a large antity of scrap leather and cut razor strap ther; also an immense variety of razor aps of numerous designs and quality.

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D. HARTMANN, Auct'r,
sells today, Wednesday,
c. 27th, 1916, commencing 10:30 A. M., salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., near Canal City, the above strictly without reserve.

AUCTIONEER'S COMMENT:

t is needless to emphasize the fact that a ck of this kind (taking into consideration market) is very rarely offered at public ction sale, and therefore should prove to be interest to buyers of this class of merndise. Will be put up in large lots, and d strictly to the highest bidder without reve.

r further information Tel. Spring 4299.

argo of Ex. S.S. "Powhatan"

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be sold at Auction Thursday, Dec. 3, at 10 A. M., on Pier 19, North, above Vine St.,) 2nd floor. Consist of woolen and cotton piece goods, shoes, bbers, rugs, canvas, shirtings, stockings d numerous other articles that would ke up a general cargo.

onditions of sale will be cash; 25% deit to be paid at time of purchase, balance ne of delivery.

PHILADELPHIA AUCTION CO.,
265 N. Front St., Philadelphia.

I have been instructed by the United States fe Deposit Co., of 32 Liberty St., to sell at blic auction, on the 28TH DAY OF DEMBER, 1916, at 2:30 in the afternoon, the llowing Trunks, with contents, for account following:—George F. Opdyke, one tin x, contents papers; Roscoe C. Sprague, e package, contents diploma; Charles R. aw, receiver of Franklin National Bank; e trunk, contents papers; Edwin Sefton, e tin box, contents papers; Charles G. utchinson, one envelope, contents papers; ra C. Wilson, two tin boxes and two packes, contents papers; Charles R. Burke, one ckage, contents papers; Thomas W. Peirce, ree packages, contents papers; Chrystie & nney, one tin box, contents papers; Jessie Pickrell, one trunk, contents silver; eorge Sheffield, deceased, eight chests, conts papers; Chandler H. Hickok, one box, ntents jewelry; Mrs. Mae L. Clark, one unk, contents papers. C. BEAUCLERC LARKE, Auctioneer, at the Old Galleries, Liberty St., New York.

TO PROPOSE LOCAL OPTION.

Bill for Wet-or-Dry Elections Will Be Urged at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A Statewide local option bill will be introduced by Senator William H. Hill of this city and Assemblyman H. E. Wheeler of Ontario County with the opening of the Legislature. Five thousand copies of the bill have been printed for distribution.

The measure provides for local option elections in cities on the petition of 25 per cent. of the voters. If the Common Councils shall fail to call the election 50 per cent. of all the voters in the city may do so. In cities of the first class and second class wards are local option units; cities of the third class and towns are themselves the units. The prohibition, if voted, shall become effective Oct. 1 following the election and remain in effect two years.

JOIN IN KOHLER SUIT.

Two Other Daughters Ask Distribution of Surplus.

Vera and Rita Kohler, daughters of the late Charles Kohler, piano manufacturer, yesterday joined with their sister, Mrs. Olga Florman, wife of Nils Florman, in her application in the Surrogates' Court for the distribution of the $1,200,000 surplus income of the Kohler estate in which the three daughters and their mother, Mrs. Veronica Kohler of 14 West Fifty-fourth Street, share equally.

The Kohler will left $25,000 a year each to the widow and three daughters, but the petitions of the daughters say that the income is $600,000 a year more than is necessary to pay the annuities, and that the trustees are setting aside an excessive surplus. Mrs. Florman, who is 22 years old, says in her application that she cannot live in a manner befitting her station in life on the $25,000 allowed her. Her sister Vera is 15 years old, and Rita is 14.

MISS SCHURZ LEFT $180,971.

Bank Deposits and Stock Make Up Major Part of Estate.

Miss Agatha Schurz, daughter of the late Carl Schurz, who died July 18, 1915, left an estate appraised yesterday at $180,971. She had $103,812 in stock and bonds, the most valuable holding being 754 shares of the German-American Press Association of St. Louis, appraised at $37,700. She had $75,154 in bank deposits. Her third interest in the undistributed estate of her father amounted to $21,154.

Miss Schurz gave $71,047 each to her brother and sister, Carl L. and Miss Marianne Schurz and left $1,000 to the Stillman Infirmary of Harvard University and $500 to the Children's Charitable Union.

MADERO LEFT $23,979 HERE.

New York Estate Was Only a Part of Mexican's Wealth.

The New York estate of Francisco Madero, father of the late President of Mexico, was appraised yesterday at $23,979. Mr. Madero died here on Sept. 3 last. He left other assets outside of New York, but the value is not shown.

He had $8,904 in bank deposits and 150 shares of the Arkansas Zinc and Smelting Company, valued at $15,000. His widow, Señora Mercedes Madero, received $7,543, and eight sons and three daughters each received $1,257. Three grandchildren got $419 each.

GRIP NOT EPIDEMIC.

Many Have Colds, and Dr. Bolduan Praises the Fresh Air Crank.

It was reported yesterday that the city was in for a grip epidemic, the death rate having shown an increase in deaths from influenza and other respiratory diseases; but Dr. Charles Bolduan of the Department of Health said last night that while deaths from cold and grip in recent months occurred with greater frequency than in the early months of the Winter season there was nothing to become alarmed about.

"All colds are catching," he added, "and their spread can be prevented by careful attention to coughing and sneezing, the avoidance of crowds, common towels and the like. It would be a good idea to encourage persons to become fresh air cranks, to make every week 'open window week.'"

The following table shows the increase in deaths from respiratory diseases from Nov. 18 to Dec. 23:

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 23.
Influenza	5	6	8	7	12	15
Bronchitis	5	13	9	18	29	24
Lobar pneumonia	109	107	126	121	124	181
Bronch'l pneumonia	50	55	58	88	89	87
Total	169	181	201	234	254	307

"A number of these deaths were of persons of 65 years of age and more, and it is for this reason that no uneasiness should be felt," Dr. Bolduan said.

BONUS FOR MUSEUM STAFF.

Natural History Trustees Give 10 Per Cent. Raised by Subscription.

It was announced last night that the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History had voted to the officers and employes of the Museum, $812 in all, a special grant for 1916 equal to 10 per cent. of the salaries paid during the current year. The announcement was accompanied by a letter from the Trustees, expressing their high appreciation of the services that had been rendered by the entire scientific and administrative staff to the cause of public education and science, as well as in scientific research and exploration.

In connection with the budget for 1917, the Trustees had made application to the city for a general increase in salaries as had been provided for in other departments of the city administration. This increase was not allowed, and, as there are no municipal funds from which increases of salary could be made, the special grant has been provided through personal subscriptions.

CRASH DELAYS HUNDREDS.

Empty Elevated Train Hits Track Butt and Wreck Blocks Traffic.

North and south bound traffic on the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad was suspended for forty-five minutes early last night, and thousands of homegoers were delayed when a northbound seven-car empty train failed to take the switch from the centre, or storage track, to the northbound track at Franklin Street. It smashed the block at the northerly end of the storage track, demolishing it and the front platform of the first car. The wreckage blocked north and south bound tracks.

The crash was accompanied by a display of electric fireworks that caused excitement among passengers who crowded the station platforms at Franklin Street.

Interborough officials said they could not explain the accident and did not know whether the switch had been frozen or locked. No one was hurt.

More Like the Day Before.

The number of shoppers circulating about the big retail stores yesterday was so large that it was easier to think it was the day before Christmas instead of the day after. While "regular" goods got as much attention as usual at this time of the year, it was the coats, suits, dresses, furs and other marked-down merchandise that got the bulk of the shoppers' attention. Certain gift merchandise, like women's hand bags, that was marked down, also came in for more or less attention. Stocks appeared to be in good shape in spite of the inroads made into them in the past three or four weeks by the holiday demand.

TO BUY IN NEW YORK.

Your supply of goods has run out. Send prepaid telegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES stating your needs, and next morning an advertisement will appear on the Business Page of THE TIMES, attracting every manufacturer's attention. Your name may appear if you wish, but a box number can be provided and answers sent you. The charge for stating contents of your dispatch in the form of an advertisement is 50 cents for each line of six words. No other charge.—Advt.

100 NEEDIEST CASES STILL INSPIRE AID

Though They Are Relieved, Cash Continues to be Received for the Benefit of Others.

GIVERS MAKE SACRIFICES

More Than $50,000 Is Accounted For, with Brooklyn Bureau's Receipts Excluded.

Though Christmas is over, the Christmas generosity inspired by THE TIMES list of the Hundred Neediest Cases in New York still goes on. Although the specific needs of all of the hundred cases have been relieved, contributions continue to pour in to the four charitable organizations which made up the list for THE TIMES. Their reminders that the hundred cases represented only a partial cross-section of a permanent problem have borne fruit, and the total receipts from persons stirred by the appeal have mounted to more than $51,500.

The last exact compilation published in THE TIMES took the receipts up until noon on Saturday, amounting to a total of $49,288.43. Since then the following amounts have been received, the figures in the case of the charitable organizations being only those for money sent in direct, and not duplicating any contributions through THE TIMES: Charity Organization Society, $538; Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $490; State Charities Aid Association, $232.10; THE NEW YORK TIMES, for distribution, $949.70. The figures for the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities had not been tabulated, but they will bring a substantial increase to the total of the contributions listed above.

Including money forwarded by THE TIMES, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has received $16,829.65; the Charity Organization Society, $15,297.32, and the State Charities Aid Association, $11,464.72.

The Charity Organization Society has succeeded in closing not only its thirty-one cases on the list of the hundred neediest, but also the nineteen additional cases which were submitted for the list but could not be included on account of consideration of space.

Letters Show Sacrificial Giving.

A naval officer came to the offices of the State Charities Aid Association on Christmas Eve and seemed disappointed when he learned that all the hundred neediest cases had been closed. He said he wanted to do something, anyway, and when officials of the association had shown him that there was still plenty to do he promised $15 a month for any case on the association's lists.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received yesterday many letters which indicated that the gifts inclosed represented a real sacrifice. One gift of $2.50 came from a class in the Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes at Rome. One dollar was from a little girl who had given up her own Christmas tree in order to send the money. A gift of $2.50 from Ontario was evidently the result of previous appeals for the hundred neediest cases of other years, as the giver wrote: "I regret that I did not have any opportunity to see your list this year in THE NEW YORK TIMES, but know you are best able to apply it."

A contribution of $1.50 came from the pupils of Snipsic School, Tolland, Conn., with a letter of Christmas greeting.

On Christmas Day a man from Gramercy Park brought to the State Charities Aid offices a huge toy stable and horse of cardboard, so big that none of the children could carry it away, and it is still waiting to be sent out to the child lucky enough to receive it.

With the gift came a dollar and a card from the boy who had once owned the horse and stable, and who was sending it and the money for somebody else's Christmas.

Another State Charities Aid contribution came from a woman writer who turned over the check received for the first story she had ever sold.

Contributions to The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:

Anonymous	$10
P. E. C.	10
S. A. P.	2
J. E. M. P.	2
Tommy	3
Classes 5-8, Morris High School	1.50
R. I.	100
S. I. Simmons	2
E. B. N.	10
Livonia, for Case C	1
E. D. B.	150
In Memoriam	2
New Rochelle H. S.	18
The D. D. M. Club	1.20
Anonymous	5
L. H.	1
Mrs. J. L. Gray	50
Anonymous	[illegible]
Anon., for Case 31	[illegible]
Lydia Cornell, for Case 31	25
Mrs. M. L. Waler, for Case 10	5
Baby Alice	1
J. S. Hartig	3
*L. I.	5
J., for Case J	2
E. A. S. C.	10
E. E., K. E., and J. E.	10
E. L. Myers	5
W. Norris	25
G. W. E.	25
B. L. Norton	25
C. E. I. Camp, for Mary L. Pendleton	1
Cases 78 and 79	100
Anonymous, for Cases 83 or 70	25
Murphy-Stahl Silk Co.	25
E. E. N.	5
Norma, and Brother Bernstein	1
Maplewood, N. J.	10
J. A. S.	5
Anonymous	$5
J. E. Handshaw, for Case 95	5
Anonymous	50
Anonymous	10
U. Strong	10
M. W. B.	5
‡C. L. R. Bancroft	10
†Madame	5
Fred, Alice and Marion	3
E. I. Sheehan, for Cases E, H, and J	15
A. D. O'Neil	5
T. P. Dixon	10
E. H. T. Dobler	2
†E. H. Dobler	2
‡A. C. S.	50
§W. E. B.	10
The Pollak children	25
G. I. B.	1
Bayley and Peter	5
Anonymous	10
E. Naumburg, for Case 89	16
C. B. McC.	2
Total	$939.70

*Check payable to State Charities Aid Society.

†Check payable to Charity Organization Society.

‡Check payable to Association for the Improvement of the condition of the Poor.

§Check payable to E. N. Bliss.

One giver wrote: "Since I am fighting the possibility of tuberculosis myself, possibly you will apply my mite to some one so afflicted."

THE TIMES also acknowledges $5 from each of two anonymous givers for the after-care of infantile paralysis sufferers.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Rain and warmer Wed. Thurs., probably fair; colder in w.; fresh to moderately strong e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Wed.; warmer in n. and cent. Thurs., probably fair; colder in n. and w.; fresh e. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Fla.—Fair in cent. and s., rain in n., Wed. Thurs., fair; colder in n. w.; moderate, shifting winds, except fresh s. over n. w., shifting to n. w. Wed. night.

Ala.—Rain Wed. Thurs., fair, colder; moderate to fresh s. e. to s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Miss.—Rain and colder Wed. Thurs., fair, colder; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Ky. and Tenn.—Rain Wed., colder in w. Thurs. fair, colder.

Ind.—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Wed., colder. Thurs. fair, colder; moderate s. w. to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Rain or snow Wed. Thurs. snow and colder; fresh to strong s. e. to s. winds, becoming variable.

Ohio—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Wed., colder at night. Thurs. colder and fair, except probably snow near Lake Erie; fresh s. e. to s. winds, shifting to w.

La. and Ark.—Fair Wed. colder. Thurs. fair.

E. Tex.—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs. fair, colder in e.

Okla. and W. Tex.—Fair Wed., colder. Thurs. fair.

Ill.—Unsettled and colder Wed. Thurs., cloudy and colder.

Mo.—Cloudy and colder Wed. and Thurs.

Wis.—Unsettled and colder Wed.; probably rain or snow in n. Thurs. cloudy and colder.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; colder Wed. and in e. Thurs.

N. Dak.—Snow and colder Wed. Thurs., cloudy and colder; fresh to strong winds.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and continued cold Wed. and Thurs.

Neb.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; colder in e. Wed.; continued cold Thurs.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; colder Wed.

BUSINESS NOTES.

H. L. Spahr, United States Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, will be in this city until the end of the year, and may be interviewed at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. Appointments may be made by telephone or letter by addressing the Commercial Agent in charge.

The name of the Cook-Sawyer Company, dry goods, of Worcester, Mass., has been changed to the I. H. Morse Company.

FUR BUSINESS RECOVERS.

Importations Cut in Half by War, but Record Will Be Broken.

Imports of furs into the United States in 1916 will exceed in value those of any previous year, and will double those of last year or the year immediately preceding. The war greatly deranged the fur trade of the United States, since Germany supplied a larger value of furs imported down to 1914 than any other country, while for other reasons connected with the war, the exports of furs from the United States show a marked decline.

A compilation by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, made public yesterday, showed that the total value of furs imported in the years immediately preceding the war exceeded $20,000,000 per annum, this figure including both the undressed and dressed furs.

"Undressed furs form during normal periods about three-fourths of the total imports," said the statement. "In the fiscal years immediately preceding 1914 the value of furs, dressed and undressed, imported, aggregated over $20,000,000 per year. In 1914 the total was but $12,000,000, in 1915, slightly less than $10,000,000. In the fiscal year 1916, however, a transfer of the chief source of supply from Germany to the United Kingdom brought the total for the year of undressed and dressed up to $20,000,000, and in the calendar year which is about to end the total will be quite equal to that of the fiscal year which ended six months ago, and that of undressed furs probably greater than that of any earlier year.

"The export trade in furs has been also upset by the war, the total exports of furs, which averaged over $10,000,000 a year in the decade prior to the war, and had in some cases reached as much as $18,000,000 in a single year, dropped to less than $4,000,000 in the fiscal year 1915, but advanced to $9,000,000 in the fiscal year 1916."

SAVED BY A CLERK'S WIT.

Mrs. A Had Almost Exchanged Her Present When Mrs. B Showed Up.

It happened yesterday in the silverware department of one of the large stores, where most of the patrons seemed to be exchanging Christmas gifts rather than making new purchases. Mrs. A stood at the counter.

"These pepper and salt shakers were a Christmas present from a friend, but I don't like them," she was telling the clerk. "Can you credit me with the cost of them, so I can get something else?"

The clerk turned away to speak to the floorwalker about the matter, when, by chance, Mrs. B, the donor, approached, and this conversation took place.

"Good morning, Mrs. A—then spying her gift on the counter—"Are you exchanging the shakers?" I am so sorry if they weren't suitable; my husband and I thought they were quite pretty."

"Oh, dear, no," quickly replied Mrs. A. "They're perfectly lovely, but I needed two more to complete my table."

Then, to the returning clerk, "Don't say you haven't any more, as I must have them!"

The astonished but competent clerk never moved an eyelash, but produced two more shakers of the same pattern, which Mrs. A purchased. When Mrs. A had received two or three coins in change from a yellowback she left the store, apparently delighted.

BRITISH OFFICER HONORED.

Collector Malone Gives Luncheon for Major Wallace McCutcheon.

Collector Malone gave a luncheon yesterday at the Custom House in honor of Major Wallace McCutcheon of the Eighth Battalion of the Leicester regiment, who went to school with him in West Fifty-second Street. When the war commenced McCutcheon went to England and offered his services and was first in action at the battle of Neuve Chapelle in April, 1915. In the early fighting on the Somme he was wounded in the head and had thirty shrapnel wounds on his body.

The Major wore a skull cap and said that he had recovered his health and would sail to rejoin his regiment by the American liner St. Louis on Jan. 6. Five civil war veterans in the Customs Service had been invited to meet Major McCutcheon, and were much interested in his accounts of the havoc wrought by modern artillery. Out of the thirty officers of his battalion who took part in the battle of Neuve Chapelle he is the only one alive.

MORE BONUSES ANNOUNCED.

Chemical Bank Also Gives 10 Per Cent. Increases to Meet Living Costs

The Chemical National Bank announced yesterday that a bonus of 10 per cent. of salaries had been granted to employes as a Christmas gift, and that the equivalent of 10 per cent. had been set aside by the Directors to be paid in 1917 as an offset to the increased cost of living. Salaries are to be increased without reference to this extra compensation.

Valentine & Co., varnish manufacturers, announced also that a 10 per cent. bonus on yearly salaries of employes had been paid yesterday.

B. R. T. Blames P. S. Board.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission has received a letter from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company saying that the company has found it impossible to keep its cars sufficiently warm for public comfort because the commission has failed to approve plans for enlarging the company's power houses. There has been much complaint from residents of Brooklyn and the commission has held several hearings on the matter.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.			
Alta	.04	Kentucky	.04
Andes	.15	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.14
Caledonia	.25	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.05	Savage	.05
Chollar	.05	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Virginia	.09	Union Con.	.49
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.08	Mexican dollars	.58
Jacket	.03		
TONOPAH.		Daisy	.04
Belmont	4.70	Florence	.21
Jim Butler	.83	Goldfield Con.	.68
McNamara	.06	Goldfield Merger	.05
Midway	.20	Great Bend	.08
Mizpah Ext.	.12	Jumbo Ext.	.28
Monarch Pitts.	.11	Kewanas	.19
Montana	.18	Silver Pick	.24
North Star	.13	Spearhead	.06
Rescue	.26	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Ext.	3.95	Big Jim	1.22½
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Nevada Hills	.23
West End	.68	Packard	.37
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.64
Atlanta	.09	Round Mountain	.39
Booth	.09	United Eastern	5.10
Comb. Fraction	.05	United Mines	1.25
Diamond. Blk. B.	.04	White Caps	.36

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	10	Gold Sov.	6¾	7
Elkton	13	14	Granite	50	60
El Paso	40	50	Isabella	20	21
Cresson	744	750	McKinney	27	34
Findlay	6	8	Portland	200	202
Gold. Cycle	262	263	Vindicator	149	150
Gold Dollar	2	4	U. Gold M.	23	25

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	5.70	5.00
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.55	4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.10	4.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.50	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.65	4.45
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.35	4.15
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.38	4.15
Louis. & Nash	1917-'23	5	4.35	4.10
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.50
N. L. Cent. Lines	1917-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	4.60	4.30
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1917-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.10
St. L. Southwest	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	4.60
Seab. Air Line	1917-'26	5	4.62	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.32

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BRAIDS, ribbons, crochet buttons, trimmings, and similar merchandise of every description; cash for jobs any quantity. Clearing House, 41 West 17th. 6033 Chelsea.

BRAIDS, buttons, trimmings, silks, woolens; clean up. "Remarkable," 491 Broadway. Spring 2121.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring line of coats and suits from 9:30 to 11:30 every morning. L. M. Adler, 44 West 14th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Prominent jobber is placing Spring orders. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Looking at better grade coats and sport suits. Rains, 48 West 35th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Placing orders on better kind. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

COATS and suits; jobber looking at the better grades. 30 West 32d St., top floor.

CONTRACTORS on ladies' dresses, georgette crepe, crepe meteor, taffeta, &c.; bring samples; quantity business to right parties. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St., top floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted on Spring dresses; ready to place orders. Third floor, 129 West 27th.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Contractors, must bring samples. Wexler Bros., 16 West 22d.

GEORGETTES, domestic, wanted for cash; any quantity. Mark Perlman, 25 West 31st. Madison Square 2078.

GEORGETTES.—Good quality domestic georgettes in all colors. Samuel Finkelstein, 220 5th Av.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for juilliard 54268. 3049 Gramercy.

SILKS.—Will buy jobs and seconds of silks and satins. 7934 Spring.

SKIRTS and middy blouses; contractors on wash skirts and middies; bring own samples. Call Thursday, Room 405, 1,182 Broadway.

SUITS, Coats, and Dresses wanted on commission. Kaufman & Ratkowsky, 1,239 Broadway, near 31st St. Telephone Madison Square 5240.

SUITS AND COATS.—Exclusive jobber. Afternoons after 2, 11 East 31st, 3d floor.

TOYS, games, dolls; interested in jobbing above lines. Call all week with samples. 8th floor, 115 University Place.

VELOURS.—Can use quantity coating velours, 18-20 ounce. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG.—Will exchange Amoskeag 6301 navy for Copenhagen. Phone Gramercy 6518.

BATH ROBES for ladies and men; immediate delivery. Rosenblatt, 141 West 29th.

BOYS' SUITS and odd knickerbockers; giving up manufacturing. I. S. Pants, 821 Broadway, 1 to 4 P. M.

BROADCLOTH, botany, and other cloth for sale on account of dissolution of partnership. Phone Farr. 9339.

BROADCLOTH.—All wool, white, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 5442.

CHINCHILLAS, white, 3-4 and 6-4, high grade, reasonable; plain and plaid backs. Greeley 4378.

COATS.—Buy our best sellers for January sales at reduced prices. Juniors' and Ladies' Velour and Cheviot Coats, full flare, fur trimmed, half lined, $5 to $7.50. American Maid Coat Co., 37 W. 20th.

COATS.—High-grade Misses', Ladies', Flappers', and Children's coats for jobbers catering to better trade; inspection invited. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Farragut 596.

COATS.—1,500 plush and velour to close out at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Have desirable lot of several hundred coats to close out cheap. Feusterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

COATS.—Job of ladies' coats to close out at less than cost. The Oriental Cloak & Suit Co., 162 West 21st St.

COATS.—Will close out 350 nice coats at a price; must sell before moving. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS, plushes, velours, broadcloths, to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—48-inch long plush coats, Chase's beaver collars, bottom; $10. Hutner, 60 E. 11.

COATS.—Velours, plushes, broadcloth; closing out; also suits. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

COATS to sell out at a sacrifice price. The B. R. T. Cloak & Suit Co., 29 West 17th.

COATS.—300 good styles, lined; big reductions. Loewy & Co., 31 East 28th.

COATS—Beaver trimmed, to close out at $3.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COTTON TROUSERINGS, 28 inch, 40,000 yards, stock. Goodman, 309 Church St., New York.

DRESSES.—Owing to our removal will sell at a sacrifice all our serge, silk, velveteen, and party dresses. Broder & Co., 28 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—All wool, French serge, 500 at $3.50 and 500 better grades. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas; Spring samples to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

FURS, Muffs, and Scarfs to close out. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St., 1st floor.

MEN'S NECKWEAR on hand; 1,000 dozen 50c neckwear to close out at $3.25 per dozen. Broder Neckwear Co., 3 East 14th St.

POPLINS, high colors included; also botany serge and storm serges. Farragut 9810.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag 8158 black, navy, $1.12½ net. Box 85, 352 6th Av.

SERGES.—Mannish storm and French, all grades, all shades; cheap price; immediate delivery. 3048 Gramercy.

SUITS.—500 to close out at sacrifice price; made of poplins and broadcloths. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS, poplins, broadcloths, velours to close out cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SUITS to close out at sacrifice prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SUITS AND COATS, (Misses.)—We have 200 of each to sell at a price. Youngsex, 126 West 22d.

VESTS.—Immediate delivery of women's imported Jap silk quilted sleeveless vests, all colors and sizes. Valencia Co., 1,239 B'way.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Well-known house making very strong line of net and voile dresses has opening for city salesman; must have entry to department store trade; commission basis. M. H., 243 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday........4 per cent. for the best names

Saturday..........4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Vogue for Irish Lace.

One of the features of the dress accessory trade at the present time is the vogue that has started for Irish lace. It has been a matter of several years since these goods enjoyed popularity. Now they are being used in a generous way to trim waists and blouses. The neckwear manufacturers are also depending much upon Irish lace to furnish their pleasing designs.

⁂

Furs Are Coming In.

Shipments of furs to the New York auction sale which starts on Jan. 22 will be made in heavy quantities during the present week. Last year, shippers started in sending their goods on Dec. 27. The last day for the receipt of furs for the coming sale is Jan. 8. From present indications there will be several prominent buyers from Europe at the New York sale.

⁂

Burlap Business Is Light.

The last week in December is generally inactive in the local burlap market, and yesterday the present one gave no indication of differing much from those that have gone before. Some 8-ounce 40s were sold for nearby arrival at 8.60 cents, with spots nominally held 15 points higher. There was very little doing on heavy goods, which were firm on the nominal basis of 10 cents for 10½-ounce, 40-inch goods. In about two weeks, however, a demand is expected that, if it materializes fully, will require about all the goods in the market to satisfy it.

⁂

Fall Will Tell the Tale.

Although some of the manufacturing clothiers, according to reports in the trade, are having their own difficulties trying to produce goods "at a price," it seems to be the general opinion of the manufacturers that the real test of the consumer's willingness to pay high prices will come next Fall. For the coming Spring season, it is explained, not a few of the manufacturers are producing garments from fabrics they were able to buy at prices well under present quotations. In their operations for the next heavyweight season, however, the trade will be more or less on a parity, and the clothiers will be compelled to ask prices in keeping with the record advances in the woolen market.

⁂

Piece Goods Buying Active.

Although in former years the business turned into the woolen mills during the holiday season was not very large, operations yesterday in the trade showed that buyers are still anxious to get merchandise. Dress goods buyers were particularly active, and business from this branch of the ready-to-wear trade indicated a reaction from the slump that started with the publication of peace rumors. From its temporary fear that values might be revised downward, there now seems to be a general feeling in the market that prices will suffer no depreciation. In the orders being placed by the clothiers a distinct tendency toward the more staple lines is noted. Not only are kerseys and meltons the favorites in overcoatings, but serges have returned to favor with a rush.

⁂

Are Calling for White Goods.

While the larger retailers in this and other cities are reported to be well covered with merchandise for the annual midwinter white sales, it was said here yesterday that some of the medium and smaller ones are already beginning to call for rush deliveries of goods that they had asked to have held off until they got their holiday business out of the way. Some of these demands were received in yesterday's mails, while others came by wire. According to opinions expressed here, some of the merchants who either could not or would not take the goods when they were ready for shipment are going to get the disappointment of their lives if they expect to get full deliveries now. These goods, especially bleached cottons in the piece, sheets and pillow cases, have been scarce all season, and it is here that the rub will come.

⁂

He Can't Boast Any More.

There is a salesman who, among other things, carries a line of specialties for the retail house furnishings and furniture trade. He is a good one, his only fault being, apparently, that he knows it. For some time past values have been rising on one of the lines he sells, the increase being more than 100 per cent. since last Spring. Since the upturn began it has been a favorite performance of his to sell as much goods as he can above the market, later pointing this fact out to his employers with more or less indirect reference to the fact that ability is required to do it. Recently he took this specialty through several of the nearby towns and sold several tons of it at $10 above the market price. He came back, turned in his orders, and waited to be patted on the back. Instead he was told that he had somehow missed a letter telling him that the price had been unexpectedly advanced $17.50 a ton the day after he left the city.

⁂

Gray Goods Prices Firmer.

While it was largely a case of "watchful waiting" for the mills, second hands continued to sell printcloths in this market yesterday. The most interesting fact brought out was that prices were firmer. While 7 cents would buy second-hand 38½-inch 64-60s on Saturday, bids of 7¼ cents were refused yesterday afternoon. It was said to look as if 7½ cents was the best that could be done on them. Bids of 8 cents for 39-inch 68-72s from second hands also fell on hard ground, at least 8¼ cents being wanted. For 38½-inch 60-48s, 6¾ cents was paid yesterday morning, and 6⅞ cents later, for deliveries during the remainder of this month and through January and February. These goods also came out of second hands. Not much was done during the day on coarse goods. Closing mill prices for printcloths were nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7½c
39-inch, 68-72s	8¾c	38½-inch, 64-52s	7¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

⁂

A Case of Co-operation.

So much has been printed about controversies between floor men and buyers in cases where a patron of a department store wants to return merchandise for no good reason at all, that an instance which came up yesterday seems worthy of mention. As these controversies are usually reported, it is a case of floor man and customer vs. buyer, but yesterday it was floor man vs. customer, the buyer being absent. The woman in the case bought a pair of house slippers several weeks ago, and tried to return them for credit yesterday. She admitted that the only reason she wanted them credited was that she did not like them, and she could not see why credit should not be given. The floor man, however, told her she could exchange the slippers for some other article in the department, but that, in justice to the buyer, no other arrangement was possible. When she asked what would be done if she couldn't find anything that she liked, she was told it would then be necessary for her to keep the slippers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman & Co.; S. Brusky, coats, suits, dresses; 1,140 B'way.
ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable Co.; J. M. Fay, linens; I. Trudeau, dress goods; 230 5th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Southern Trimming Supply Co.; L. Spiegel, silks, linings; Navarre.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss M. W. Morrison, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, jobs coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Fribush Bros.; S. Fribush, ready-to-wear; Grand.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss Fuld, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Pizitz Carpet Co.; L. Pizitz, carpets; 1,161 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. A. Williams Co.; Mr. Williams, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Mr. Dutch, millinery; Miss Peck, misses' underwear, petticoats; basement; Mr. Cooper, gen'l mdse; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Kellerman, men's furnishings; Mr. Fanning, hosiery, ladies' knit underwear; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Ring, furs; Mr. Thomson, house dresses, corsets, negligees; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Sweeney, suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. G. Sanborn, sweaters; H. Owen, ribbons; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss L. Peck, underwear, house garments, petticoats; H. B. Scotes, shoes; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downes, silks, dress goods; 315 5th Av.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, dress goods, silks; 315 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. Oppenheimer, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 12th floor; 18 W. 27th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; B. J. Muller, silks; 18 W. 35th.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—C. Denecke, Inc.; F. J. Schroder, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
CHICAGO—I. Bezark; L. Cohen, junior Spring coats; Room 909, 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; L. Geleerd, jobs men's overcoats; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—12th Street Store; C. S. Mayer, jobs men's overcoats; 1,133 Broadway.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Queens Mfr. Co.; E. Unger, cotton, silks, woolens; Room 1,313; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Model Skirt and Suit Co.; D. Jacobs, jobs furs, dresses; 18 West 27th.
DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; H. G. Hodges, domestics; 60 Worth.
DAYTON, Ohio—Boston Store; C. Friedlop, jobs Fall suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats; 170 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; R. J. Elder, dry goods; 230 5th Av.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—J. F. Dailey Co.; Arnold Wolf, ladies', misses' Spring dresses; 84 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Wooster, jobs notions; 72 Madison Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, jobs children's dresses; 72 Madison Av.
HOUSTON, Texas—L. E. Craig & Co.; L. E. Craig, general mdse.; Hermitage.
INDIANA, Penn.—S. W. Rose, jobs plush coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.
INDIANA, Penn.—S. W. Rose, jobs plush, cloth coats; 72 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—William H. Block; C. H. Paige, silks; Miss L. Blum, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; P. Watt, linens, flannels, blankets; 432 4th Av.
LOWELL, Mass.—Bon Marche D. G. Co.; F. A. Dubois, dress goods, silks; Latham.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Barton Co.; J. Galway, domestics; H. J. Lambe, dress goods, silks; W. Gaudette, linens; W. R. Rice, dry goods; Breslin.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks; 75 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—Klassen's; Arnold Wolf, ladies', misses' Spring suits; 84 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; F. D. Goldstone, laces, hosiery, gloves; 56 Worth.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Merc. Co.; H. O. Goldie, rugs, draperies; 18 W. 35th.
NASHVILLE—Greenspan Bros.; A. Greenspan, men's, women's clothing; 377 B'way.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Brehm's Corset Shop; Miss L. Brehm, corsets, lingerie; Prince George.
OWENSBORO, Ky.—S. W. Anderson Co.; J. Moore, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs coats; Miss Cohen, jobs children's plush coats; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Lit Bros.; Miss M. Doyle, ladies' waists; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mr. Kaufmann, corsets; bargain basement; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Harry Waldman, jobs cloth, plush coats; 120 West 32d.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Weinstein Bros.; N. Weinstein, coats, suits; 39 West 32d.
PORTLAND, Ore.—K. H. Kitts, Spring coats; 12th floor, 18 W. 27th.
PORTLAND, Ore.—M. Seller & Co.; S. A. Beck, stoves, ranges; 43 Leonard.
READING, Penn.—Kline-Eppihimer Co.; S. E. Heckman, carpets; 334 4th Av.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; W. H. Bien, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; J. S. Banford, domestics, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; F. Fitzgibbon, bargain basement; 23 E. 26th.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; M. Bluethe, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Regent Garment Co.; S. Moss, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Stoodecker & Co.; V. Stoodecker, millinery; 656 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Haynes & Co.; F. T. McNamara, children's clothing; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; C. J. Stanger, remnants, outings; 377 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Stronge & Warner Co.; J. Stronge, millinery; 621 B'way.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Collins Co.; Arnold Wolf, ladies', misses' Spring dresses; 84 5th Av.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; L. P. Sullivan, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss D. R. Farrell, corsets, brassieres; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Hugo Stein & Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, waists; 95 Madison Av.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—W. H. Fienberg, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 18 W. 27th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons Co.; T. F. Finnin, leather goods; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Mr. Frank, coats, suits; 15 West 26th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, traveling goods; Martinique.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks, velvets; 214 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—I. H. Morse Co.; Miss L. Cohen, leather goods; McAlpin.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Kennedy-Kennedy Co.; J. W. Lee, men's hats; Imperial.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PHILIP S. HARRIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Philip S. Harris, manufacturer of petticoats, 458 Broadway, by Solomon Svigals, $125; New York Petticoat Company, $249, and Aaron Rosin, $200. Judge Mayer appointed William H. Hatfield, Jr., receiver; bond $1,000. Liabilities are stated to be from $12,000 to $15,000 and assets $2,500. He has a retail store at Carlisle, Penn.

SAM BURSTEIN, paint dealer, 732 Eighth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $17,261 and assets of $5,859.

JOSEPH GREENBERG, dealer in leather goods, 879 Prospect Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,405 and assets of $1,051.

MENDEL LEIBOWITZ, dry goods dealer, 177 Orchard Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,424 and assets of $1,250.

COSMUS & CO., Inc., printers, engravers, and stationers, 665 Fifth Avenue, have made an assignment to James O. Tryon. They were incorporated in September, 1916, with capital stock of $25,000, and Kenneth A. Cosmus is President.

WELWORTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, lamps, 434 Lafayette Street, has made an assignment to Willard Schwartz. It was incorporated on July 13, 1916, with capital stock of $15,000, and Robert Heller is President.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

FANNIE OSBORNE, 1,244 Madison Av.; liabilities, $62,221.
ROBINS A. LAU, as J. H. Lau & Co., wholesale guns and sporting goods, 75 Chambers St.; liabilities, $38,451.
JOSEPH R. ROSS, salesman, 611 West 141st St., formerly President of Van Houten-Ten Broeck Co., therapeutical instruments; liabilities, $36,661.
JOHN S. PETTIT, furniture salesman, 6 East 37th St.; liabilities, $16,350.
JAMES H. HOOPER, builder, Yonkers.
SHIRLEY J. GRAYSON, auto tires, 2,152 Broadway; liabilities, $13,019.
CHRISTOPHER F. GRUNEWALD, undertaker, 2,018 7th Av.
AARON, MICHAEL, flowers and feathers, 656 Broadway.
BERNARD LEVY, manager, 2 West 120th St.
MORRIS SCHRAGER, 830 Fox St.
LOUIS J. MARSCHARK, 40 West 4th St.
SAM PARISER, 361 East 161st St.
JULIUS RINDLER, 762 German Place.
ABRAHAM CHORDORKOFF, grocer, 812 East 179th St.
MEYER GRUZENSKIE, Yonkers; formerly builder.
DAVID LICHTMAN, children's store, 244 6th Av. and Poughkeepsie.
LOUIS ISAACS, clothing, 1,410 3d Av.
DAVID SWIDERT, gowns, 319 Grand St.
GREEN BROS., cloaks, 38 West 21st St.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 26.—George M. Keith and Constantine E. Sares, restaurant, Ilion, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $11,361 and assets of $1,053.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Albert Goertz, Treasurer of the Adcraft Engraving Company, voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $22,222; assets none.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Anderson, Arvia D.—E. C. Cottrell et al	$198.57
Arnold, Helen F.—Marcus & Co.	249.58
Burdick, Irving—S. S. Leighton	139.85
Bernardo, Charles—W. N. Holmes	753.01
Bustanoby, Jacques—Lafayette Mirror Co., Inc.	106.35
Bauml, Lillian—A. T. Henry et al.	319.44
Bayer Co.—D. F. Ducas Co.	5,655.42
Burtis, Art E., and Stephen E. Powell—Conron Bros. Co.	250.72
City of New York—W. H. Scott	1,390.03
Canton, Roger G.—City Construction Corporation	119.21
Cort Film Corporation—E. Lee	200.00
Dincin, Philip—Jaburg Bros.	396.87
Debski, Sigmund S., and Charles Wallus—W. Muller	115.21
Davidson Avenue Realty Co. and Henry Cleland—Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Corporation	143.90
Eyer, Alfred A.—Loftus Bros. & Co.	106.20
E. M. Houghtaling & Co., Inc.—L. A. Newton	703.67
Federal Advertising Agency, Inc.—Rubber and Celluloid Harness Trimming Co., costs	151.64
Fanto, Emil C.—O'Neill-Adams Co.	144.98
Fenton, Marie—J. Hirschberg, costs	107.82
Goldberg, Samuel—M. Roshke et al.	251.96
Garainick, Beckie—E. Robert, costs	108.66
Green, Elizabeth—A. S. Leland	649.36
Harry von Tilzer Music Pub. Co.—I. P. Favor	1,028.20
Same—Same	538.47
Hudson, James P.—F. W. Dodge Co.	164.56
Jamaica Bay Mfg. Co. and Frank Chamberlain—St. Louis Union Bank	524.43
Koller, Sarah and Samuel—Crescent Talking Machine Co., [illegible]	[illegible]
Kazmarek, Joseph—I. S. Vought et al.	402.10
Kuthe, Herman—Naughton Mulgrew Motor Car Co.	172.29
Levi, Emanuel—N. S. & J. Corp.	105.41
Loveland, Harold—J. W. Helmsoth	618.34
Lion Brewery of N. Y. City—M. Lane, costs	105.76
Lavella, Mike—City of N. Y.	116.91
Levy, William—M. Weinstock et al.	132.85
Loew, William N.—Theodore W. Morris & Co.	204.04
McAlpin Lunch Co., Inc.—Jaburg Bros.	396.87
Miller, Mindel—H. Rothstein et al., costs	107.94
Mack, James C.—Travelers Ins. Co.	550.60
Morris, William—A. Choman	128.41
Mohr, William F.—Henry C. Griffin & Co., Inc.	424.91
Moll, Frank—L. Novak	145.62
McNulty, William D.—H. A. Heyen	106.56
Nagler, Barbara—Jandorf & Steiner, costs	107.63
Newman, Adolph—J. A. Singer, costs	136.79
142 West 26th St. Realty Co.—Raisler Sprinkler Co.	1,251.34
O'Reilly, Thomas J.—A. S. Bacon	364.40
O'Brien, Jeremiah J., Jr.—A. Behrer et al.	346.56
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—H. Janot	750.00
Rosen, Morris—S. Prisamp	746.72
Robertson, Joseph L., and William T. Brown—103 Park Av. Co.	357.31
Smith, Alexander—H. F. Gundrum Co.	186.19
Schwefelberg, Tillie—A. M. Goebel	884.61
Seery, Frank—Eastern New York Marble Co., Inc.	128.85
Schachner, Max—Same	120.40
Smith, Frederick P.—J. Reinhaimer	335.53
Schreiber, Eva, and Herman—C. Brands	316.24
Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp.—Frank Presbrey Co.	2,034.87
Selleck, Adelaide W.—M. Donnelly	425.89
Turteltaub, Benjamin—Thomson Wood Finishing Co.	209.99
Twombly, W. Irving—Muller, MacLean & Co., Inc.	887.51
Tuttle, Arthur B.—E. J. Mitchell	183.53
Todd, Sadie—Interborough Rapid Transit Co.	110.38
Thorps, Walter W.—H. Suhr	244.16
Titus, Edward H.—R. B. Griffin, costs	117.95
Tracy, William A.—G. F. Drew	22,573.58
Wrede, Nicholas—E. A. Cruikshank	116.96
Viemsister, George A.—L. Fosky	115.41
Zappa, Anthony—Bortola Bendin, Inc.	100.54

In Bronx County.

Bailey, Charles—G. C. Rauch et al.	$100.81
Creston Bldg Co., Inc.—Muglers Iron Works	422.22
De Freitas, Alfred—N. Y. Telephone Co.	23.41
Fensterheim, Bernard—L. Sirsheimer	121.58
Klein, Frederick—S. Ludwig	59.86
Kraut, Matilda—N. Y. Telephone Co.	22.51
Kratzsch, Kurt and Katie—K. Kieser	742.93
Kingston, Ellen T.—A. Klein	57.72
Same—H. C. Jackson	57.72
Lancaster, Grace T.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	17.63
Levy, Isaas B.—U. Bird	789.42
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—M. E. Brown	1,927.90
Rubano, William—N. Y. Telephone Co.	19.22
Reissner, Joseph—W. Ollendorff	39.82
Smolen, Morris—N. Y. Telephone Co.	14.60
Thorsland, Ingrid—H. Frank	335.41
White, Joseph J.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	12.94
Wiesjhan, Adolf—J. Seeman et al.	129.61
Wronker, Max—J. Loewy	71.63
Wrede, Nicholaus—E. A. Cruikshank	116.96

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Buse, Henry W.—E. J. Murphy, March 25, 1915	$523.02
Borea, William and Vincent—Hargood Realty and Construction Co., July 24, 1914	2,118.98
Fordon, Mathilda A.—M. J. Le Bouer, Aug. 3, 1916	120.72
Parkside Av. Realty Co., Inc.—Empire Sidewalk Bridge	113.91
Wemberger, Max E.—M. Stankovics, Dec. 20, 1916	589.88
Union Pacific Tea Co.—City of N. Y., May 7, 1912	277.12
Vecsey, Armond—Aeolia Co., April 28, 1915	183.97
Zachry, James G.—C. W. McCalla, Jr., Sept. 16, 1913	280.06
Ziegfeld, Florence, Jr.—M. A. Shayne, Dec. 29, 1913	137.25
Daly, Benjamin F.—City of N. Y., Jan. 13, 1911, vacated	208.34
Townsley, Henry P.—Niagara Life Ins. Co., Nov. 26, 1912, reversed	119.86
N. Y. Life Ins. Co.—L. V. Lockwood, Jan. 5, 1916, reversed	34,027.41
Burgher, William H.—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., Oct. 30, 1916	97.35
Conklin, Roland R.—United Construction and Supply Co., April 7, 1914	171.29
Same—Same, Nov. 6, 1916	162.59
Same—Same, Feb. 25, 1915	761.42
Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co.—Hyman Waist Corp., Inc., Nov. 4, 1916	2,121.88

In Bronx County.

Bascarelli, Marianna—Morris Park Estates, Sept. 22, 1916	$144.29
Fordon, Mathilda A.—M. J. LeBoyer, Aug. 2, 1916	120.72
Ocean Elect. Ry. Co.—K. A. Lee, Jan. 26, 1916	2,049.72
Ocean Elect. Ry. Co.—K. A. Lee, Nov. [illegible]	98.78

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Silk Sachet and Vanity Bags
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WAISTS, Middies, 4.50 to 9.00

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DRESSES
Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas.
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118 WEST 22D STREET.
All Latest Models

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SILK DRESSES, $7.50 TO $16.50.

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Offer Several Hundred Coats From Stock at $3.75-$6.00-$7.50

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E. R. S. KNITTING CO.,
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COATS BENTNER & HOLTZER $5.00 up
6-8 West 32d St.

SKIRTS WIENER BROS. 19 West 21st St.

Spring Waists HALPER & FRIEDMAN, 627-9 Broadway. 3.75 dz.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the TIFFANY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 21st day of December, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such coroation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

Seal of the State of New York. Secy. of State.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

December 23d, 1916.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the copartnership heretofore existing by and between JACOB SCHOCHET and BERNARD STEMBER under the name of the WASHINGTON LEATHER GOODS CO., trading at No. 181 Mercer Street, New York City, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. SCHOCHET will remain at the present location, and he assumes all obligations of the copartnership.

Washington Leather Goods Co.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DIStrict of Columbia, December 21, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., January 4, 1917, for furnishing and installing a filtering and sterilizing system for the swimming pool at the Dunbar High School, No. 174, located at 1st and N Streets, Northwest, by the ultra violet ray process. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, C. W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF the District of Columbia, Washington, December 18, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until two o'clock P. M. January 8, 1917, for furnishing and delivering during the remaining portion of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 1,050,000 repressed vitrified paving blocks. Specifications and form of proposal may be obtained upon application to the Purchasing Officer, D. C., Room 320, District Building. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, Charles W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR GLOVES.—Office Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 1:00 o'clock P. M., December 28, 1916, for furnishing 100,000 pairs Riding Gloves to this corps. Further information upon application.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 18 cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 2nd, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Dec. 14th, 1916.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Annual Financial Section of The New York Times, December 31, and the Annual Review of The Annalist, January 8, will publish full and reliable financial history of 1916. Forecast for 1917. Circulation will exceed 400,000 copies.—Advt.

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We offer bonds of the following
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	Yield
Davenport	3.90%
Spencer	4.10
Atlantic	4.10
Corning	4.15
Tama	4.15
Rolfe, Ind. Sch. Dist.	4.20
Stuart	4.25
Greely, Ind. Sch. Dist.	4.25
Sutherland	4.30
Walnut	4.30

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Is valueless unless obtained from reliable sources. A good lawyer may or may not know the best investments to suit your requirements. A good investment house gives personal attention to just this problem, and their advice is backed by carefully compiled statistics.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Marked Loss of Public Interest in First Session After the Holiday.

As was to have been expected after the strenuous period last week, the stock market took advantage yesterday of the lull in peace negotiations to rest. The transactions fell below 800,000 shares, making the smallest total in three months, and the price changes, outside of a few issues, were more orderly than those recorded for upward of a week. The new Mexican "crisis" was accepted as a matter of fact, and Germany's reply to the President's note fitted in so well with expectations as to cause little discussion when it appeared in the late afternoon.

A great deal more interest was shown in financial circles over the new arrangement under which the Bank of England will act as correspondent and agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The importance of this development in checking gold imports under prevailing conditions was minimized in quarters unusually well fitted to discuss this phase, but its ultimate advantages were freely conceded. To offset the gold movement the Reserve Bank would have to invest in British commercial bills on a scale far beyond its present capacity. Gold imports are now running at the rate of about $25,000,000 a week. Even if the purchase of sufficient bills abroad to supply funds here in that amount were possible, and it is not, for the double reason that there are not enough bills in the market nor sufficient funds available here for such a purpose, it is the consensus of opinion among leading bankers that it would be extremely unwise for the Reserve Bank to utilize a large part of its resources in that way.

Nor was the suggestion that, by naming the Bank of England a foreign agent, the Federal Reserve Board had done much to offset the effect exerted by the recent ban on British and French Treasury bills accepted in Wall Street. The Bank of England is the centre of British banking and the Federal Reserve Bank the central bank of the United States. It was desirable that the two institutions be brought together, and arrangements to that end were started about a year ago. The real value of the new relationship is expected to be its influence on foreign exchange rates when exports cease to be distorted by war needs.

The most striking movement in the stock list yesterday was the decided weakness of the shares of the International Mercantile Marine Company. The preferred dropped below last week's low point to 82⅝ and the common to 22 on the reports of an early increase in Germany's submarine activities and a possible diversion of sailings to Canadian ports. Most of the other industrials which lost ground so easily last week were strong. The market was very largely professional, and the brokers' offices had a deserted look.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3	†3½	4	4
New York	*3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
S. Francisco	*3	†3½	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3½	..	..
St. Louis	4½	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3½	2½	3	3½

Time.

60 days........4¼@4½ | 5 months......4 @4½
90 days........4 @4½ | 6 months......4 @4½
4 months.....4 @4½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..........3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..........4 @4½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days........................4
4 to 6 months........................4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months........................4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75 7/16	$4.75 7/16	$4.75 7/16	..
Cables	4.76 1/16	4.76 1/16	4.76 1/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	—.00¼
Cables	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.75	72.50	72.50	+.25
Cables	73.00	72.62½	72.62½	+.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to 4 marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.865	London	4.75 7/16	4.76 1/16
5.1826	Paris	5.84⅝	5.83⅝
95.28	Berlin	72.50	72.62½
20.26	Austria	11.90	12.00
	China—		
	Hongkong	58.00	58.10
	Peking	91.00	91.12½
	Shanghai	86.00	86.12½
19.295	Greece	19.50	19.55
40.19	Holland	40.75	40.81¼
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826	Italy	6.91½	6.90
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45	Russia	30.20	30.30
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	27.10	27.20
	Stockholm	29.45	29.55
	Christiania	27.85	27.95
19.205	Spain	20.85	21.00
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	45.25	45.50
32.44	Rio	23.90	24.00
5.1826	Switzerland	5.04	5.03

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $471,609,522; balance, $32,510,476; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,405,383; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $7,496,275.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount @ par; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .15625 @.3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36 11-16d, unchanged; in New York, 75⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 58⅝@61⅝c.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	R.	P.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Anaconda Copper	$2	Q	Feb. 26	Jan. 20
Fair., Morse & Co.	2½	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Gold & Stock Tel.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Mahoning Coal R. R.	5	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 8
Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Penn. Salt Mfg.	2	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Public Service, N. J.	2	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
R. R. Securities	2	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 30

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$14,741,504	$100,330,975
Ord. int. rev.	28,521,678	198,688,846
Income tax	4,559,444	19,765,472
Miscellaneous	4,585,577	33,937,991
Total receipts	$52,408,203	$352,723,286
Excess of ord. disb's over ord. receipts	14,428,721	115,961,022
Excess of total disb's over total receipts	13,596,403	122,534,985
Expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 26, 1916.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Day's sales	796,050	849,643	131,042
Year to date	232,424,528	171,001,400	47,116,020

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
72⅞	73⅜	500	Ajax Rubber	74	74⅛	73⅛	73½	+ ⅜
11¼	12	100	Alaska Gold Mines	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅜
7¼	7⅜	900	Alaska Juneau	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
28½	29	3,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27	28⅝	27	28⅝	+2½
86¼	87	1,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	83½	86½	83½	86	+3
90	91	1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	90	92¼	90	92¼	+2¾
101	103	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	102	102	102	102	...
90	91	4,600	Am. Beet Sugar	90	92	89⅞	90	...
47⅜	47½	4,500	Am. Can	47	48⅜	46⅞	47½	+ ⅝
108½	109½	300	Am. Can pf.	108	108½	108	108½	+ ½
65⅞	66¼	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry.	65¼	66½	65¼	66	+1¼
48½	49½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	49½	49½	49½	49½	...
12½	13	600	Am. H. & Leather	12½	13⅛	12½	13	+ ⅛
62	63½	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	62	64	62	64	+3½
29⅝	30⅛	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	30	30¼	29⅝	30¼	...
19½	20	7,900	Am. Linseed	18⅝	20⅝	18⅝	20⅜	+2
51	52½	600	Am. Linseed pf.	51	52	51	52	+1
77½	78	9,600	Am. Locomotive	76½	79	75¼	78	+2¼
105	105⅛	8,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	104½	106	104⅛	105	− ¼
114½	115	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	115	115	115	115	...
97	98	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	96⅞	98	96⅞	98	+1
93½	94½	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	+1
63½	64½	400	Am. Steel F'dries	61	64	61	64	+3
109	110	900	Am. Sugar Ref.	110	110	109	110	+ ⅝
124¾	125	1,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	125⅝	125⅝	125	125⅛	− ⅛
1⅞	2	3,500	Am. T. & T. rights	2	2	2	2	...
43⅝	44½	800	Am. Woolen	43½	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅜
95	96	100	Am. Woolen pf.	95	95	95	95	+ ⅞
46	47	1,000	Am. Writing P. pf.	45¼	47	45¼	47	+1
38	39	2,400	Am. Zinc L. S.	37½	40	37⅝	38½	+1⅝
71⅞	73	200	Am. Zinc L. S. pf.	71⅞	72	71⅞	72	+2
83⅜	83½	24,200	Anaconda Cop. Co.	83	84¼	82½	83⅝	+ ⅞
3¼	4	100	Assets Realization	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ½
104	104¼	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104	104¼	103⅞	104⅛	− ⅜
100⅝	100⅞	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	...
120¼	120½	18,200	At., Gulf & W. I.	117	125	117	120½	+4½
58⅞	59½	8,800	Baldwin Loco.	59½	62⅛	58⅛	59	+ ½
100½	101	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101	101	100½	100½	...
83⅞	84	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	84	84	83⅞	84	− ⅛
74½	75¼	300	Baltimore & O. pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	− ⅜
1⅜	1⅞	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
485	505	100	Bethlehem Steel	500	500	500	500	−3
136	150	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	132	132	132	132	+2
82	83¼	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	...
9⅝	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
47½	48	3,500	Butte & Superior	48½	49	47	47½	−1¼
25	26	4,200	California Petrol.	25⅝	26⅝	25½	25½	+ ½
56½	57	1,600	California Pet. pf.	53⅞	57	53⅞	56⅝	+4
166½	168	800	Canadian Pacific	167	167¾	167	167	+ ½
86⅝	87	26,400	Central Leather Co.	87	89½	86	86⅝	+1⅝
101	103	200	Chandler Motor	101	101	101	101	− ½
65⅞	66¼	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	66¼	66½	65⅞	66	+ ¼
23	24	300	Chicago & Alton	23	24	23	24	+1
28	33	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	31	31	31	31	− ¼
10	..	300	Chi. & E.I.pf.Eq.t.r.	13	15	13	15	...
14¼	14½	400	Chi. Great Western	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
41½	41⅝	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	− ⅜
91⅜	91⅝	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92	92	91½	91½	− ⅜
123½	124¾	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	+ ⅜
123½	125	100	Chi. & Northwest.	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	− ⅜
34½	35	2,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	34⅝	34¾	34	34⅝	− ⅜
34	34½	800	C., R.I. & P.cfs.of d.	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	+ ½
25⅝	26	3,100	Chile Copper	25⅞	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅝
54⅝	55½	4,300	Chino Copper	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54½	− ⅛
80	82	50	C., C., C. & St. L.pf.	82	82	82	82	...
45⅞	46¼	2,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	46⅞	45	46	+1
41¼	41½	9,700	Columbia Gas	40½	42	40½	41⅝	+1⅝
132½	133	300	Consolidated Gas	133	133	133	133	+ ½
121¼	122	300	Consol. Gas, Balt.	122	122	121½	121½	−3⅝
87	92	100	Continental Can	87	87	87	87	+1
57	60	100	Continental Insur.	60½	60½	60½	60½	−1
24	24¼	10,100	Corn Products Ref.	24¼	24⅜	23⅝	23⅞	− ⅜
109	111	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	110¼	110⅝	110	110½	− ½
62	62⅛	29,900	Crucible Steel	58	64¼	58	62	+3
114½	117	100	Crucible Steel pf.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	− ¼
51¼	51½	9,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	50½	52⅛	49½	51½	+2
93¼	93½	900	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	93	93½	93	93½	+ ½
185	190	1,000	Cuban-Am. Sugar	180¼	192	180¼	192	+2
98	99	200	Deere & Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	...
30⅝	31¼	2,900	Distillers' Secur.	30½	31⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅝
19½	21¼	800	Dome Mines	20½	20½	20	20	− ½
34¾	35	6,600	Erie	35¼	35⅝	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
49½	50	300	Erie 1st pf.	49½	50	49⅛	50	+ ⅝
40⅝	41½	100	Erie 2d pf.	40	40	40	40	− ⅜
38	40	300	Federal M. & S. pf.	37⅛	39⅞	37⅛	39⅞	+2⅞
38¼	40	400	Gaston, Wms. & W.	40	40	40	40	− ½
168¼	169	1,000	General Electric	167	169¼	167	169¼	+1⅞
133½	135	200	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	132	133	132	133	...
60¾	61⅛	1,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	60¼	60½	60¼	61	+1
91½	93	1,000	Granby Consol.	90	92⅝	90	92	+3¼
117½	118	600	Great Northern pf.	117⅝	117⅞	117½	117⅞	+ ½
36	36½	2,700	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	35⅜	37	35¼	36½	+ ⅝
44⅝	45	600	Greene-Cananea	44	45	44	44½	+ ⅛
128	136	500	Gulf States Steel	128	133	128	133	+8
105⅝	105⅞	500	Illinois Central	105⅝	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	−1⅛
58	58¼	16,700	Inspiration Copper	56⅞	59⅝	56⅝	58	+1½
16⅝	17	6,100	Interboro Consol.	17⅜	17⅜	16⅝	16⅞	− ⅝
72½	73½	100	Interboro Con. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	− ½
44	44½	300	Int. Agricultural pf.	43	44	43	44	+1
85	87	200	Int. Harvest. Corp.	87	87	86	86	−1
23¼	23¾	24,900	Int. Mer. Marine	26	26	22	23¼	−2¾
84½	84¾	50,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	91	91½	82⅝	84⅝	−5⅝
42⅞	43	3,200	Int. Nickel	42⅝	44	42⅝	43	+ ¼
48	48½	10,000	Int. Paper	45½	48¼	44½	48½	+4½
103⅝	104½	2,900	Int. Paper pf.	102½	104½	101½	104½	+2½
26⅝	26½	600	Kansas City South.	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
58	59¾	100	Kan. City South. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+3½
60	60⅝	1,400	Kelly Spring. Tire	60	60⅝	59⅝	60	...
45⅛	45⅝	13,500	Kennecott Copper	45¼	46¼	44½	45⅝	+ ⅝
83	83¾	8,600	Lackawanna Steel	83	87½	83	84	+ ½
25	27½	300	Lake Erie & West.	25¼	26½	25¼	26½	+ ½
50	55	200	Lake Erie & W. pf.	55	55	51	51	+ ½
20	30	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	30	30	30	30	−1½
79⅝	80	500	Lehigh Valley	79½	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞	− ⅛
118	122	100	Loril., (P.) Co., pf.	120	120	120	120	...
128	129½	100	Manhattan Elev.	129½	129½	129½	129½	...
71	75	100	Manhattan Shirt	74½	74½	74½	74½	+2¼
52⅝	52⅞	4,600	Maxwell Motors	53½	54⅝	51⅝	52⅝	− ⅝
72	73	600	Max. Motors 1st pf.	74	74	72	72⅞	+ ½
37	37⅞	800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	37½	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅞
97¼	98⅛	13,900	Mexican Petroleum	96¼	99½	95	97⅞	+1
38⅝	39	2,900	Miami Copper	38⅝	39	38¼	38⅝	+ ½
11⅝	12	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	...
30½	30¾	1,200	Wabash pf. B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
139	141	300	Wells Fargo Exp.	141½	141½	141½	141½	+ ½
28½	29½	2,100	Western Maryland	29	29⅝	28¼	29¼	+1
97	98	200	Western Union Tel.	97	97	97	97	−1⅝
55¾	56	3,200	Westingh. E. & M.	56	56½	55⅞	56	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	500	W. & L. E. w i	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ½
50	50¾	200	W. & L. E. pf. w i	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
48⅛	48¼	600	White Motors	48⅛	49½	48⅛	48¼	−1⅝
37	37¼	5,000	Willys-Overland	37½	37⅝	37	37¼	− ⅜
53	54	200	Wisconsin Central	53½	53½	53¼	53½	− ½
137½	139	600	Woolw., (F. W.) Co.	138⅞	139	138⅞	139	+1
29	30	100	Worthington Pump	29	29	29	29	−1

CHANGE IN LUKENS IRON CO.

Capital to be Raised from $500,000 to $24,500,000.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, which was founded at Coatesville, Penn., in 1780, would shortly be taken over by a new concern called the Lukens Steel Company. The purpose is to increase the capitalization to a figure more nearly commensurate with the assets and earnings than the present capital of $500,000.

The new corporation will have $8,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent. first preferred, $6,000,000 cumulative convertible 7 per cent. second preferred, and $10,500,000 common stock. The stockholders arranged for the recapitalization through Henry & West of Philadelphia, and White, Weld & Co. of this city, and an offering of part of the first preferred stock will be made shortly.

The Lukens Iron and Steel Company has been owned by one family continuously for more than 125 years. It has capacity for about 300,000 tons of steel plates per annum. A mill is being built to turn out plates sixteen feet wide, a size larger than any plant in the world can roll. Net earnings in the year ended Oct. 31 were in excess of $3,000,000, and a substantial increase is expected by the management in the current year.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 55 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 25 centimes.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	81.35	80.80	81.10	— .06
25 industrials	97.56	95.66	96.64	+ .82
50 stocks	89.45	88.23	88.87	+ .38

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Dec. 26	89.45	88.23	88.87	+ .38
Dec. 25	Holiday.			
Dec. 23	88.93	87.89	88.49	— .39
Dec. 22	89.28	86.53	88.88	+4.05
Dec. 21	88.94	83.88	84.83	—4.21
Dec. 20	91.25	88.92	89.04	—3.01

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Dec.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	99.26	Dec. 4	83.88	Dec. 21	88.87
1915	91.90	Dec. 7	88.58	Dec. 2	91.50
1914	63.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20
1913	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.06
1912	82.54	Dec. 3	72.23	Dec. 16	78.20
1911	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.60

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.87
†1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	90.73
Full year:					
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Dec. 26	88.63	+.18	Dec. 21	88.46	—.11
Dec. 25	Holiday.		Dec. 20	88.57	—.04
Dec. 23	88.45	+.03	Dec. 19	88.61	—.02
Dec. 22	88.42	—.04	Dec. 18	88.59	—.10

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 28	88.63
Full year:					
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.6?
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 13	86.34

*To date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Professional Market.

Professional traders seemed to be in charge of yesterday's stock market. The total of transactions, well under 1,000,000 shares, proved the assertions of numerous commission men that the public was doing very little. The public suffered losses enough last week to promote caution in their dealings of the immediate future, and beside this deterrent to purchases there was the advice of brokers to customers to go slow until the international situation could be better defined.

⁂

Trading Chances.

Opportunities were afforded for nimble operations at a profit in both directions. The upturn following the receipt of news that the Central Powers had practically decided to withhold further efforts toward peace amounted to more than two points in a number of active stocks, which, coupled with earlier gains, showed a good margin of profit to buyers of the first hours. The afternoon decline carried the general level of stocks down a point or more from the top, with recessions of more than two points in some cases.

⁂

Some Big Swings.

While business was slow as compared with last week's roaring days, a number of stocks went through erratic swings, as though buying was eager at times. Crucible Steel, for one, opened at 58 and was not long in going forward 6¼ points. Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies went upward 7 points and then reacted 4½, closing with a net gain of 4½ points. Texas Company shot upward 14⅝ points, holding nearly all the advance at the close, and Utah Copper rose 4 points, with a net rise of 2⅝ points.

⁂

Short Covering.

Presumably, a large part of the buying which appeared after the Central Powers' stand became public was in the way of short covering. Brokers said they expected signs of much nervousness for a time among those shares which fell hardest last week because many shorts were ready to take profits on every sign of resumption of the forward movement. Last week's debacle proved the danger of overstaying one's market, and while this affected bullish traders, the bearish element had a lesson taught them by example which they apparently took to heart.

⁂

Two Shipping Stocks.

In the wide break in the market last week International Mercantile Marine preferred got down to 84⅛ and the common to 22. At the same time the shares of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company broke to 92. Both issues recovered part of their losses at the end of the week, but yesterday Marine common equaled its low record, and the preferred went through it, to 82⅝. On the other hand, A. G. W. I. common rose to 125, and closed at 120½, with a net gain of 4½. The two issues acted sympathetically in the crash, but they have answered to different influences since. There was evidence in the Marine selling yesterday of liquidation of a large interest, it was said on the floor of the Exchange.

⁂

Reserve Bank Agencies.

The appointment of the Bank of England as agent and correspondent of the New York Federal Reserve Bank will be followed no doubt by the designation of the Bank of France and of the Reichsbank to act in similar capacities. It is believed that in order to give a striking manifestation of its "neutrality" the Reserve Board will endeavor to take prompt action in giving its approval to the naming of the German institution, but bankers who were interviewed about the matter yesterday said that the Reserve Bank would in all probability be unable to transact any business with the Reichsbank at this time on account of the strict British censorship and the interference with the mails. Practically the only means of communication with Germany at the disposal of the bankers is the "wireless," which of late has been monopolized by Count von Bernstorff, and in the circumstances it is believed that the Reserve Bank would find it advisable to defer doing any business with the Reichsbank, even in the event that the board authorizes the establishment of this agency in Berlin.

⁂

Reserve Board's Warning.

The serious financial journals of England do not take as hostile a view of the Federal Reserve Board's recent statement, warning banks not to invest too heavily in obligations of foreign Governments, as that expressed by the London dailies and cabled to this country at the time the statement was issued. The London Economist makes this comment: "It has been somewhat hastily assumed in many quarters in the city that the pronouncement had been produced by German-American influence; but in view of the inflation and speculation now rampant in the United States, the Federal Reserve Board has plenty of reason to tell the bankers there to restrict their investments, concentrate their gold in its hands, and generally keep their powder dry. Whether the board's advice is wholly sound, time will show. * * * But whatever the cause of this manifesto, and whether it be well advised or no, it will undoubtedly make our financing in New York more difficult, and we must at once set about meeting this difficulty. Since America wants gold we and our allies must find it and ship it, and we must also prepare to ship securities of the kind that the Federal Reserve Board recommends to investors. Above all, we must increase production and reduce consumption, so that we have to import less from America, and may be able to pay for more of what we import by shipping goods. If we set about these things seriously and make full use of our productive power for war, instead of frittering it away on unpatriotic self-indulgence, the Federal Reserve Board's action may have a salutary effect on our financial position."

Crystal Oil Buys Oklahoma Land.

The Crystal Oil Company, controlled by Harry F. Sinclair and interests associated with the Sinclair Oil and Refining Company, has bought an undivided half interest in 4,700 acres of Land in Oklahoma from the Tidal Oil Company, according to announcement made yesterday. The purchase price was in excess of $6,000,000, and the property is producing about 12,000 barrels of petroleum daily.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 26, 1916.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

STOCK ALLOTTED STEEL MEN

Employes May Subscribe at $107, Current Market Quotation.

The Finance Committee of the Steel Corporation decided yesterday to offer the annual allotment of common stock to employes for subscription at $107 a share. This was approximately the current quotation in the market. Subscriptions will be received in January from the workers who make payments in monthly instalments.

Last year the subscription price was $85, and about 47,000 shares were taken.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	113	108	113
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	275	325	275	325
J. S. Young	145	155	145	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100	130
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	200	210
MacAndrews & F. pf.	101	103	101	103
Porto Rico Am. Tob.	245	255	243	253
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	580	610	580	610
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	124	126	124	126

HEADS LOCOMOTIVE CO.

Andrew Fletcher Chosen to Succeed William H. Marshall.

Directors of the American Locomotive Company elected Andrew Fletcher president yesterday to succeed William H. Marshall, who resigned last week. Mr. Fletcher has been a Director and a member of the Executive Committee for several years. A successor to J. McNaughton, the Vice President whose resignation was also accepted by the board last week to take effect in February next, has not been selected.

Mr. Fletcher is President of the W. & A. Fletcher Company, manufacturers of marine engines, with a plant in Hoboken. The corporation is one of the oldest concerns of the kind in the country. He is a Director of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, President of the Consolidated Iron Works and the North River Derrick Company, and besides being a Director of these companies also, he is a Director of the Hoboken Trust Company and the First National Bank of Hoboken.

$100,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Southwest Division
First Mortgage Gold 3½% Bonds
Due July 1, 1925
Price, to yield 4.70%
Legal Investment for Savings Banks in Mass., Conn., New Hampshire, etc.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, London

Conservative Bond Investments

It will give us pleasure to submit statistical data regarding any of the more conservative bonds listed on the various exchanges, or those having outside markets. All inquiries will receive our careful attention.

Hemphill, White & Chamberlain
Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street, New York

Municipal Bonds
We own bonds of:
Albany
Buffalo
Yonkers
Syracuse
Rochester
Mt. Vernon.
Butte, Mont.
Tampa, Fla.
Portland, Ore.
Missoula, Mont.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Bradentown, Fla.
Prices and details on request.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
CITY OF PORTLAND, ORE.
4% Bonds
Due Sept. 1, 1935
Eligible to secure postal savings deposits at 90% of par
Price 100 and Interest
Circular on application

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

First Mortgage Bond To Yield 5½%
Property values twice bonded debt. Earnings 7 times interest charges.
This company is situated in the heart of a leading Eastern city and possesses a monopoly in its territory, having an exclusive franchise.
Write for circular A-28

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24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston Baltimore

Established 1865
Hambleton & Co.
Investment Bonds
10 So. Calvert St. Baltimore | 43 Exchange Pl. New York

OUR list of high-grade Municipal Bonds, legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds, will be sent to investors on request.

Estabrook & Co.
24 Broad St. New York

"Strong-Box" Securities

The first mortgage serial real estate bonds issued and safeguarded under the Straus Plan appeal chiefly to buyers for permanent investment.

They do not fluctuate or change in price. They are strong-box securities, to be locked away and forgotten until maturity—except to clip their semi-annual coupons.

The bonds we are offering are well diversified, thoroughly safeguarded, and net 5½%. Maturing serially in two to ten years, they give investors a wide option of maturities.

One of our officers is at your service whenever you wish to call. Or, you may wish to write or 'phone for Investment List No. 1100

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Founded 1882 Incorporated 1905
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Cortland 8064
CHICAGO DETROIT
SAN FRANCISCO MINNEAPOLIS

34 Years Without Loss to Any Investor.

American Brass
American Light & Trac.
Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Cond. Milk
National Fuel Gas
National Sugar
National Surety
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Otis Elevator
Phelps Dodge
Porto Rican Amer. Tob.
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Scovill Manfg.
Singer Manfg.
Tide Water Oil
Yale & Towne

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO QUEBEC

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
15 BROAD ST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Industrial Preferred Stocks

The attractive income yield and margin of safety over dividends of 27 issues are shown in a special circular.

The record of this class of stocks during tariff revisions and business depressions together with possible effects of conditions after the war are treated.

Circular C-19 sent on request.

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B. H. & F. W. PELZER
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Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Chase Nat. Bk. Title Guar. & Tr.
Hanover Nat'l U. S. Mtge. & Tr.
Telephone 1111 Broad.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
230	Cities Service	323	320	322	324
145	Cities Service pf.	94	92	92	94
150	Com'wealth Pr.	60½	59¾	59¾	61
375	Com'w'lth Pr. pf.	84	82¼	82¾	83¾
400	N. Ohio El.	46	44	44½	45½
300	N. Ohio El. pf.	82½	81	81	82½
114	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	50¼	49¾	49¾	51
125	U. G. & E. 1st pf.	77	77	73	77

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	8	8¾
Appalachian Power pf.	40	45
Adirondack Electric Power	25	26
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	86	88
American Cities	10	15
American Cities pf.	†45	46½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	150	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	†50	51
American Light & Traction	374	378
American Light & Traction pf.	111	113
American Power & Light	79	80
American Power & Light pf.	86½	88
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf.	71	74
American W. W. & E.	12	13
American W. W. & E. part. pf.	26	28
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	71½	72
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge Electric pf.	90	93
Carolina Power & Light	39	41
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	102
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	73	76
Central States Electric	19	22
Central Power	30	32
Colorado Power	80	83
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Columbus Electric pf.	82½	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Commonwealth Power	59½	61
Commonwealth Power pf.	83	84
Eastern Texas Electric	63	67
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89	92
El Paso Electric	..	122½
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties	68	71
Empire D. E. pf.	90	95
Federal Light & Traction	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	54	57
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	325
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	45
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	12½	..
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	41
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	64
Northern Ohio Electric	44½	45
Northern Ohio Electric pf.	81½	83
Northern States Power	107	109
Northern States Power pf.	99½	101
Northern Texas Electric	54½	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	83½	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	63½	65
Pacific G. & E. pf.	91	92
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Puget Sound Traction	27	29
Puget Sound Traction pf.	69	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Public Service Inc. pf.	83	86
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	76	78
Securities Corporation general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	80	85
Southern California Edison	94	96
Southern California Edison pf.	108	109
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	42½	42¾
Tampa Electric	128	131
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	10¼	11
Tenn. Ry., L. & P pf.	48	50
Toledo Traction	53	55
United Gas & Electric	8	12
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	15
United Light & Railways	49	50
United Light & Railways pf.	77	78
Western Power	20	21
Western Power pf.	69	71
West Penn. pf.	103	107
Yadkin River Power 7 p. c. pf.	99	100

BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101¼
American W. W. & E. 5s	80½	81½
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	101½
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	79	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¾	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, '42	91	..
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98	100
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	100	..
Eastern Texas Electric col 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99½	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90¼	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	98½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1936	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	96½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	75¾	76¾
Miss Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	100	100½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	98
North. Texas Elec. col tr. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	96
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	88	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Electric cons. 5s	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	100
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	98½
West Penn. Power 1st 6s, 1946	97½	..

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16½	17½	16½	17
Atlantic Refining	990	1010	975	1000
Borne-Scrymser	460	500	460	500
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	117	110	115
Chesebrough Mfg	440	460	440	460
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	530	550	530	560
Crescent Pipe Line	40	45	40	45
Cumberland P. L.	135	145	135	145
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	230
Galena Signal Oil	188	193	188	193
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Indiana Pipe Line	110	115	110	115
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10½	10	10½
National Transit	17	19	17	19
New York Transit	215	220	215	220
Northern Pipe Line	105	110	105	110
Ohio Oil	398	398	395	400
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	63	58	63
Prairie Oil & Gas	600	605	600	610
Prairie Pipe Line	337	342	335	340
Solar Refining	365	375	365	375
Southern Pipe Line	215	220	213	218
South Penn Oil	585	595	580	590
So. W. Penn	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	358	362	350	360
Standard Oil of Ind.	820	840	820	840
Standard Oil of Kan.	550	560	540	560
Standard Oil of Ky.	770	790	760	790
Standard Oil of Neb.	540	560	540	560
Standard Oil of N. J.	692	697	685	695
Standard Oil of N. Y.	268	272	267	272
Standard Oil of Ohio	445	455	440	460
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	94	98	93	96
Vacuum Oil	380	390	375	385
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Stockholders of the Central Foundry Company will act on Jan. 8 on a resolution to increase its capitalization by an issue of $600,000 first preferred stock. The new stock will pay 8 per cent. and will be offered to stockholders at the ratio of 7 shares of new stock for each 100 now owned.

Stockholders of Detroit United Railway Company will vote soon on a proposition to increase the capitalization of the company from $12,500,000 to $25,000,000. Directors state that the money is needed for improvements and new construction.

Time for exchanging common and preferred stock of the General Motors Company of New Jersey for securities of the General Motors Company of Delaware, on the basis of one and one-third shares of new preferred for one share of old and five shares of new common for one share of the old, has been extended to Jan. 19. There have already been deposited 117,406 shares of preferred and 103,071 shares of common stock.

The syndicate which underwrote the $300,000,000 Great Britain and Ireland 5½ per cent. three and five year notes has been dissolved and checks for the profits have been distributed by J. P. Morgan & Co., syndicate managers.

G. Jarvis Geer, Jr., has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Company. He has been connected with the company's department of publicity and new business since last June.

H. S. Rothschild was yesterday admitted to a partnership in the firm of Sutro Brothers & Co.

Joseph A. Skinner has been elected a Director of the American Exchange National Bank. Mr. Skinner is Treasurer of William Skinner & Sons and President of the Hadley Falls National Bank of Holyoke, Mass.

A. O. Zabriskie, formerly with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, is now associated with Charles W. Hill.

Phineas Sondheim is to become a partner in the firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. on Jan. 1, 1917.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne are distributing a booklet on Allis-Chalmers Company preferred stock.

Spencer Trask & Co. are offering refunding and improvement 5 per cent. mortgage bonds of the Hydraulic Power Company of Niagara Falls.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Best prices of the day on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were generally attained following the publication of the reply of the German allies to the peace note of President Wilson. These gains, however, were not fully maintained. The further weakness evinced by the International Mercantile Marine shares, which had broken sharply early in the day, had an unsettling effect upon the general list. The closing was irregular, although there were more advances than declines.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Am. Beet Sug.	90½	91½	89⅞	91
100	Am. Can	47	48⅜	46⅝	47⅝
120	Am. Car & F.	65½	66⅞	63¼	66⅛
40	Am. Cotton Oil	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
30	Am. Hide & L.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10	Am. H.& L.pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½
50	Am. Ice Secur.	30¼	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞
150	Am. Linseed	18⅝	20	18⅝	19⅝
380	Am. Locomo.	75⅝	78	75⅝	77
250	Am. Sm.& Ref.	104¼	106	104¼	105
20	Am. Woolen	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
60	Am. Zinc	37⅞	39	37⅞	39
3,760	Anaconda Cop.	82⅝	84⅛	82⅝	83¼
130	Baldwin Loco.	59⅝	62	58⅝	59⅞
30	Balt. & Ohio	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
10	Butte & Super.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
420	Cal. Petrol	25⅞	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞
70	Can. Pacific	167⅛	167⅛	167⅛	167⅛
900	Cent. Leather	87⅛	89⅝	86⅞	87⅞
40	Ches. & Ohio	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
40	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
70	C., R. I. & P.	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
240	Chile Copper	25⅝	26	25⅛	25⅝
130	Chino Copper	54⅝	55	54⅝	55
120	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅞	46⅛	44⅞	46⅛
40	Columbia Gas	41½	41½	40⅝	41⅛
90	Corn. Prod	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2,670	Crucible Steel	58¼	64¼	58¼	62⅛
260	Cuba Cane Sug.	50⅝	52¼	50	51
40	Dist. Secur	30⅛	31⅛	30¼	31
540	Erie	35⅛	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝
40	Goodrich Co.	60	60⅜	60	60⅜
70	Gt. Nor. pf.	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
120	Gt. Nor. Ore.	36	36¼	35⅝	36
80	Insp. Copper	57	58	57	58
440	Int. Mer. Mar.	25⅝	25⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1,900	Int. M. M. pf.	91¼	91½	83	84
70	Int. Nickel	44	44	44	44
90	Int. Paper	45¼	47¼	45¼	47¼
20	Interboro Con.	17	17	17	17
870	Kennecott Cop.	45⅛	46¼	44⅝	45¼
170	Lack. Steel	83	87⅛	83	84¼
20	Lehigh Valley	80	80	80	80
50	Max. Motor	54½	54½	53½	54¼
1,110	Mexican Pet.	96⅛	99⅞	95⅝	96⅞
140	Miami Copper	38⅛	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞
10	Mo. Pac. t. r.	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞
807	Nat. En. & S.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
50	Nevada Con.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
50	N. Y. Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
70	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	53⅝	54	53⅝	54
90	N. Y., O. & W	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29½
10	Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20
40	Pressed S. Car	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
50	Ry. Steel Spgs.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
70	Ray Copper	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝
1,490	Reading	104	104¼	103⅝	103⅞
650	Rep. I. & S.	77⅝	79	77¼	78
50	Shattuck Ariz.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
10	So. Pacific	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
520	So. Railway	83¼	83½	82⅝	82⅝
180	Studebaker	111⅛	112½	111⅛	112
40	Tenn. Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
40	Union Bag	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
330	Union Pacific	147⅞	148⅛	147⅛	147⅞
1,100	U. S. Ind. Alc.	110⅞	115¼	110⅞	113¼
130	U. S. Rubber	61⅝	63¼	61⅝	63¼
35,370	U. S. Steel	107½	108⅝	106⅝	107½
300	Utah Copper	100¼	104	100¼	102¼
110	Westing. Elec.	56	56⅝	56	56¼
	MINING STOCKS.				
1,000	Atlanta	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
200	Cresson	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
800	Goldf'd Con.	.59	.63	.59	.62
500	Gipsy Queen	.05	.05	.05	.05
500	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
800	Jumbo Ext.	.27	.27	.27	.27
500	Kewanas	.23	.23	.23	.23
300	Montana	.21	.21	.21	.21
500	Silver Pick	.26	.26	.26	.26
200	Tonopah Ext.	400	400	400	400
300	Union Cons.	.53	.53	.53	.53
1,000	Youngstown	.24	.24	.24	.24

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	40.50	41.00	..	40.75
Lead	7.50	7.62½	7.62½	7.75
Spelter	10.00	..	10.00	..
Antimony	13.25	13.75	13.25	13.75
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*60.00	63.00	*60.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy	29.00	30.00	29.00	30.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 33¼@33¾c, first quarter, 1917; 31½@32c, second quarter, 1917, delivery. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	141	10	0	142	10	0
Copper, futures	135	10	0	135	10	0
Tin, spot	177	0	0	177	0	0
Tin, futures	179	0	0	179	0	0
Spelter	54	5	0	52	15	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	97⅞	98½	5.80
Argen.Gov.	Disc	Feb. 21,'17	98⅛	98⅛	7.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	100⅛	100½	5.75
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15,'20	99	100	..
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.47
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.70
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100¼	4.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1,'21	99⅝	99⅞	5.03
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	98⅛	5.55
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 16,'17	99	99⅝	6.30
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	100⅛	101	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	105	4.90
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96⅝	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98⅛	99⅝	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98⅝	100½	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅛	100⅛	4.83
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Rep. of France.	5	Is. of 1916	147	150	..
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	98⅛	99⅛	6.85
Do rubles.	5½	Aug. 14,'26	293	295	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	3.87
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	3.70
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	92⅛	92⅞	4.25
Anacon. Con.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.12
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	99⅞	100⅛	5.75
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102⅝	102⅞	5.20
Braz. L. & T. Co.	6	Nov., 1919	97⅝	98⅛	6.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100½	4.75
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅝	4.30
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅛	98⅝	4.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100½	4.25
Cuba-Am. Sug.		Apr., 1918	100⅛	102	4.35
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.70
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	99⅞	100⅛	5.15
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	99⅝	100½	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅛	102½	5.35
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seab'y.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	99	..	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	100½	3.62
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	101	101½	4.20
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101	3.80
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	101⅛	3.50
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100⅛	101¼	5.87½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101⅛	5.40
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	99⅞	100⅛	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅛	99⅛	8.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101	101½	4.18
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	100	4.50
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅝	99⅝	6.65
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100⅜	101	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅝	4.62
Rem. A., Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	86½	87½	15.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.25
UtahSec.Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	95⅝	96⅝	6.55
Wab. R. R.	4	May, 1920	95	96	5.20
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	95⅝	96⅝	7.37
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100¼	5.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	99½	100½	6.00

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	101¼	101½	100¼	100½
4½s	June,	1965	109	109¼	109	109½
4½s	March,	1963	108⅞	109⅝	108⅞	109⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1957	108¾	109¼	108⅝	109¼
4½s	May,	1957	108⅝	109¼	108⅝	109¼
4¼s	April,	1966	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	107⅞
4¼s	March,	1964	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4¼s	Sept.,	1960	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4¼s	March,	1960-1930	103½	103⅞	103¼	103½
4s	May,	1959	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4s	Nov.,	1958	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4s	May,	1957	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4s	Nov.,	1955	100⅝	101¼	100½	101¼
4s	Nov.,	1956	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
4s	Nov.,	1936	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
3½s	Nov.,	1955	92	..	92½	..
3½s	May,	1954	92½	93½	92½	93½
3½s	Nov.,	1954	92	92¾	92	93½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	May, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4¼s	1921-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4¼s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4¼s	April, 1920	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.80
4¼s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1940-1958	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1930-1939	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.90	3.50	3.90	3.50
3s	1940-1953	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1926-1930	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	4.00	..	4.00	..

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
65	Ahmeek	101	101	100	100
65	Alaska Gold	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
160	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
190	Allouez	63	65	63	65
3,101	Amer. Zinc	38	39½	37¾	38⅜
25	Am. Zinc pf.	75	75	72	72
500	Ariz. Com.	13⅞	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝
150	Butte & Bal.	2	2	2	2
160	Butte & Sup.	46½	48⅛	46½	48⅛
11	Cal. & Hecla	550	550	550	550
208	Cal. & Ariz.	79	79¼	79	79¼
17	Chino Cop.	54⅝	55½	54⅝	55½
90	Centennial	22	22	22	22
1,160	Cop. Range	65	66½	64⅝	65⅛
1,256	Davis-Daly	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6
432	East Butte	17	17½	17	17
20	Granby	91⅝	91⅞	91½	91½
10	Greene Can.	44½	44½	44½	44½
10	Hancock	17	17	17	17
95	Island Creek	59	59½	59	59½
25	Isl. Creek pf.	91	91	91	91
100	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
100	Lake	12	12	12	12
250	Mason Valley	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
250	Mass. Con.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
20	Mayflower	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
115	Mohawk	96	96	96	96
25	Nevada Con.	25	25	25	25
25	New Arcadian	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	New Idria	15½	15½	15½	15½
860	Nipissing	9¼	9¼	9	9
270	North Butte	22½	23⅝	22½	23½
455	North Lake	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
120	Old Dominion	65	65	65	65
1,110	Pond Creek	18⅞	20	18⅞	20
35	Quincy	89	89½	89	89½
110	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
640	Shannon	9¼	9¼	8⅝	9
70	South Lake	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
400	South Utah	30c.	30c.	30c.	30c.
235	St. Mary's Ld.	89	89	89	89
380	Sup. & Boston	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
2	Superior Cop.	13	13	13	13
1,506	Tamarack	45	48½	45	47¾
300	Trinity	6½	6½	6	6¼
750	Tuolumne	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,090	U. S. Smelt.	64	64	62	63½
76	U. S. Sm. pf.	51¼	51½	51½	51½
445	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
920	Utah Con.	18	18½	18	18
15	Utah Copper	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
610	Utah Metals	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
110	Victoria	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
10	Winona	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
66	Wolverine	47	49	47	49
125	Wyandotte	3	3	1½	2⅞
	RAILROADS.				
53	Boston & Alb.	172	173	172	173
36	Boston Elev.	76	77	76	77
10	Boston & Me.	43	43	43	43
10	Fitchburg pf.	72	72	72	72
10	Maine Central	98	98	98	98
5	Mass. Electric	4½	4½	4½	4½
5	Mass. Elec. pf.	27	27	27	27
257	New Haven	53	54½	53	54½
10	W. E. S. R. R.	57	57	57	57
25	W.E.S.R.R.pf.	74	74	74	74
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
110	Am. Ag. Chem.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2	Am. Pneu. Svc	75c	75c	75c	75c
2	Am. Pn. S. pf.	7	7	7	7
10	Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110
90	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	94½	94½
6,480	A., G. & W. I.	117	125	117	120¾
5	A.,G.&W.I.pf.	66	66	66	66
130	Cuban Cement	18¾	18¾	17⅝	17⅝
100	East Bos. L.	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,405	Int. Port Cem.	17	18	16½	17
1,130	Int. P. C. pf.	32	32	30	30
47	Mass. Gas	93¾	94	93¾	94
18	Mass. Gas pf.	79½	80	79½	80
80	New River pf.	77	77	77	77
43	N. E. Tel.	122	122	121½	121½
25	Punta A. Sug.	43	43	43	43
5	Reece But'hole	15½	15½	15½	15½
160	Swift	147	150	147	150
185	Torrington	61	62	61	62
106	United Fruit	150	151	150	150
444	Un. Shoe Mach	56	57	56	57
12	Un. S. M. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
3,070	Ventura Oil	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞
2	Western Union	97½	97½	97½	97½
	BONDS.				
$6,000	A.,G.&W.I.5s	84½	85½	84½	85½
5,000	Am.Ag.C.5s'24	102	102	102	102
5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
21,000	Am. T. & T. 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99	99⅛
2,000	C.J.&S.Y.5s	101	101	101	101
5,000	Mass.G.4½s,'29	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101	101	101	101
16,000	Swift 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	U. S. Sm. 6s	108	108	108	108
5,000	West.T.&T.5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1¼	Iron Cap.	18	18⅝
Am. Oil	.12	.14	Iron C. pf.	17⅝	18⅝
Begole	.90	1¼	Jerome V.	1⅝	1½
B. St. Gas	.12	.13	La Rose	.55	.60
Bing. Min.	8⅝	9¼	Majestic	.67	.72
Bost. Corb.	.70	.75	McK.-D.	.35	.40
Bohemia	1⅝	2¼	Mex. Meta.	.40	.45
Bost. Ely	.50	.60	Moj. Tung.	1⅝	1⅛
Bost. & M.	.67	.70	N. L. & Z.	.55	.60
Bost. Ariz.	1⅝	1⅝	N. Baltic	2⅝	3
Butte & L.	.45	.50	N. Cornelia	15	16
Butte & D.	1⅛	1¼	Nev. Doug.	1⅝	1⅞
Cal. Corbin	1½	2	N. U. Bing.	.75	.90
Calaveras	4	4¼	Nixon	.39	.40
Cham. Cop.	.10	.12	Oneco	80	100
Chief Con.	2	2¼	Onondaga	80	100
Con. Cop.	3⅝	4	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1⅜
Con. Ariz.	1⅝	2	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Crown Res.	.35	.40	P. Con. Min.	3	3½
Cortez	.30	.35	Ray Herc.	4¼	4⅝
Earle	.46	.50	Rilla	.05	.07
E. & B. B.	1¼	1⅝	S. W. Miami, p. p.	2	2⅛
First N. C.	4	4½	S. W. Miami, f. p.	3¼	3⅝
Fortuna	.12	.13	Truro	1	1½
Gold Lake	.10	.12	U. V. Ext.	37	38
Homa Oil	.80	.85	Yukon Gold	2¼	2⅜
Houghton	1½	1⅝			
Humboldt	2½	5			
Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅜			

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bank of Balt.	155	155	155	155
50	Balt. Tube	117	117	117	117
10	Cit. Nat Bank.	31½	31½	31½	31½
210	Con. Power	121⅛	121½	121	121
2,800	Cosden Ref.	17½	17½	17⅛	17¼
780	Cosden O. & G.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
1,900	Cos.O.&G.pf.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
25	Dav'son Chem.	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43¼
175	Elkhorn Fuel	21	21	21	21
90	Elk'n Fuel pf.	46	46	46	46
800	Houston Oil	21	21⅛	20¾	20¾
557	M. & M. First Nat. Bank	32	32	32	32
85	Mt. Vernon Mills	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
110	Penn.W.&P.	81	81¼	81	81¼
50	Virginia L.&Z.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Wayl'd O. & G.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
	BONDS.				
$5,000	Con. Coal 6s	107	107	107	107
1,000	Con.Coal ref.5s	93	93	93	93
35,000	Cosden ref.6s	105¾	106	105⅝	105¾
17,000	Cos'n O.&G.6s	105½	106	105½	105⅝
6,000	G.B.S.Brew.4s	25½	25½	25½	25½
1,000	Kirby Lum. 6s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Norf. & Ports. Tract. 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½
3,000	Un'd Ry.1st 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
100	Un.Ry.fdg.5s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
1,000	Un.Ry.inc.4s	65½	65½	65½	65½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
465	Am. Ship	61	62	61	62
285	Chi. Con. pf.	35	35	35	35
20	Tool	71	71	70	70
10	Chi. Ry. No. 2.	20½	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
8	Edison	140½	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛
110	Match	127	127½	127	127½
53	Ills. Brick	88	88	88	88
185	Lindsay Light	18½	18½	18¼	18½
25	Mont. Ward pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½
137	Carbon Com.	305	320	305	320
5	People's Gas	108½	108½	108½	108½
416	Sears-Roebuck	229	229½	228½	228¾
935	Stewart Warn.	99	101	99	99⅝
022	Swift	148	150	148	148¼
650	Carbide	196½	198¼	196½	197½
130	Paper	31½	32	31½	31⅝
1,185	Cudahy	108	110	108	110
110	N. A. Pulp	9	9½	9	9½
66	Strawboard	54	55	54	55
	BONDS.				
$6,000	C.,C.,&C.Ry.5s	80	80	80	80
2,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1,000	Pub. Svs. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
6,000	C. C.Ry.1st 5s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼
1,000	Morris 4½s	93	93	93	93
10,000	Com. Edis. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5,000	Un. Sta. 4½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,000	Wilson 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5,000	Swift 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Buff. & Sus. pf	56	56	56	56
75	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
80	Elec. Storage	67¼	67¼	67	67
40	Ins. Co., N. A.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
100	Keystone Tel.	14	14⅝	14	14⅝
3,430	Lake Sup.Corp.	18¾	20¼	18¾	19⅞
155	Lehigh Valley	79⅞	80	79⅝	80
15	Leh. Val. Tr.	22½	22½	22½	22½
10	Leh. Val.Tr.pf.	43	43	43	43
223	Pennsylvania	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56⅝
20	Phila. Co.	41⅝	41¾	41⅝	41¾
30	Phila. Co. cum. pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½
2,991	Phila. Electric	33¼	34	33½	34
5,450	Phila. R. T.t.c.	31½	32⅝	31½	32
140	Reading	103¾	104⅝	103⅝	104
510	Tono. Belmont	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
150	Tono. Mining	6⅝	6¾	6½	6⅝
389	Union Traction	46½	46½	46½	46½
13	Un. Gas Imp.	90	90	90	90
30	W. J. & S. S.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
150	W. Cramp & Sons	83	83⅞	83	83⅞
	BONDS.				
$4,200	A. G. & E. 5s	96	96	96	96
300	Elec. & Peo. 4s	86	86	86	86
1,000	Interstate Rys. 4s	56	56	56	56
2,000	Pa.Co.con.4½s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,000	Wabash Ter. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. W. G. M.	56	57	55½	56½
40	A. W. G. M.pf.	121	122	121	122
100	Caney R. Gas	46	47	46	47
30	Columbia Gas	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
10	Cit. Traction	55	55	55	55
1,800	Cable Cons.	7c.	7c.	7c.	7c.
65	Harb.-Walker	120	120	120	120
110	Ind. Brewing	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
60	La B. I. & S.	77	77½	77	77½
747	Mfrs. L. & H.	66	66	65¼	65½
860	Ohio F. Sup.	57	57	57	57
25	Ohio Fuel Oil	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
688	Pure Oil	21½	21½	21½	21½
255	Pitts. O. & G.	11⅝	11½	11¼	11½
9,050	Pitts. Jerome	120	135	120	130
2,200	Mount Shasta	1.00	1.00	98c.	98c.
12,400	Pitts. Cons.	11c.	11c.	11c.	11c.
300	Ross Mining	25	25	25	25
500	San Toy	16	16	16	16
60	Un. Sw. & S.	108	108	108	108
50	U. S. Steel	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
305	Westing. Elec.	56½	56½	56	56
	BONDS.				
$5,000	Ind. Brewing 1st 6s	50	50	50	50

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EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
ANN ARBOR—			
2d week December	$48,586		*$9,388
July 1-Dec. 14	1,353,744		161,233
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for November—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	13,069,215	12,069,676	10,102,017
Net aft. tax	5,162,112	4,300,177	3,262,858
5 mos. gross	64,373,758	55,576,592	51,399,418
Net aft. tax	24,670,792	18,645,121	16,821,430
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILWAY—			
2d week December	88,128		14,612
July 1-Dec. 14	1,663,850		265,025
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—			
3d week December	237,072		*14,109
July 1-Dec. 21	6,808,456		773,089
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
3d week December	805,700		81,300
July 1-Dec. 21	20,762,300		4,417,600
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
3d week December	151,391		12,446
July 1-Dec. 15	4,091,501		469,056
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
3d week December	768,743		69,080
June-July	19,589,618		3,822,750

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
GREAT WESTERN POWER FOR November—			
Gross	$360,074	$302,160	$57,914
Net after tax	253,560	197,864	37,695
Sur. aft. chgs.	100,754	98,572	2,181
11 mos. gross	3,412,134	2,726,277	685,857
Net after tax	2,192,630	1,881,480	311,149
Sur. aft. chgs.	997,448	888,633	108,815
12 mos. gross	3,724,061	2,972,153	751,907
Net after tax	2,394,015	2,005,781	338,233
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,099,990	973,613	126,377
HAGERSTOWN & FREDERICK RAILWAY for November—			
Gross	46,458	34,843	11,615
Net	18,307	14,479	3,828
Sur. aft. chgs.	6,878	4,230	2,648
TWIN-CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
Gross 2d week Dec.	392,599		29,976
Gross from Jan. 1	9,574,838		694,080
For November—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	848,497	795,278	750,592
Net	326,730	311,038	275,559
Sur. aft. chgs.	189,054	171,255	144,024
11 mos. gross	9,290,402	8,617,715	8,486,183
Net	3,562,961	3,118,355	3,221,487
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,990,408	1,557,152	1,791,828

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Bought and Sold

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MATURING 1918-1930
To Yield 4.10%-4.70%
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Funding 4½% Bonds
Due January 1, 1919 to 1925.
Price on application
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The Preferred Stock of a sugar company is being offered by us to net 8%. Write for circular S-16 describing this attractive investment.
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Boston-Virginia Transportation
Babcock & Wilcox
Marlin Arms
American Water Works & Elec. 5s
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 6810 62 BROADWAY

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, due January 1, 1917, will be paid at and after maturity upon presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City.

H. VISSCHER, Treasurer.

Peace

Anticipating the period of readjustment to follow the close of the European War, investors are giving more and more attention to the stocks and bonds of gas and electric companies—the premier peace securities.

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100 Buckeye P. L.
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25 Prairie O. & G.
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25 S. O. of Kan.
25 S. O. of Ky.

WE WILL SELL
25 Chesebrough Mfg.
25 Continental Oil
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50 Southern P. L.
50 S. O. of Ind.
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TO NET 5¼%
Surplus increased over 50% during past 12 months. Common stock dividends 8%. Preferred 7%.
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Dayton Power & Light
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The Investor's Pocket Manual will be furnished FREE by any investment banker or broker to any investor on application; OR for 30c. current copy will be sent by Financial Press, 116 Broad St., N.Y.

HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY OF NIAGARA FALLS

Refunding & Improvement Mortgage 5% Bonds

Authorized, $10,000,000 Outstanding, $3,000,000

Dated October 1st, 1916. Due October 1st, 1951. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Redeemable at Company's option at 105 and accrued interest on any interest date on two months' notice.

Secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a direct mortgage on the power canal, power plants, buildings, penstocks, turbines, equipment, real estate and other specified property of the Company, subject only to $3,500,000 First and Refunding (Closed) Mortgage 5% Bonds.

The Hydraulic Power Company owns the oldest power plant now using the waters of the Niagara River for power purposes, and has, in the opinion of counsel, an established right to at least 6,500 cubic feet of water per second for its hydraulic canal at Niagara Falls.

Total bonded debt per horse-power development is considered to be lower than that of any other large power company in the United States.

Total net income reported for calendar year 1916 (three months estimated), available for bond interest, equivalent to over three times annual interest requirement on total bonded debt, including $3,000,000 Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Price on application
Descriptive circular furnished on request.

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Albany Boston Chicago

Anticipate the January Investment Demand

SELECTED MUNICIPAL BONDS
EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

The following bonds are ready for immediate delivery, but may be purchased for deferred delivery on or about January 10th.

AMOUNT	ISSUE	RATE	DUE	YIELD
*$65,000	City of Troy, N. Y., Public Imp. Reg.	4½%	1917 to 36	3.75%
* 30,000	State of Mississippi Funding	4¼%	1934 to 35	3.80%
* 76,000	State of Georgia Refunding	4¼%	1943 to 45	3.80%
* 30,000	City of Newark, N. J., Funding Reg.	4½%	1944	3.85%
* 14,000	City of Baltimore, Md., Various	4%	1951 to 61	3.88%
* 10,000	Village of Port Byron, N. Y., Pav.	4¼%	1925 to 38	4.00%
* 20,000	City of Pawtucket, R. I., Reg. Sewer	4¼%	1952	4.00%
* 30,000	State of Louisiana Port Com.	5%	1929 to 54	4.15%
*240,000	City of El Paso, Texas, Various	5%	1954 opt. 34	4.20%
* 35,000	City of Muskogee, Okla., Mun. Imp.	5%	1941	4.35%
*100,000	Lawrence County, Tenn., Direct Obl.	5%	1936 to 56	4.50%
50,000	City of Galveston, Texas, Municipal	5%	1921 to 26	4.63%
325,000	City of Galveston, Texas, Municipal	5%	1928 to 56	4.70%
440,000	Marin Co., Cal., Municipal Water Dist.	5%	1949 to 54	4.70%
*115,000	Holmes County, Miss., Rd. Dist. No. 1	5¼%	1943 to 46	4.80%
115,000	Desha & Chico Cos., Ark., D. D.	5½%	1935 to 48	5.05%

*Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Write for our extensive Municipal Bond List C-53 and also our instructive booklet on Municipal Bonds, "The Premier Investment."

William R. Compton Company
Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in this Business."
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Free from Income Tax

		Rate	Maturity	Yield
NC	City of Newark, N. J.	4s	1957-Opt. '47	3.80%
NC	City of Youngstown, O.	5s	1921-1925	3.90
C	City of East Liverpool, O.	4½s	1921-1925	4.05
	City of Menominee, Mich.	5s	1924-1931	4.10
	City of San Francisco, Cal.	4½s	1918-1930	4.15
C	City of San Diego, Cal.	5s	1928-1952	4.20
	City of Sulphur Springs, Tex.	5s	1927-1935	4.50
	Surry County, N. C.	5s	1926-1946	4.50
	De Soto Parish, La., Rd. Dist.	5s	1933-1938	4.70

N—Legal investments for savings banks and trust funds in New York State.
C—Legal investments for savings banks in Connecticut.
Special circulars sent on request.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
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The Union Trust Company of New York has leased for a term of years the banking floor of the Century Building adjoining its Main Office at 80 Broadway. The additional space is used by the Trust Department of the Company, but the entrance is through the Company's own building.

The Growth of the Trust Department has been steady and consistent. In forty out of the fifty-one years since the company began business the aggregate amount of property held for personal trusts has shown increases, and since 1900 this aggregate has been more than tripled.

The fact that the Company is now caring for property for the third and fourth generations of those who originally entrusted their property to it clearly indicates satisfaction on the part of its clients.

Conference or correspondence concerning personal trusts of all kinds is cordially invited.

UNION TRUST CO., 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $8,500,000

TO THE HOLDERS OF 5% SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE POCAHONTAS COLLIERIES COMPANY DUE MAY 1ST, 1937:

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Thirty-six Thousand Four Hundred Five Dollars and Seventy cents ($36,405.70) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before January 5th, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on January 8th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.
Dated New York, December 4th, 1916.

THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY beg to draw the attention of Bankers and others to the fact that coupons detached from the Company's bonds owned by citizens of or residents in Great Britain and Ireland presented for payment in New York are subject to the deduction of British Income Tax.

The deduction from coupons paid on or after January 1, 1917, will be at the rate of 5/— in the £ for the regular Income Tax and at 2/— in the £ for the special tax. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has therefore been instructed to deduct $3.50 from each coupon of (£2 1s. 4d.) $10 and $7 from each coupon of (£4 2s. 8d.) $20.

THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY,
J. G. WYLIE, Treasurer.

To the holders of THE SALVATION ARMY, INCORPORATED 5% 30-Year Gold Bonds.

In accordance with the terms of the mortgage dated January 1, 1901, made by The Salvation Army, Incorporated, to North American Trust Company, now The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, the following numbered bonds are designated for redemption out of moneys now held in the Sinking Fund:

5 53 237
15 99 238
46 202 295

On and after January 1, 1917, the above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid upon surrender thereof at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 105% and accrued interest to that date. Interest on said bonds will cease to accrue on January 1, 1917.

Dated, New York, December 20, 1916.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
New York, December 21, 1916.

Interest coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1917, from the following bonds:
C. & O. GENERAL FUNDING & IMP. 5s,
C. & O. CRAIG VALLEY BRANCH 5s,
C. & O. POTTS CREEK BRANCH 4s,
RALEIGH & SOUTHWESTERN RY. CO. 4s,
when accompanied by proper income tax certificates, will be paid at this Company's office, No. 71 Broadway.

Coupons due prior to January 1, 1917, from the above bonds should be presented for payment to J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, as heretofore.

JAS. STUART MACKIE, Treasurer.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25	Aluminum Co. of America
100	Bayless Pulp & Paper Com.
50	Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
100	Columbia Mills
100	Carbon Steel Com.
50	Carbon Steel 2nd Pfd.
25	Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
50	Dela., Lack. & Western Coal
100	Eastern Steel Com.
25	Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
25	E. W. Bliss Com.
10	Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
25	Germania Insurance
25	Harriman National Bank
25	International Cotton Mills Com.
25	Joseph Dixon Crucible
50	National Lt., Ht. & Power Pfd.
50	N. Y. State Railways Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50	Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
100	Carbon Steel 1st Pfd. & Com.
50	Childs (Rest.) Com.
25	E. W. Bliss Com.
50	Eastern Steel Com.
50	Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
100	Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
100	East Penna. Railways Pfd.
50	Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
25	Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50	Great Northern Paper
25	National Fuel Gas
100	Nichols Copper Com.
25	Phelps Dodge & Co.
100	Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
50	Singer Manufacturing
25	Title Guarantee & Trust Stock
300	White Rock Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

North American Pulp & Paper COMMON

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Circular on Request

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PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
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TIDE WATER OIL CO.
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DuPont Powder 6% Deb. Stock
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FOR SALE

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Atlas Powder Co. Common
Hercules Powder Preferred
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120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SOUTH PLATTE CANAL & RESERVOIR COMPANY.

Coupons due January 1st, 1917, from above bonds will be paid by the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, 20 Nassau Street, New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 412,822 shares of stocks and $142,003 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 47,842; railroads, 6,100; oils, 97,095, and mining, 261,785. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Aetna Explos.	5	5	4⅝	4¾
400	‡Am. Drug C..	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
700	Am. Int. Corp., ($50 paid)....	58	58	57	57
1,800	Am. Wr. Pap..	4¾	4¾	4	4
100	Brit.-Am. Tob., ordinary	20½	20½	20½	20½
500	Brit-Am. Tob., ord. bearer...	21	21¼	21	21¼
400	‡Butler Chem..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
100	‡Butt. Judson.	65	65	65	65
700	‡Cal. Shipbldg.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15⅝
100	Can. Nat. Gas.	½	½	½	½
1,500	Carwen Steel..	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜
200	‡Central Fdry.	25¾	25¾	25	25
300	Chevrolet Mot.	130	135	130	132
620	Emer. Phono...	9	10	9	9⅝
500	‡Falls Motors vot. tr. ctfs..	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
800	Has. & B. Car.	41	42	40¼	42
52	Holly Sugar....	44	45	44	45
250	‡Imp.Tob.,Can.	5	6	5	6
450	‡Imp. Carb. C.	7/16	7/16	7/16	7/16
3,500	†‡Jop. Ore Sp., new	31	35	30	35
800	Kath. Br. pf...	3¾	3¾	3	3½
600	Key. Tire & R.	17	17¼	16½	16¾
200	‡Lima Loc.new	46½	46½	46½	46½
500	Marconi of A..	3	3	3	3
1,200	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.......	54	60	*52⅝	57
200	‡Mex. Pet. Ex.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
14,000	‡Midv. Steel...	56¾	61¼	56¼	61
600	‡Mitchell Mot.	51¾	51¾	51	51
200	‡N. Y. Ship...	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
2,000	N. A. P. & P.	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅝
10	‡Poole E. & M.	90	90	80	80
100	Smith & Terry Transp. pf...	10	10	10	10
400	‡St. Jo. Lead..	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞
700	‡Steel Alloys..	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼
1,209	Sub.B.v.t.ctfs..	28½	29	28⅛	28½
310	‡Todd S'yards.	86	86	85	86
300	‡Transue,Wms. Steel Forg..	42¾	43	42¾	43
100	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs...	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
700	U. S. St'ship..	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1,500	‡United Motors	46	46½	45¾	46¼
450	‡Un. St. Alloys	50	*51	49⅝	50
5,000	‡West El. rts.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
100	World Film, v. t. ctfs......	1	1	1	1
2,500	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft	15¼	15¼	14⅛	14⅛
200	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft pf..	65	65	60	60
500	‡Zinc Concent.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Pere Marquet.	36¼	37¾	36¼	37⅛
100	‡P. M. Pref. pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
700	‡Pitts. & W.V.	22	22	21½	21½
300	Rock Isl. pf. B.	75	75	74½	74½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	Buckeye P. L..	115	115	115	— 3
10	S. W. P. P. L.	115	115	115	— 1
25	Stand. Oil N.Y.	270	270	270	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	‡Barnett O.&G.	2⅞	3	2¾	2⅞
100	‡Continental R.	11	11	11	11
700	‡Cosden Oil R.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17¼
2,000	‡Cosden O.&G.	14⅝	15⅛	14¾	14⅞
2,500	‡Federal Oil...	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
1,500	‡Gen. R. & P.	9/16	⅝	9/16	⅝
1,550	‡Houston Oil...	22	22	*20	21
17,000	Kenova Oil, a prospect	7/16	7/16	⅜	7/16
200	Merritt Oil.....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1,500	Metropolitan P.	3	3½	3	3½
10,000	†‡Midwest Oil..	53	56	53	55
7,300	†‡Monongah O..	69	70	69	70
10,000	†‡Oklahoma Oil	11	12	11	12
7,000	Okla. P. & R..	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
5,000	†Omar O. & G.	36	42	36	40
1,300	Penn. Gasoline	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,000	‡Royal Dutch..	67¾	68	67¾	68
500	‡Sapulpa O.&R.	10	10	9¾	9¾
11,200	Sequoy. O.&G..	2	2	1⅞	1 15/16
3,000	‡Sinclair Oil...	62	64	61½	63
100	U. Western Oil	11/16	11/16	11/16	11/16
1,500	†Utah Pet., a prospect	60	60	60	60
2,300	Vacuum G.&O.	⅝	¾	9/16	⅝
5,400	‡Victoria Oil...	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
2,300	†‡W. E. O.&G.	70	70	65	65
1,400	‡Wyoming Pet.	1¾	2	1¾	2

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	Ala.-Br. Co.M. (a pros.).....	⅞	⅞	13/16	⅞
9,780	Alas. M. Cp...	1	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
8,000	†‡Alas. S. Cop.	24	27	24	27
9,500	†‡Ariz. Chio...	40	40	35	36
2,200	‡Ariz. Copper.	½	⅝	½	⅝
2,000	†‡Atlanta	10	10	10	10
300	Big Jim........	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,600	B. L. C. Co....	4	4	3⅝	3⅞
3,500	‡B. C. (a pr.)	⅝	11/16	⅝	11/16
1, 00	‡B. C. (a pr.)	⅝	⅝	7/16	⅝
500	†‡Booth	10	10	10	10
6,000	†‡Bost. Creek.	1	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
4,800	Bost. & Mont.	65	68	65	68
3,400	†‡Brad. C. M..	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
3,000	B. Cop. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	11¼	11¾	10⅞	11½
5,700	Butte Detroit..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
650	†Caledonia	49	49	48	49
18,650	‡Cal. & Jer...	2 1/16	2 1/16	1 15/16	2
100	Canada Cop....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Cer. de P. Cop.	36	37½	36	37½
2,000	Cer. Gordo M.	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
2,500	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅞	1 15/16	1⅞	1 15/16
300	Cresson G.Min.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
500	‡Cons.-Home...	½	½	½	½
450	Dundee - Ariz. Cop.(a pros.)	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
5,100	‡Emma Cons..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
900	First Nat.Cop..	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
2,500	†Goldf'd Cons..	59	63	59	63
1,000	†‡Goldf'd Mer.	6	6	6	6
1,000	†‡Gr'd Canyon Gold	13	13	13	13
3,300	‡Greenm'r Min.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2,000	Hargraves M..	16	16	16	16
670	Hecla Mining..	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
1,000	Inspir. Needles Cop.(a pros.)	½	9/16	½	½
700	‡Iron Blossom..	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
3,000	Jerome Verde (a pros.).......	1 7/16	1½	1⅜	1 7/16
1,200	†‡Jim Butler...	83	84	83	84
1,200	‡Josevig-Kenn.	¾	13/16	¾	¾
1,200	†Jumbo Exten..	27	28	27	28
1,000	†‡Kewanas.....	19½	19½	19½	19½
800	Loma Prieta M. C. (a pros.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Louisiana Con.	90	90	90	90
1,300	Magma Copper	41	42	*40	40¾
3,000	†‡Marsh Min..	10	10	10	10
600	Mason Valley..	5½	5½	5¼	5½
250	†McKin.-Dar...	50	*55	50	51
2,000	Miami Consol. (a pros.).....	40	40	40	40
1,375	‡Mojave Tung.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Mays. Gold M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Monitor Silver.	1	1	1	1
1,200	‡Monster Chief	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	†‡Mont. G. M..	81	81	81	81
18,000	†‡Mother Lode	44	45	43	44
1,000	†‡Nancy H. M.	86	86	86	86
5,000	‡Newray Mines	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
300	New Ut. Bing.	13/16	13/16	13/16	13/16
800	Nipiss. Mines..	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
500	‡Ohio Copper, new, w. i...	1½	1½	1½	1½
7,200	†‡Old Em. L..	54	54	47	50
100	Pitts.-Idaho....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,600	Prog. M. & M.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
1,800	‡Ray Herc. M.	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
12,000	†‡Rex. Con. M.	50	51	47	50
4,500	†Roch. Mines..	65	67	65	66
1,100	†‡Round Mt...	40	40	40	40
200	‡Sac. Val. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	†San Toy......	14	15	14	14
300	‡Santa Rita D.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Scr. Gr. G. M.	7/16	7/16	7/16	7/16
200	‡Sec. Thirty...	11¾	12	11¾	12
5,000	Sil. K. of Ariz.	½	⅝	⅝	11/16
3,500	†‡Silver Pick..	25	25	24	25
3,000	†‡St. N. Zinc..	7/16	½	7/16	½
1,300	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1	1	15/16	1
7,500	†‡Success Min.	42	42	41	41
5,300	†Supers'n Min., (a pros.)....	32	34	32	33
500	Teck Hughes..	75	75	75	75
18,500	T. Burns G. pf.	1	1	15/16	1
2,000	Tonopah Ext...	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Tonopah Min..	6	6	6	6
1,800	†‡Troy-Ariz. ..	57	60	57	57
400	Tuolumne Cop.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
160	United Eastern	*5¾	*5¼	*5¼	5¼
4,300	‡Un. M. of Ar.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
5,500	†‡U. S. C. M.	10	10½	10	10
1,400	‡U. V. C. C. C.	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,000	‡U. Verde Ex.	37	37¾	37	37¾
2,800	Unity G.M. Co.	3⅝	4	3¾	4
600	‡Va. Lead & Z.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,500	†W. Caps M.C.	34	35	34	35
1,750	‡W. Oaks Min.	4	5⅛	4	5
6,200	†Yering. M. C.	25	*28	23	25

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	‡Amer. Tel. & Tel., new 5s.	99⅛	99⅛	99	99
8,000	‡French Mun.	97	97	97	97
19,000	‡Midv. St. 5s.	95	95	94½	94½
100,000	‡Sinclair O.6s.	114	117	114	114
3	‡Victoria O.6s.	103	103	103	103

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Last Saturday there were no sales of Federal Dyestuffs at 50 as reported, and 10,000 Ohio Copper old at 7/16.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Seventy-two corporations having aggregate capitalization of $4,560,350 were chartered today. They include:

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Milbrook, chemicals, dyestuffs, foodstuffs, surgical instruments, printing, stationers, 10,000 shares, $100 each, 20,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $2,000,000; G. C. and J. McKesson, H. D. Robbins, 91 Fulton St., Manhattan.

Carona Building & Improvement Co., Inc., Groton, realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, building materials, 750 shares no par value, carry on business with $33,750; E. A. King, A. V. Taylor, J. K. Byard, 827 Lexington Av., Manhattan.

Duall Leathers Corpn., leather, textile fabrics, combinations thereof, $650,000; A. G. Quinn, C. A. Meier, W. McCarroll, 152 B'way.

Moore Paper Mill Corpn., Buffalo, paper and box board, $50,000; W. P. Goodspeed, B. S. and C. G. Moore 207 Anderson Place, Buffalo.

Stearns Tire and Tube Co. Inc., vehicular tires, pneumatic tubes, merchandise, from rubber, $250,000; M. Hawthorne, H. Pearlman, A. K. Ott, 518 West 161 St.

Feltinger and Level, Inc., merchandise, $50,000; C. H. Kohler, F. Leder, J. Lowe, 71 Beaver St.

Kay & Co., Bronx, art decorative embroidered linens, $10,000; J. Levin, S. M. Kopchovsky, S. Kay, 958 E. 214 St.

Edcele Realty Co., Inc., realty contractors, $100,000; I. Cohen, C. and E. Rubin, 22 E. 93 St.

Northwestern Telephone Corp., telephone, telegraph lines, $200,000; A. E. Kilby, L. H. Jenks, M. S. Wilder, Watertown.

American Magnesium Corp., Niagara Falls, magnesium, barium, calcium, metals, coal, coke, mining, quarrying, 2,500 shares, $100 each; 10,000 shares, no par value; carry on business with $.00,000; J. J. Devereaux, I. J Hallenbeck, E. W. Burdick, 445 W. 153 St.

Knapp & Vannostrand, Inc., poultry, game, mfg., mercantile, brokerage, commission, $75,000; J. E. Robinson, J. and F. D. Vannostrand, 342 Riverside Drive.

Cosmopolitan Drug Co., Inc., drugs, drug sundries, $75,000; M. Carnot, A. Timer, L. Stimel, 763 Jennings St., Bronx.

Remmirt Realties, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, improve lands, brokerage, $30,000; W. De Goode, E. R. Elkins, M. Livellara, 717 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

P. L. Andrews Corp., Brooklyn, paper envelopes, folders, cards, $75,000; A. Hansen, N. M. Herzberg, P. L. Andrews, 315 E. 80 St., Brooklyn.

Lillibridge-Weeks-Thurlow Co., Inc., glassware, druggists' sundries, $60,000; H. A. Cone, H. J. Sondheim, M. B. Cohn, 51 Chambers St.

Boyce-Lazarus Co., Inc., Johnstown, leather, gloves, mittens, $50,000; J. Lazarus, J. B. Crowfoot, I. M. Boyce, Poughkeepsie.

Singaphone Talking Machine Corp., Inc., talking machines, $50,000; M. Canarick, I. Dembitz, A. Gottesman, 103 W. 141 St.

Velox Vise Co., Inc., Carthage, vises, other machines, $25,000; M. S. and E. W. Fulton, H. W. Connell, Newark, N. J.

The Lustrolite Electric Co., Inc., contracting, electrical, mechanical engineers, $25,000; J. Zwicki, A. McVicker, J. H. Conor, 222 West 42d St.

The Hollis Press, Inc., merchandise, stationery, embossing, engraving, lithographing, printing, $24,000; S. Kaminkowitz, T. O. Bittner, E. T. Massey, Richmond Hill.

William H. Waters, Inc., furs, $25,000; L. A. Wight, A. R. and W. H. Waters, 122 West 77th St.

North American Toy Co., Inc., furniture, house furnishings, toys, bicycles, carriages, $10,000; C. M. Wollner, F. Fischer, O. Schweitzer, 300 East 79th St.

Clarendon Manufacturing Corp., converting cotton, silk goods, $20,000; S. Randel, L. Silverstein, F. W. Kiel, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

The Coronet Films Corp., motion pictures, theatrical, capital no par value, carry on business with $10,000; F. A. Cramsuck, G. O. Sayer, R. E. Swezey, 50 Pine St.

Phenom Pictures, Inc., motion pictures, theatrical, capital no par value, carry on business with $7,500; E. F. Wagner, J. Pincus, S. Barnett, 35 Nassau St.

Official War Film Corp., motion pictures, theatrical, $25,000; J. E. Beggs, S. Saline, W. J. Rapp, 131 East 95th St.

George M. Cohan Film Corp.; theatrical, vaudeville, motion pictures, $50,000; E. A. Reilly, J. C. Voigt, D. F. O'Brien, 1,482 B'way.

Norman Warner Co., Inc., White Plains, hardware, supplies, $25,000; T. M. Hill, J. F. Collins, E. G. Ackerman, 149 Church St.

Holden Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, gummed sealing tape, $20,000; L. K. and J. K. Zitz, F. E. Holden, East Orange, N. J.

W. E. Weir Co., Inc., Troy, realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; W. B. Jump, S. C. Pierson, W. E. Weir, 45 3d St., Troy.

J. Bruce, Inc., trimmings for dresses, cloaks, suits, $5,000; J. Bruce, G. J. and S. Shapiro, 2,997 3d Av.

F. J. Aubeuf, Inc., Oneida, handcar' their appliances, merchandise, $20,000; C., E. P., and F. J. Aubeuf, 33 Lenox Av., Oneida.

Viola Doll Co., Inc., dolls, playthings, games, toys, $10,000; L. Hutzler, G. H. Meyers, R. Viola, 838 East 14th St.

Pickering Co., Inc., Buffalo, merchandise, materials, foodstuffs, flavoring extracts, table condiments, toilet articles, medicines, $10,000; D. H. Pierce, C. C. and C. C. Pickering, 716 7th St., Buffalo.

Koffman & Co., painting, paperhanging, decorating, contracting, $75,000; A. Granat, P. Pohlsky, C. H. Koffman, 230 W. 149th St.

Waldert Optical Co., Inc., Rochester, optical goods, scientific instruments, eyeglasses, $5,000; E. S. and W. L. Waldert, A. E. Whelpley, 16 Lux St., Rochester.

Realty Maintenance Corp., realty, leaseholds, freeholds, brokerage, building materials, $10,000; S. E. Collins, L. S. Ehrich, W. H. Jeffers, 128 B'way.

Ritz Costume Co., Inc., ladies' waists, dresses, costumes, $10,000; B. Platzman, I. Flenzig, M. Brown, 50 East 10th St.

Northern Cooperage Co., Inc., cooperage, stock, $5,000; R. Gorder, A. Rouse, J. B. Finkelstein, 72 Suffolk St.

Zucker Embroidery Works, Inc., embroidery, $5,000; M. and M. Zucker, E. Lipson, 242 West 112th St.

Biedermann Cleaning and Dyeing Establishment, Inc., Brooklyn, dyeing, cleaning, pressing, $5,000; S. and E. Fried, L. Biedermann, 8,410 21st Av., Brooklyn.

Kapell Binding Co., Inc., bias binding, ladies' underwear, white goods; $5,000; I. H., B. and J. Kapell, 631 East 168th St., Bronx.

Pope Silk Co., Inc., silk and other textile fabrics, $5,000; J. M. Silverman, J. A. Perlstein, W. M. Poz, Asbury Park, N. J.

National Compo Co., Inc., buttons, electric insulators, kindred products, $5,000; P. R. Gordon, A. Litzky, J. Meisel, 752 Broadway.

Economy Mfg. Co., Inc., wearing apparel, dry goods, merchandise, $5,000; F. Dedek, J. J. Dorman, S. Abrams, 119 Wooster St.

Public Thread Co., Inc., convert yarn, mercerized thread, $5,000; B. Berger, C. Zomberg, I. Belkin, 309 Broadway.

Iona Service Co., Inc., trucking, capital no par value, begin business with $500; C. A. Roarke, C. Salsman, W. Muschel, 2,508 Avenue G, Brooklyn.

Merchants' Consolidated Buyers' Co., Inc., mercantile jobbing, $10,000; M. E. Stepanek, J. A. Regan, E. Gresham, McAlpin Hotel.

Miller Land Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, $5,000; J. P. Schaus, W. and F. C. Miller, 287 East St., Buffalo.

Chelsea Park Realty Co., Inc., realty, $15,000; A. Kruger, L. Greengold, M. Belkin, 99 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

Ajax Stamping Co., Inc., snap fasteners, stamped metal goods, $10,000; M. N. Coheno, F. E. Karelson, Jr., B. Steiner, 239 E. 26 St.

Selkowitz Edelstein Co., Inc., millinery, $10,000; M. Edelstein, F. B. and H. Selkowitz, 530 W. 157 St.

Doyle Auto Products Co., Inc., engines, gas producers, carbureters, $10,000; A. R. Jarman, J. M. Doyle, J. K. Dalton, 1,675 B'way.

George H. Roeschke Corp., tin boxes, containers, $5,000; M. R. Des Marets, O. Levine, G. H. Roeschke, 25 Elm Place.

Samuel J. Fliessler, Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, $5,000; D. Burstein, I. C. Mondshain, S. I. Dauber, Jersey City, N. J.

Grefwich Garage, Inc., cab, carriage, hacking, garage, $5,000; H. Brower, J. S. Rawson, G. Lippman 283 W. 11 St.

Patent Sales Co., Inc., patents, agents, $5,000; F. T. Reeve, C. E. Nelson, G. Borst, 809 Avenue M, Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corp., Manhattan, 210,000 to 300,000 shares, of which 60,000 shall be of $100 each, amount to carry on business with, $7,200,000; Acushnet Process Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, 100 to 15,000 shares, capital to carry on business, $500 to $550,000; Herkimer Iron and Steel Corp., New York, $500 to $500,000; Velleman & Co., Inc., New York, $50,000 to $80,000; Coriell, Williams & Co., New York, $250,000 to $500,000; The Sedora Waist Co., Inc., Manhattan, $9,000 to $15,000; Goodman Auto Body Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000; James M. Shoemaker Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $25,000; Federal Dyestuffs and Chemical Corp., New York, 300,000 to 305,000 shares, of which 5,000 shall be $100 each and amount to carry on business from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000; The Tyrone Waist Co., Inc., New York, $5,000 to $13,000; Nassau Moulding Co., Inc., New York, $6,000 to $16,000; The De Mar Mfg. Co., Inc., Buffalo, $10,000 to $25,000; Wright & Peters Co., Rochester, $85,000 to $170,000; Bronx Embroidery Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $10,000; Commercial Coal Co., Manhattan, $12,000 to $112,000; H. M. Stokes, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $35,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Bratter Pincus Corp.; The F L. Meyers Cushion Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 26.—Charters filed:

J. Loopo & Son, Inc., North Bergen, manufacture and deal in laces, cottons and textiles, $6,000; Jacob Loopo, Martin Loopo, Lizzie Loopo, North Bergen.

George W. Swift, Jr., Inc., Bordentown, manufacture and deal in paper-making machinery, $200,000; George W. Swift, Jr., Hobart W. Bruker, Elmer B. Ayres, Bordentown.

Cane Sugar Inverting Co., Jersey City, manufacture inverted cane sugar, $2,000; Herman L. Meyers, Jersey City; H. L. Franck, Brooklyn; I. W. Parmenter, New York.

Meadowview Farm, Erma, Cape May County, do a general trucking and storage business, $9,000; Richard Campion, James H. Ernack, Philadelphia; Henry Reeves, Erma.

Allen Valve Mfg. Co., Jersey City, manufacture and deal in patented valves and machinery, $75,000; John H. Allen, Orange; Wm. F. Madill, New York; G. Perry Haynes, Jersey City.

Unbreakable Mirror Co., Elizabeth, manufacture and deal in metal mirrors, $6,000; Chas. L. Schwerin, New York; Joseph Tannebaum, Newark; Henry S. Crouch, Elizabeth.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 26.—Charters filed:

Thunderbolt Copper Company, do a general mining business, $2,000,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

Felix Cotton and Development Company, Inc., grow and gin cotton and to own and operate cottonseed mills, &c., $250,000; Percy B. Gibson, Los Angeles, Cal.; James A. Gray, Jr., George N. Dear, all of New York.

Automobile Accessory and Appliance Corporation, manufacture and remodel automobiles, &c., $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Alpha Oil and Gas Company, acquire oil and gas lands and develop the same; $100,000; George W. Dillman, M. J. Horty F. D. Buck, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Am. Sumatra Tob...	19	20	19	20
Am. Sum. Tob. pf...	75	80	75	80
Car. Light & Power.	2½	3	2¾	3¼
California Packing...	82	82½	82	82½
Chacoal Iron	7½	8	7½	8
Charcoal Iron pf.....	6	7	6	7
Fisher Body	39	41	39	41
Fed. Dye & Chem....	14	15½	14	15½
Fed. Dye. & Ch. reg.	49	51	49	51
Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf..	..	105	..	105
Grant Motor Car.....	7½	8½	7½	8½
Hart Bell	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Holly Sugar pf......	98	100	98	100
Int. Arms & Fuse....	22	24	22	24
Inter. Cont. Rubber..	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
Keystone T. & R. pf.	15½	16	15½	16
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
Leh. Val. Coal Sales.	93	98	93	98
Marlin Arms pf......	63	65	..	..
National Acme	37½	38	37½	38
Pierce-Arrow	51½	54⅞	51½	54⅞
Pierce-Arrow pf....	103	107	103	107
Republic Mtr. Truck.	65	67	63	67
Scripps-Booth	37	40	37	40
A. A. Smith.........	39	40	39	40
A. A. Smith pf......	94	95	94	95
Smith Motor Truck...	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Standard Motors	5	6½	5	6½
Submarine Boat	28	28½	27	28
St. Joseph Lead.....	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
U. S. Light & Heat..	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
Voca-Phone	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
RAILROADS.				
Pere Marquette pf...	59	61	59	61
Pitts. & W. Va. pf...	53	55	53	55
Rock Island pf., A...	88	91	88	91
Western Pacific	21½	23	21½	23
OIL STOCKS.				
Pierce Oil	14	15	14¼	14¾
Tide Water	215	225	215	220
Wayland Oil & Gas...	4	4½	4	4½
MINING STOCKS.				
Azurite	58	60	58	60
Bingham	9¾	10	9¾	10
Butte & New York...	1½	2	1½	2
Buffalo Mines	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Cons. Copper Mines..	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Cashboy	7	8	7	8
Loon Lake	44	46	44	46
Seneca Copper	15¾	16½	15¾	16½
Silver King	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.........	82	85	82	85

MUNITION STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	40	50	40	50
American Brass......	345	350	340	348
Atlas Powder........	155	160	150	160
Atlas Powder pf......	99½	101½	99½	101½
Babcock & Wilcox...	117	122	117	122
Bliss, (E. W.)........	550	610	525	610
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	78	85	78	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	190	210	190	210
Canada Explosives ...	400	500	400	500
Can. Explosives pf...	90	100	90	100
Colt's Arms..........	800	835	790	845
Du Pont Powd, new..	262	267	262	267
Du Pont Powd., deb.	103	105	103	105
Hercules Powder.....	295	305	295	305
Hercules Powder pf..	116	118	116	118
International Arms..	22	26	22	26
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	175	180	175	185
Scoville Mfg. Co.....	680	710	780	800
Win. Rptg. Arms...	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,200

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Following is the weekly statement of the associated banks of Boston, with comparisons:

	Dec. 23, '16.	Dec. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$6,376,000	*$18,000
Loans, discounts, & inv.	437,834,000	2,726,000
Individual dep. in U. S.	356,037,000	10,524,000
Due banks	119,335,000	2,418,000
Time deposits	30,059,000	151,000
Exch. for Clear'g House.	17,472,000	6,958,000
Due from banks........	41,894,000	2,512,000
Cash reserve	21,844,000	54,000
Res. in Fed. R. Banks..	32,670,000	*417,000
Res. with other banks..	29,915,000	665,000
Cash deficit	2,658,000	†122,000
Excess in New York....	17,664,000	577,000
Excess with Fed. R. Bk.	8,163,000	†593,000
Total excess	23,174,000	*138,000

*Increase. †Decrease in deficit.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.,

New Entrance—300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

4 Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1917 (payable on and after Jan. 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833)

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. & 16th St., New York.

TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1916.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after January 17, 1917.

Deposits made on or before JANUARY 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1917.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR. } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1916.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1917.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 7th, 1916.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st or July 1st or Oct. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

280 Fourth Avenue, December 13, 1916.

195TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31, 1916, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1917. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1st, 1917. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1917, will draw interest from January 1st, 1917.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

German Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Cor. 4th Av. and 14th St.

New York, December 4, 1916.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after January 22, 1917.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1917, will draw interest from January 1st, 1917.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

GULF AND SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

As provided in Section Seven of Article Two of the Mortgage securing the issue of bonds above described, the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on January 5, 1917, for the sale to it of such bonds for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest, to the amount of $72,519.53, conditioned upon the payment to the undersigned of that amount on or before January 2nd, 1917, as provided in the said Mortgage.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security and Trust Company, Trustee,
by H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

December 6th, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BARTLESVILLE INTERURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD BONDS:

Notice is hereby given that all the bonds secured by the mortgage or deed of trust, dated January 5, 1910, between Bartlesville Interurban Railway Company and Citizens Bank and Trust Company have been called for redemption on January 1, 1917, in accordance with the terms of said indenture, and that interest will cease thereon on and after January 1, 1917.

BARTLESVILLE INTERURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

Public Utility Stocks

United Gas & Elec. Corp.
1st 7% Cumulative Pfd.

Republic Railway & Light
Preferred

Public Utility Bonds

Amer. Public Utility
Coll. Trust 5s, 1942

Superior Water, Lt. & Pr.
1st 4s, 1931

Consol'd Cities Lt., Pr. & Tr.
1st 5s, 1962

GEO. REITH & CO

40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

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Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Canada Foundry & Forgings
Carbon Steel Issues
Charcoal Iron
Eastern Steel
Haskell-Barker Car
Lima Locomotive Wks. Com. & Pf.
Wright Martin Aircraft Com. & Pf.

Slattery & Co.

SPECIALISTS

40 Exchange Place, N. Y.

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I Specialize in

Merritt Oil Corp.

and

Elk Basin Pet. Co.

WM. McDERMOTT,

30 Broad St., New York.

Tel. 3808-3809 Broad.

Atlantic Fruit Co.
Atlantic Holding Co.
Cleveland Automatic Mach. Co. of N. J.
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge Com. & Pfd.
Minn. & St. Louis Com. & Pf. Old Stock
St. Louis Rocky Mt. & Pc. Com.
Yukon-Alaska Trust

E. BUNGE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

44 Broad St., New York

Telephones Broad—6951-2-3-4-5-6.

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Cities Service
Republic Ry. & Lt.
Pacific Gas & Elec.
Am. Water Wks. & Elec.
Federal Light & Trac.

Close Markets—Quick Service.

Williams, Troth & Coleman

60 WALL ST., NEW YORK

Tel. Hanover 5980

Direct Wire to Columbus Market.

We Specialize In

British American Tobacco
Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada

(To be distributed by British American Tobacco Co. as a bonus to their stockholders)

and execute orders in all Curb and Unlisted stocks.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.

25 Broad St. New York

Magnolia Petroleum

Buy—Sell

Charles. Gold & Co.

Telephone 3178 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

on financial subjects gives information on status and outlook for United States Steel, Republic Iron and Steel, Crucible, Colorado Fuel and Iron, Lackawanna and other active stocks. Also charts and special investment suggestions. Copy T-25 free.

J. FRANK HOWELL,

52 Broadway. New York.

HALLER & KRUMBHAAR

TRACTION SPECIALISTS

Engineering—Construction—Operation

68 William Street, New York

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank

of the City of New York

20 NASSAU STREET

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

WHAT TO BUY TODAY.

With the Security market at its present high level, we advise great caution in making purchases.

Do not buy into the "regular" list, but confine yourself to the many really wonderful opportunities in stocks and bonds which will not be seriously affected by signs of Peace.

For Particulars Address Department Y64 of the BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

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SAVE MONEY

"Not for to hide it in a hedge.
Not for a train attendant,
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent."

Begin now, or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY

FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.

38 PARK ROW, N. Y. C.

New Issue

$6,000,000

Lukens Steel Company

7% Cumulative First Preferred Stock

Preferred as to assets and 7% Cumulative Dividends. Par Value $100. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the following prices, plus accrued dividend: On or before November 1, 1917, at 102; thereafter to November 1, 1918, at 103; thereafter to November 1, 1919, at 104; thereafter to November 1, 1920, at 105; thereafter to November 1, 1921, at 106; thereafter at 110.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To be presently Issued
7% Cumulative First Preferred Stock	$6,000,000	$6,000,000
7% Cumulative Convertible Second Preferred Stock....	6,000,000	6,000,000
Common Stock ($50 par value)	10,500,000	10,500,000

Lukens Steel Company will be incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania and will acquire all the capital stock and ultimately the entire property, business and good will of The Lukens Iron & Steel Company of Coatesville, Pa. We have acquired from the stockholders of The Lukens Iron & Steel Company the entire issue of First Preferred Stock above described.

The following statements are summarized from a letter signed by Mr. A. F. Huston, President of The Lukens Iron & Steel Company.

EARNINGS

The Lukens Iron & Steel Company has had a long and consistent record of earnings. In the ten years from November 1, 1905, to October 31, 1915, not including any part of the large profits now being realized, the books of the Company show total gross profits of $7,402,398.97, depreciation charges of $1,624,0 1.71, and net profits available for dividends of $5,778,347.26. The net profits of the Company, after depreciation charges, by periods since November 1, 1909, have been not less than the following amounts:

Period	Net Profits Not Less Than
14 months ended December 31, 1910	$1,000,000
Year ended December 31, 1911	300,000
Year ended December 31, 1912	650,000
Year ended December 31, 1913	1,300,000
Year ended December 31, 1914	150,000
10 months ended October 31, 1915	300,000
Year ended October 31, 1916	3,000,000

Net profits of the business for the year to end October 31, 1917, estimated as not less than $8,000,000.

SINKING FUND

Sinking fund of not less than 50% of net earnings after dividends on First Preferred and Second Preferred Stocks must be set apart semi-annually, not less than one-half of each payment being used to retire First Preferred Stock and the balance to retire Second Preferred Stock. After November 1, 1919, if First Preferred Stock outstanding shall have been reduced to $2,500,000, or less, the sinking fund payments shall be reduced to not less than 25% of net earnings after dividends on First Preferred and Second Preferred Stocks.

ASSETS

Total net tangible assets as of October 31, 1916, reported as not less than $10,000,000, including net quick assets of not less than $5,000,000. Company has no indebtedness of any kind except current accounts payable.

The business of The Lukens Iron & Steel Company was established at the present location in 1810. The Company makes open hearth steel ingots, blooms and billets, which it rolls into sheets and plates for ships, boilers, and structural purposes. The present plant has an annual capacity of about 300,000 tons and on the completion of its new 204-inch plate mill, which will be the largest in the world, together with new open hearth furnaces, its annual capacity will be approximately 450,000 tons. None of the Company's product is being sold for the manufacture of munitions or war material.

Delivery if, when and as issued and received by us.

Price on Application

Henry & West
1417 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

White, Weld & Co.
14 Wall Street
New York

This information and these statistics are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

Shifting Investments

No. 4

All through 1910 we constantly urged the sale of Chicago & Alton preferred (then selling above 60), Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred (selling above 60), and Denver & Rio Grande preferred (selling above 70), and advised reinvestment in Kansas City Southern preferred (at about 60), or Chesapeake & Ohio, then selling around 65. Since then, Chesapeake & Ohio has sold at 80, while Kansas City Southern preferred has continuously held its value.

Send for Booklet A telling all about our plan.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

John Moody, Pres.

35 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Tel. 3173-4 Cort.

New York, December 18, 1916.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of THE NEW CASTLE AND SHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated July 1, 1887, maturing January 1st, 1917:

The undersigned, successor by merger to The New Castle and Shenango Valley Railroad Company, offers to extend the above mentioned bonds so that they shall mature January 1st, 1937, with interest at the rate of 4½% per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year at the office of The Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, in the City of New York, N. Y., without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company or the Trustee may be required to pay or to retain therefrom, the present first mortgage security of said bonds to remain unimpaired.

Holders of such bonds are referred to the appended announcement of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company as to the terms of the extended offer.

THE SHARON RAILWAY,
By NORMAN HALL, President.

23 Wall Street, New York,
December 18, 1916.

Referring to the above notice, the extension privilege applies only to the holders of such bonds who shall deposit the same (together with all unmatured coupons) with us at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before January 1st, 1917.

The January 1, 1917, coupons, if presented, will be cashed at the time of such deposit.

Upon such deposit temporary receipts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds of an equal principal amount with the extension supplement and coupon sheet attached when prepared, and at the time of the delivery of such extended bonds there will be paid in cash the sum of $30 per $1,000 bond.

Copies of the Extension Supplement may be had on application at our office.

On January 1, 1917, or at any time prior thereto, at our office, we will buy at par and accrued interest the bonds of holders who do not desire to avail themselves of the above privilege of extension.

J. P. MORGAN AND COMPANY.

OHIO COPPER COMPANY.

To holders of the first mortgage bonds issued under the mortgage made by Ohio Copper Company to the undersigned as trustee, dated August 22nd, 1907, numbered as follows:

194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 455, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 562, 819, 840, 866, 917, 918, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 958, 969, 1031, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525.

Upon presentation and surrender of the above numbered bonds with September 1st, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, the undersigned, as trustee under said mortgage, will pay to the holder of each such bond the proportionate share of the net proceeds collected by the undersigned on account of said bonds.

Dated, New York, December 14th, 1916.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee,
120 Broadway, New York City.

SUBSTANTIAL

Binder for The Annalist, full cloth, $1.25. Stock prices and financial facts ready for reference. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REORGANIZATION

OF

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company

To the Holders of Fully Paid Subscription Certificates and Purchase Warrants issued by Guaranty Trust Company of New York:

Holders of Fully Paid Subscription Certificates on surrender of their certificates to the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or at any time after DECEMBER 27, 1916, will be entitled to the delivery of the securities called for by their certificates.

Holders of Purchase Warrants who may desire to repay the amounts payable on February 1, 1918, under their Purchase Warrants and obtain delivery of the Common Stock (Trust Certificates) called for by their Purchase Warrants may make such payment to the undersigned on or at any time after said **December 27, 1916.** The Prior Lien Mortgage Gold Bonds held against Purchase Warrants have been sold and will not be delivered under the Purchase Warrants, but in lieu of any Prior Lien Mortgage Gold Bonds specified in the Purchase Warrants holders will be entitled to a cash credit at 85 per cent. flat. The net amount, therefore, remaining to be paid by holders of Purchase Warrants to the undersigned in order to obtain delivery of Common Stock (Trust Certificates) is at the rate of $50 in respect of each $1,000 in face amount of Prior Lien Mortgage Gold Bonds specified in their Purchase Warrants, viz.: $2.50 for each share of stock of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company (old Company) represented by the certificates of deposit in respect of which their Purchase Warrants were issued, and on such payment and the surrender to the undersigned at its said office of their Purchase Warrants holders will be entitled to the delivery of the Common Stock (Trust Certificates) called for by such Purchase Warrants.

Holders both of Fully Paid Subscription Certificates and prepaying Purchase Warrants must in every case designate a name in which the Common Stock (Trust Certificates) may be issued.

Dated, New York, December 19, 1916.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
by CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

REORGANIZATION

OF

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company

To HOLDERS OF FIRST PREFERRED STOCK, SECOND PREFERRED STOCK and COMMON STOCK of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company:

Only 7,866 shares of stock of all classes, about one and one-half per cent. of the total amount, remain undeposited and the undersigned Committee have obtained the consent of the Reorganization Managers to a final extension **until January 16, 1917,** of the time within which to make deposit under the Reorganization Plan and holders may accordingly deposit their stock with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, until that date. Holders so depositing must pay at the time of deposit $6 for each share deposited and in respect to the deposited stock will be entitled to the delivery of Purchase Warrants only and will not have any right to elect to take Fully Paid Subscription Certificates. They will not be entitled to receive any of the stock of the recapitalized New Mexico and Arizona Land Company.

The rights to which deposited stock is entitled under the Plan have a present market value considerably in excess of the payments required under the Plan and holders are urged in their own interest to make deposit at once under the Plan before their stock is rendered valueless by exclusion from the Plan.

Stock Certificates must be endorsed and witnessed and the necessary transfer tax stamps attached.

After January 16, 1917, no stock will be received.

New York, December 19, 1916.

CHARLES H. SABIN,
FREDERIC BULL,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
EUGENE V. R. THAYER,
Committee.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 21, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) per cent. and an extra dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record on December 26, 1916.

W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3rd, 1917.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY CO.
(of Delaware.)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK AND OF EXTRA DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED STOCK.

The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, a Delaware corporation, has declared a dividend of eight per cent., (8%) upon its Preferred Stock, payable in four quarterly installments of two per cent. (2%) each, and a dividend of seven per cent. (7%) upon its Common Stock, payable in four quarterly installments of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) each, the first of said installments, in the the case of each class of stock, to be payable on December 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 22, 1916; the second on March 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 23, 1917; the third on June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 22, 1917, and the fourth on September 29, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors of said Company has also declared an extra dividend of two per cent. (2%) upon its Preferred Stock, payable on December 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 22, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

HENRY C. KNOX, Treasurer.
Dated New York, December 12, 1916.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable February 1, 1917, to stockholders of record January 15, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a dividend of $1.00 per share on the common capital stock, payable February 1, 1917, to stockholders of record January 15, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

266th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent. and an extra dividend of Two (2%) per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record of December 22, 1916.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, December 5, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend (being Dividend No. 37) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable February 1, 1917, out of surplus net income, to holders of said PREFERRED STOCK as registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on December 29, 1916. The books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of PREFERRED STOCK who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer,
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

221ST DIVIDEND.
Chartered 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, December 21st, 1916.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after January 2d, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1916. Transfer books to remain open.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank
OF NEW YORK,
330 Bowery.

December 15th, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the Capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1916.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
Dividend No. 70.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 23, 1916.

The transfer books do not close in connection with this dividend declaration.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES GAUGE COMPANY
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Twenty Per Cent. (20%) on the Common Stock for the six months ending December 31, 1916, to holders of record at the close of business on December 20, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

ALFRED B. POTTERTON, Treasurer.
New York, December 11, 1916.

FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the 11th day of December, 1916, a dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation was declared, payable on the 2nd day of January, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 30th, 1916.

Dated, December 18th, 1916.

RALPH A. KOHN, Assistant Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.

New York, December 20th, 1916

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1916.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1917.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sat., Dec. 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 22nd, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after January 2nd, 1917. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 5, 1916.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, January 2, 1917, to the registered holders of December 12, 1916. Transfer books will be closed on December 12, and will be reopened December 18, 1916.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Jan. 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 30, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Equitable Trust Company of New York for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD R. HUNTER, Secretary.

MARLIN ARMS CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of Marlin Arms Corporation will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 15 Wall Street, New York City, on the 10th day of January, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, N. Y., December 26th, 1916.

ERROL KERR, Secretary.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, January 3d, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on December 23d, 1916, and remain closed until ten A. M. on January 4th, 1917.

C. P. DONNELLY, JR., Secretary.

Greenwich Machine & Tool Co., Inc.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the company, 417 Canal St., January 2nd, 1917, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may be brought before it.

W. E. BLACKLEDGE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of AIR REDUCTION COMPANY, INCORPORATED:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated, will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, Room No. 2,102, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Thursday, January 18th, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and of electing two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual election, and of amending Section 1 of Article One of the By-Laws by changing the time of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, beginning with the year 1918, to the third Wednesday in February, at two o'clock P. M., and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated December 19th, 1916.

M. W. RANDALL, Secretary.

BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

N. W. RUNNION, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., December 26th, 1916.

To the Stockholders of Hoggson Brothers:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Hoggson Brothers will be held at the office of the company, No. 485 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, December 12th, 1916.

H. PEARSE, Secretary.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 27, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Broadway Trust Company will be held at the company's office, No. 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 10, 1917, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Dec. 30, 1916, and will remain closed until the opening of business January 11, 1917.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1784
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, December 8th, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY
177 Montague Street,
Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, of Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1917, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dated December 27, 1916.

WILLARD P. SCHENCK, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 8th, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1917, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 10th, 1917.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Stockholders of the Dintenfass Amusement Co., Inc., are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of the Dintenfass Amusement Co., Inc., will be held on the 15th day of January, 1917, at the office of HENRY, MEYERS & MANNE, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the Dintenfass Amusement Co., Inc., be forthwith dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1916.

LOUIS PIVARNICK, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company will be held at 60-72 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 10, 1917, at one o'clock P. M., to elect eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

WILLIAM J. MURPHY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 8, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 20, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

45 Wall Street, December 19, 1916.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose term of office expires, and for Inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the Company on the second day of January next (the first Tuesday) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Colonial Bank of the City of New York.

December 13, 1916.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at the Banking Rooms, 441 Columbus Avenue, corner 81st Street, Wednesday, January 10, 1917, from 3:30 to 4:30 P. M.

GEORGE S. CARR, Cashier.

Lawyers Title and Trust Company,
160 Broadway,

New York, December 27, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 10, 1917, at two P. M., at the office of the Company, 160 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.

December 27th, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City and State, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock, noon, until 1 o'clock P. M.

A. C. CORBY, Cashier.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York City.

New York, Dec. 27, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house at 12 Broadway on Tuesday, January 9, 1917, at one P. M.

THOMAS B. NICHOLS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 26th, 1916.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 10th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Colonial Bank Safe Deposit Company.

December 13, 1916.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company for election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for transaction of any other business that may come before it, will be held at 441 Columbus Avenue, corner 81st Street, Wednesday, January 10, 1917, from 3:30 to 4:30 P. M.

CHARLES S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

East River National Bank.

New York, December 9th, 1916.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 680 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 2 P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

120 Broadway, Dec. 26, 1916.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. H. S. ROTHSCHILD becomes a member of our firm from this date.

SUTRO BROS. & CO.

BANK OF ENGLAND TO GET AGENTS HERE

Exchange Plan to be Reciprocal, with Several Reserve Banks as Correspondents.

POLICY IS NEW TO BRITISH

Enables London to Have Gold Credits Here and Will Pile Up a Fund for Us Over There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Another and more interesting event in the enlargement of the foreign exchange facilities of the New York Reserve Bank is likely to take place as a part of the transaction by which the Bank of England will become the agent and correspondent of that bank. This will be the designation of the New York Reserve Bank and possibly several other reserve banks in the United States as agents of the Bank of England.

The arrangement was made possible by amendments to the Federal Reserve Bank act by Congress last session. Owing to the difficulties encountered in conducting foreign exchange during the war it was deemed advisable to expand the reserve system and make it possible for banks in Europe to appoint agents and maintain gold funds here with which to meet the obligations incident to war purchases. The Bank of England had never adopted the policy of having foreign agents until the necessities of the present war made it advisable to maintain a gold fund in Ottawa. The plan adopted has worked so well that it can be seen that similar agents in the United States would be to the advantage of Great Britain.

The working of this arrangement is evident from the monthly volume of gold coming into the United States by way of Ogdensburg, N. Y. For October there was received at Ogdensburg $88,604,552 in gold, which was twenty times the entire amount of gold coming into the country at all other points. San Francisco received in the same month $5,256,313, and New York $1,514,663. It is not expected that the designation of any Federal reserve bank would result in building up a large gold fund in the United States, such as has been kept at Ottawa, but such funds can be established in such amounts as the requirements of business demand. As long as the balance of trade runs favorably to this country the new reciprocal arrangement will build up an enormous gold fund in the Bank of England to our credit. When peace comes we can use this credit to buy goods abroad without sending gold over to pay for them.

In line with this expansion of the exchange mechanism between the United States and Great Britain is the growing demand from business men of the British colonies for closer relations with this country. Australia particularly has been multiplying her purchases in the United States. Canada never did so much business here as now. Recent trade reports show that capital from this country is going into Canada at a rate never before witnessed. The relations between the two countries are rapidly assuming important proportions. Canadian capitalists are turning to the United States for funds, and it is regarded as essential that banking relations should be prepared to meet the certain trend of business.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New Zealand has returned from a four months' trip through the United States and Canada, and announces that arrangements have been completed with American banks whereby dollar credits can be arranged to facilitate trade between New Zealand and America. Consul General Winslow, at Auckland, in a dispatch to the Department of Commerce, says this will be in the interest of American trade and now is the time for American manufacturers and exporters to make the most of it. There is a good field in New Zealand for most lines of manufactured articles, and the demand is sure to continue for some time after the war.

The business men of the British colonies relying on the Bank of England for facilities in making their purchases in Europe will find within the coming year equally convenient facilities in this country and are expected to avail themselves of them.

LOCAL BANKERS PLEASED.

Believe Reserve Will Extend Connections to Other Foreign Capitals.

The announcement by the Federal Reserve Board that it had approved of the designation of the Bank of England as agent and correspondent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was favorably received here yesterday by bankers generally. It is expected that this appointment will soon be followed by a similar arrangement with the Bank of France, the Reichsbank in Berlin, &c.

In the opinion of leading New York bankers the designation of the Bank of England has no special significance; it is regarded only as another logical step in the development of the Federal Reserve system. The feeling is that the Reserve Bank will not avail itself of the facilities of the foreign connection immediately, but has made its arrangements to be ready for instant use when occasion may arise.

Bankers who have been identified with the flotation of foreign Government loans insisted yesterday that the appointment of the London agent had nothing whatever to do with the Federal Reserve Board's recent statement advising member banks not to invest in British and French Treasury bills. It was said that arrangements for the appointment of agents abroad had been under way long before the sale of Treasury bills in this country was first suggested. It will be recalled that about nine months ago Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, visited London and Paris and conferred with officials of the Bank of England and of the Bank of France. Although no authoritative announcement was made at the time, it was known that the main purpose of Mr. Strong's visit was to initiate negotiations for the appointment of these foreign banks as agents of the New York Reserve Bank.

Under the provisions of the Federal Reserve act, foreign agencies of the Reserve Banks may be used for the purchase of gold coin and bullion abroad, and for the purchase or sale of bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions. In the opinion of bankers, it is not likely that the Reserve Bank will make any immediate investments in foreign bills, although it is expected that an account will be opened and that at a later date the agent will be instructed to make purchases of bills in the open market.

It was pointed out yesterday that the purchase of foreign bills by the Reserve Bank would be tantamount to the extension of credit, an operation which would help, in a measure, to lighten the burden of the London banks. If, for example, the New York Reserve Bank should buy $10,000,000 of commercial bills in the London market, it in all probability would pay for the bills by crediting the Bank of England, or parties for whom it might be acting, with $10,000,000 in New York, and this money would be available here for meeting any payments that the British interests might have to make. The operation would be the same if made by any member bank, and the transaction would eliminate the necessity of shipping that much gold to this country.

Bankers predicted yesterday that the foreign agencies would prove especially valuable after the conclusion of the war when, it is expected, Europe will endeavor to obtain the return of some of the gold that has been shipped to the United States in such large volume in the last two years. It is anticipated that the Reserve Board and the reserve banks will exercise the functions of a central bank in regulating the control of the gold outflow. In this connection it is believed that the foreign agencies will be effective instruments.

At the Federal Reserve Bank of New York officials refused to comment on the Reserve Board's statement announcing the appointment of the Bank of England as an agent.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was only moderately active, with operations largely of a professional character. Early in the day prices experienced an upturn of 3c to 4c a bushel on scattered buying by commission houses, prompted by the recent show of strength in the cash position and influenced by firmness in the American Northwest and Winnipeg. The German reply to the American note seemed to revive hopes of peace, and late in the day prices eased off sharply, losing most of the early gain and closing ⅛c to ⅝c net higher. The visible supply statement showed a decrease in domestic stocks of 209,000 bushels, compared with an increase last year of 4,263,000. The local cash market was irregular, with No. 1 durum quoted at $2.03½; No. 2 hard, $1.87½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.95½; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $2.06½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.62¼	$1.59	$1.59	$1.58⅞	$1.27¼
May	1.72¼	1.67½	1.68¾	1.68	1.26⅞
July	1.41	1.37⅛	1.38½	1.38⅝	1.17¾

CORN.

The corn market was firm early in the day, with a fair commission house demand prompted by continued moderate receipts, but late in the day prices broke sharply under increased selling, due to reports of weaker cash markets, and closing quotations were ½c to 1⅝c net lower. The visible supply showed an increase of 646,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,305,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.06½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Yr.
December	94	91	91⅛	92¼	74
May	94⅛	91½	91¾	93⅜	77½
July	93½	90¾	91⅛	92⅝	77¾

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively quiet, and after showing early firmness, due to reports that a leading export house had been buying freely, prices eased off with the other markets and closed irregular at ⅛c advance to ⅝c net decline. The visible supply decreased 215,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 496,000 last year. The local cash market was steady, standard being quoted at 59 to 59½c; No. 2 white, 59½ to 60c, No. 3 white, 58½ to 59c; No. 4 white, 58 to 58½c; fancy clipped white, 62½ to 64½c; ordinary clipped white, 60 to 62½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50⅝	49¼	49⅝	49½	43¾
May	54½	52⅞	53⅛	53½	47½
July	52	50⅜	50⅝	51	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market opened stronger with firmness in hogs which counteracted the heavy movement, but later in the day sold off with grain and under commission house pressure, closing near the lowest of the day. Receipts at Chicago were 46,000 hogs, with 50,000 expected on Wednesday. Arrivals at Omaha were 4,000, and at Kansas City 8,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	$16.07	$15.97	$15.97	$15.92	$9.72
May	16.30	16.17	16.15	16.10	10.00
Ribs—					
January	14.00	13.95	13.95	13.87	10.00
May	14.42	14.37	14.40	14.27	10.35
Pork—					
January	27.25	27.10	27.25	27.10	18.85
May	26.95	26.75	26.92	26.62	18.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was only a quiet trade in the market for cottonseed oil, and, while the undertone was rather nervous over political conditions, prices showed net gains of 4 to 10 points. Total sales for the day were 4,600 bbls. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.40@ ..	12.40
December	..	..	12.55@13.00	12.50
January	12.25	12.24	12.28@12.31	12.18
February	..	..	12.20@12.30	12.12
March	12.23	12.15	12.15@12.17	12.11
April	..	..	12.10@12.21	12.14
May	12.25	12.20	12.21@12.22	12.16
June	..	..	12.22@12.30	12.15
July	..	..	12.26@12.35	12.20

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday. Opening prices were 3 to 6 points higher, but demand was limited and the market later eased off under scattering liquidation, closing at a net decline of 1 to 3 points. The local spot market was quiet and nominally unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10⅜c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	8.34@8.39	8.36
January	8.48	8.45	8.43@8.45	8.45
February	..	..	8.51@8.53	8.53
March	8.65	8.60	8.59@8.60	8.61
April	..	..	8.66@8.67	8.68
May	8.82	8.74	8.73@8.75	8.76
June	..	..	8.80@8.81	8.82
July	8.94	8.92	8.86@8.88	8.88
August	..	..	8.92@8.93	8.93
September	9.05	9.00	8.98@9.00	9.00
October	..	..	9.04@9.05	9.05
November	..	..	9.10@9.11	9.11

SUGAR.

After opening quiet, 2 to 6 points lower, the market for sugar futures steadied up a few points, but at best it was a quiet affair, with but little interest shown either way, due to the dullness in raw and refined sugar. The close was 2 points net lower to 1 point net higher. In the late trading Europe bought moderately and some support was given by Wall Street interests. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	4.20	4.20	4.17@4.22	4.18
January	4.08	4.04	4.08@4.09	4.08
February	3.89	3.86	3.86@3.87	3.88
March	3.81	3.80	3.82@3.83	3.82
April	..	..	3.85@3.86	3.84
May	3.87	3.86	3.87@..	3.87
June	..	..	3.89@3.91	3.89
July	..	..	3.92@3.94	3.93
August	..	..	3.95@3.96	3.95
September	3.99	3.97	3.98@3.99	3.98
October	..	..	3.94@3.95	3.94
November	..	..	3.94@3.95	3.94

Refined sugar was easier and prices were 10 points lower to the basis of 6.96c for fine granulated. The decline, however, failed to create any fresh demand, and business was again of a hand-to-mouth character. Raw sugar was quiet but steady at the close with no changes in quotations. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.08c; molasses, 4.21c; cost and freight, 4.15c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts two days, 3,443 packages. Very little fresh stock arrived up to a late hour yesterday, and the trading was mostly in goods that were carried over from last week. The shortage of high-grade fresh creamery was particularly noticeable, and buyers were so anxious for this class of stock that they bid prices up about ½c. The great bulk of the offerings, however, showed no change of importance, with trade generally slow. A little firmer feeling in fancy storage creamery. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock about the same as previously reported. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb, 42@42½c; extras, (92 score,) 41@41½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 36½@40½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 34½@36c; thirds, 33½@34c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 37½@41c; seconds, 35@37c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 38@39c; extras, 37¼@37¾c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 34@35½c; thirds, 33@33½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39½@40c; good to prime, 37@39c; common to fair, 30½@36½c; renovated, extras, 35@35½c; firsts, 33½@34½c; lower grades, 30½@33c; imitation creamery, firsts, 32½@33c; ladles, June make, firsts, 31@31½c; current make, firsts, 31@31½c; seconds, 30@30½c; lower grades, 28½@29½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30@30½c; No. 2, 29½c; lower grades, 27½@29c.

EGGS.—Receipts two days, 8,185 cases. There was a fair clearance of fresh gathered eggs at the close of last week, only a very moderate quantity of stock remaining unsold. Yesterday there was a sufficient supply coming in for all needs, which are moderate, and the market is no more than steady, inclining to weakness on grades below fine. The sales reported indicate no change in the range of values. There is some surplus held under shippers' limits. The weather conditions in the country are milder, but advices indicate only moderate supplies in transit as yet. Storage eggs are meeting a better demand and the market is firmer, with some improvement in prices. Nearby white eggs are coming in slowly; there is some delay in the delivery of stock due. The offerings, however, are sufficient for all needs, and values are no more than steady. Some lots of California white eggs are coming in; recent receipts of these have not yet been sold, and their effect on the market for nearby white eggs is not yet fully apparent. A few of them are very fancy in quality; others are mixed and irregular. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 50@51c, extra firsts, 48@49c; firsts, 46@47c; seconds and poorer, 40@45c; Fall gathered poor to good, 32@38c; fresh dirties, No. 1, 34@35c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@33c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; undergrades, 26@30c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34@34½c; firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32@32½c; lower grades, 30@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 63@65c; ordinary to good, 55@62c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 53@62c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 50@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 50@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 54@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 47@51c.

COTTON IS QUIET AS PRICES RECOVER

With Liverpool Closed, There Was No Large Volume of Trading.

SPOT MARKETS ARE STEADY

Galveston Believes Shorts Are Worried Because Holders Absolutely Refuse to Sell.

Cotton yesterday was quiet and steady, with prices making a further recovery from the recent depression. At no time was there any large volume of trading, and the excitement of last week was absent. Liverpool was closed and will not be open until this morning.

The opening was irregular on account of the depression caused by the first notice day for January, although the later months were generally higher. The range of prices was a matter of about 25 points, and the close showed a net gain of 14 to 15 points. Deliveries were not heavy, and notices were issued by Messrs. J. W. Jay & Co., McFadden, Weld, and Heineken & Vogelsang.

Messages from the spot markets generally reflected steady conditions. A wire from Galveston said: "Telegrams in our market this morning indicate a continuous good demand on Friday and Saturday. This phenomenal demand must predicate something. We believe shorts of actual cotton are becoming worried on account of tenacity of holders of cotton, who absolutely refuse to sell. Morgan Line has lifted embargo. Understand German and Austrian boats booking cotton."

The outlook is for a rather quiet market in cotton for some time in the near future. It is recognized that the bulls have had a severe trouncing and that many traders who a short time ago had enormous profits have found their commitments running into losses.

Arthur R. Marsh, in the last issue of The Economic World, makes the following philosophical observation on this feature: "Nothing is so desolate as a great market, whether for securities or for a commodity, which is suffering from the afterclap of a great movement of speculation." Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	16.50	16.80	16.38	16.76@16.77	16.61@16.62
Mar.	16.86	16.21	16.86	17.10@17.11	16.96@16.99
May.	17.20	17.51	17.20	17.38@17.40	17.23@17.25
July.	17.45	17.58	17.32	17.45@17.47	17.29@17.32
Oct.	15.65	15.87	15.65	15.79@15.80	15.57@15.60

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 15 points advance; middling, 16.90c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 5 points advance. New Orleans, 17.25c; Galveston, 17c; Savannah, 18⅛c; Augusta, 17.50c; Houston, 16.70c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	16.45	16.50	16.34	16.44@16.46	16.28@16.34
Mar.	16.68	17.79	16.50	16.68@16.70	16.55@16.57
May.	16.75	17.04	16.75	16.92@16.95	16.75@16.79
July.	16.94	17.21	16.93	17.11@17.15	16.95@16.98
Oct.	15.30	15.48	15.30	15.44@15.46	15.23@15.24

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	12,205	16,454	365,983	3 8,905
New Orleans	835	12,208	482,831	416,088
Mobile	550	896	206,938	31,763
Savannah	2,083	5,596	70,249	216,379
Charleston	292	132	31,718	101,632
Wilmington	677	90	82,395	40,971
Norfolk	4,124	1,596	112,632	135,545

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	523	1,586	152,233	218,905
Memphis	1,361	5,253	318,433	351,338
St. Louis	432	933	32,594	15,769
Houston	9,334	4,147	278,212	240,228

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	......	8,790	6,379
New Orleans	8,000 to 9,500	7,163	8,323

Total thus far for this season, 2,995,985 bales. Total last season, 2,267,744 bales.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:18|Sun sets..4:36|Moon sets..8:18

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:25	10:03	3:10	3:56
Governors Island	9:42	10:24	3:39	4:28
Hell Gate	11:48	12:00	5:20	6:09

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 26.

- SS Inca, Santo Domingo, Dec. 18.
- SS Sebastian, Rouen, Dec. 8.
- SS Lampasas, Tampa, Dec. 20.
- SS Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 23.
- SS Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 20.
- SS Panama, Cristobal, Dec. 20.
- SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Dec. 23.
- SS Aragon, Georgetown, Dec. 21.
- SS Clifton Hall, Middlesbrough, Dec. 3.
- SS President Bouge, Baltimore, Dec. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Dec. 18
*Carmania	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Chicago City	Bristol	Nov. 30
Campine	Rotterdam	Dec. 4
Polyphemus	London	Dec. 10
Rokeby	Cardiff	Dec. 6
Alcor	Rotterdam	Dec. 3
Inveran	Havre	Dec. 6
Seguranca	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 21
Oruro	Hull	Dec. 7
Denis	Para	Nov. 13
Mexico II.	Cristobal	Dec. 16
Alicante	Valencia	Dec. 11
Retlaw	Fowey	Dec. 12
Ruby	Gibraltar	Dec. 8
Valdivia	Cristobal	Dec. 19
Manchuria	London	Dec. 19
Admiralem	Lisbon	Dec. 11
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 24
El Mar	Galveston	Dec. 21

DUE TOMORROW.

Zacapa	Kingston	Dec. 23
Bristol City	Bristol	Dec. 11
Iowan	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 10
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 26
Navahoe	Madeira	Dec. 14
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec. 23

DUE FRIDAY.

*Kroonland	Liverpool	Dec. 22
San Giorgio	Genoa	Dec. 13
Yselhaven	Rotterdam	Dec. 12
Jobshaven	Rotterdam	Dec. 12
El Occidente	Galveston	Dec. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Ausonia	London	Dec. 16
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 15
Tatsumo Maru	London	Dec. 20
Belgier	Havre	Dec. 19

DUE SUNDAY.

*St. Louis	Liverpool	Dec. 23
*Alfonzo XII.	Santander	Dec. 15
Tivives	Kingston	Dec. 22
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 28

DUE MONDAY.

*Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Dec. 23
*Espagne	Bordeaux	Dec. 24
*Tuscania	Glasgow	Dec. 22
Coamo	San Juan	Dec. 27
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Dec. 29
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 29

DUE TUESDAY.

Siberia	Messina	Dec. 17
Havana	Havana	Dec. 30
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 27
Eocene	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Alamo	Mobile	Dec. 26
Drome	Bordeaux	Dec. 17

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Almirante, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ysseldyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaque, Santo Domingo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
H. R. Mallory, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Tampico		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lygensfjord, Bergen	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Honorius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.
Patria, Naples		3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London		12:00 M.
Santiago, Santiago		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ohioan, Argentina	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Montanan, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ascania, Liverpool		5:00 P.M.
Carmania, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL SUNDAY.		
Taormina, Naples		3:00 P.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Rawson, Bordeaux		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Korea Maru ..... Dec. 29
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Dec. 29
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Northern ..... Dec. 30
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... Dec. 31
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Talthybius ..... Jan. 1

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 30, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 30, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—No sailing at present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 28, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 27, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., DEC. 26.

SS New York, Port Arthur to New York, was 301 miles from Cape Hatteras at noon.

SS Vesta, New Orleans to New York, was 42 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 46 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 690 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 280 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at noon.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 543 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, passed Carysfort at 6 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 1,047 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 74 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 145 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Seguranca, Rio Janeiro to New York, was 15 miles E. of Atlantic City at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

- SS United States, at Copenhagen, Dec. 24.
- SS New York, at Liverpool, Dec. 24.
- SS Calamares, at Colon, Dec. 25.
- SS Chinese Prince, at Colon, Dec. 25.
- SS Dgremont Castle, at Panama, Dec. 25.
- SS John D. Archbold, at Panama, Dec. 26.
- SS City of Vienna, at Colon, Dec. 26.
- SS Amsteldyk, at Rotterdam, Dec. 26.

Sailed.

- SS St. Paul, from Liverpool, Dec. 23.
- SS Tenadores, from Colon, Dec. 26.
- SS Annetta, from Colon, Dec. 26.
- SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Falmouth, Dec. 24.
- SS Noorderdyk, from Rotterdam, Dec. 25.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Giuseppi Verdi..Dec. 27

Azores Islands, (Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence per SS Roma..... Dec. 27

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Cedric..... Dec. 28

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II..... Dec. 28

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia..Dec. 30

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau..Dec. 30

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, Rumania, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Ascania..... Dec. 30

South and Central America Mails.

Jamaica, Panama, Canal Zone, and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, at 8 A. M.—Almirante..Dec. 27

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 9 A. M.—Honorius..... Dec. 27

Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Caracas..... Dec. 27

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Advance..... Dec. 28

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Minas Geraes..... Dec. 28

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinadad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Maraval..... Dec. 29

St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Korona..... Dec. 29

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 3 A. M.—Ohioan..Dec. 30

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M., (sea post)—Carolina..Dec. 30

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Vauban..... Dec. 30

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores..Dec. 30

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Montanan..... Dec. 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, Nov. 26; Kobe, Dec. 4, and Yokohama, Dec. 5—which arrived per steamer Panama, were dispatched east from Seattle on Dec. 22, and mails dated Hongkong, Nov. 29; Shanghai, Dec. 1; Honolulu, Dec. 8, and Yokohama, Dec. 9, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Korea Maru, were dispatched east on Dec. 25. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Wednesday, Dec. 27, and Friday, Dec. 29, respectively.

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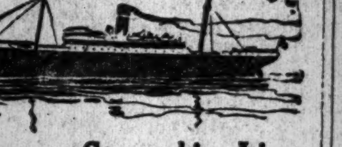

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NAVIGATION OPEN
Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Newburgh, Franklin St., 4 and 5; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M.
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SERVICE BOARD MAY CONTROL RIVERSIDE

Thompson Committee Expected to Suggest Legislative Transfer of Authority.

WOULD BALK RAILROAD PLAN

Senator Thompson, Who Called Central's Proposal a "Steal," to Consult with Counsel Today.

Senator George F. Thompson and Frank Moss, counsel for the Thompson Legislative Investigating Committee, will meet this morning to decide whether or not the report of the committee to the Legislature shall recommend that the west side improvement plan be taken out of the hands of the Board of Estimate and placed in the control of the Public Service Commission. There is not much doubt that such a recommendation will appear in the report, and that a rider to Section 777 of the Laws of 1911, which gave to the Board of Estimate control over the mater, will be introduced. If it be, its passage will be urged by many citizens, who believe that the New York Central Railroad Company's plan means the destruction of Riverside Park.

Mr. Moss has been laboring at the summing up of the committee's work for a long time, and it is known that he and the Senator are agreed upon its chief points. They are also agreed on the proposal that the Board of Estimate should be deprived of its control over the west side plan. The only lack of agreement between them is over the means of transferring the west side matter from one public body to another. Senator Thompson made his position clear just before the close of the committee's sessions last Summer when he said:

"The New York Central's Eleventh Avenue proposal is the second largest steal in the history of New York. Think of the city turning over its dock privileges to a private corporation in perpetuity. It will give the New York Central control of the vessels coming into New York and control of the shipping here."

Mr. Moss said yesterday:

"I think we have evidence enough to show that the whole matter of the so-called west side improvement plan should be placed in the hands of the Public Service Commission, where it rightfully belongs. The plan was to have been put through the Board of Estimate on last June 28 despite the demands of many citizens that it be delayed. Senator Thompson thereupon began an investigation, and the facts developed showe dthat if the plan went through Riverside Park would be destroyed. As a result of the committee's work the plan has not yet been adopted by the Board of Estimate, although there is no doubt that the intention is to adopt it."

The matter is now in the hands of the Committee of Ports and Terminals of the Board of Estimate. This committee consists of the Mayor, who is ex officio; Controller Prendergast, Chairman; Borough Presidents Marks and Pounds, and Dock Commissioner Smith. The latter said that there had been no changes in the plans since last Summer, and that the agreement between the railroad company and the city was in course of preparation by the Corporation Counsel.

There are nine miles of parks in the city that front on the water, and there has been much comment because the Commissioner, instead of Park Commissioner Ward, was chosen a member of the committee. It is understood that Mr. Ward is opposed to perpetual grants to corporations, and he is also opposed to any plan that does not provide for the completion of the work, even though the work may extend beyond the life of any city administration.

Among those who are engaged in the fight to defeat the improvement plan is Mrs. Charles A. Bryan, President of the Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park. Mrs. Bryan believes that the operation of the plan would deprive the public of the use of the park for from five to ten years, the construction period; destroy the park, and, as a result, depreciate the value of real estate in the vicinity and give away the City's right to a long stretch of water front.

Carl Reinschild, Chairman of the Yachtsmen's Protective Association, has prepared a report which he hopes may induce the authorities to take account of the needs of boat clubs in their consideration of the west side improvement plan. The Dock Department has worked out a plan which has met with the approval of the association. This provides for a reservation for all sorts of craft, from yachts to canoes, between 142d and 153d Streets, by a recession of the bulkhead line on the Hudson River.

AID FOR REALTY OWNERS.

Citizens' Union Would Change Method of Paying Tax Lien Interest

One of the measures to be promoted by the Citizens Union at the coming session of the Legislature will be of particular interest to real estate owners who have had occasion to do business with tax lien purchasers. It proposes an amendment to the City Charter which will permit the payment of interest on tax liens to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, removing the necessity of the property owner seeking out the holder of the lien and paying the interest directly to him.

The amendment has the hearty support of Comptroller Prendergast and Collector Moynahan of the Bureau of Assessments and Arrears in the Finance Department. It will be introduced early in the session, and is likely to become law.

PARTY MANAGER UNPOPULAR

Republican Committee Likely Will Reject Whitman Idea.

When the Republican State Committee meets next week it will take up the question of continuing a Chairman of the organization or substituting a paid manager. The latter idea, put out first by friends of Governor Whitman, has not been favorably received by the Republican leaders. The Governor, it is said, has realized that the scheme is unpopular and is now willing to drop it entirely.

Friends of Republican Chairman Frederick C. Tanner said yesterday that he had no intention of remaining in office. It is expected that he will announce his retirement at next week's meeting, to take place as soon as his successor is selected. It is likely that the matter of changing the direct primary law, which is favored by the Old Guard leaders, will also be taken up at the meeting.

CARGO HOLDS UP CARPATHIA

Cunarder Carries 10,000 Tons of Provisions and Six Aeroplanes.

The Cunarder Carpathia, which was to have sailed for London at 5 P. M. yesterday did not leave her pier until midnight on account of the delay in her cargo. In addition to 10,000 tons of provisions in her hold she had six aeroplanes in cases on the forward deck.

Among her twenty passengers were [illegible] Clarke, Miss G. Fleury, J. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Roberts, and Miss Ellen Toms. The Cunarder [illegible] arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning and went to pier 71, North River, as there was no room for her at the Cunard piers.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 9 boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 2nd, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Dec. 14th, 1916.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar:
Johnson & Johnson<Nat Aseptic Labor.

DISTRICT COURT — Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.
Bixby<Fath.
Kidd<Edison.
Susq Coal Co<Cas Co.
Peterson<Clarksburg C M Co.
Kentgen<Bamberger.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—at 2 P. M. in Room 323 P. O. Bldg.
Mullen<SS Vestris.
Shook<SS Oceana-SS Alphonse XIII.
Tomson<SS Belmont.
Janssens<SS Italier.
Anderson<SS Winneconne.
[illegible] RR<WJ Maxwell
Marks<Renken.
[illegible]<Hanson.
Maloy, as trustee, &c<Stiger.
Kever<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Common law calendar.
At 10:30 A. M.: Case on—Kolwaities<Lehigh Valley RR.
At 2 P. M.: Karalus<Childs Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS — Part I. — Bijur, J. —At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Fries<Bell.
Re Elec Vehic Assn.
Lowenthal<Walker.
Manhat Petticoat Co<Loebinger.
Biagioli<McJessup Coal Co.
Same<Kemmerer.
Ambrozi<same.
Cordoni<same.
Same<McJessup Coal.
Ambrozi<same.
Re Hallheimer.
Shockley<Big Ledge Copper Co.
Brown<Brown.
Scharfman<NY, O & W Ry.
Spiritusfabriek Astra<Sugar Products Co.
Brown<Yates & Porterfield Trading Co.
Vincenzo<Bell.
Re Strauss<Kurt Wehrle, Inc.
Weaverson<Weaverson.
Welter<Welter.
Re Rosen, (Goldstein.)
Re Douglas, (Cripples Welfare Socy, Inc.)
Kuritzky<Taylor.
Kaplan<Rosing.
Rockwood<Palmer.
Lavigne<Greenwich Savs Bank.
Micka<Micka.
Empire Kaolin Co<Frank.
Cohnfeld<Stillgebauer.
Same<Muller.
Same<Carrean.
Same<Isaacs.
Same<Lazarus.
Bard<Bartsch.
French<Bankverein Suisse, Inc.
Sullivan<Petri.
Seamen's Bank<Klingman.
Larson<Martin.
Marcus<Rashall.
Cramp<Rader.
Lehman<Conboy.
Greely Sq Realty Co<Herbst.
Elefanti<Pizitz.
Re O'Brien.
Re CNY.
Collins<Paramount Pictures Corp.
Zobel<O'Connor.
Victoria Bldg & Con Co<same.
Murray Transp Co<Delaware & Hudson.
Farson<Board of Edu.
Loper<Loper.
Ernst<Shurman.
Travelers Ins Co<Miller.
Brightwood Mot Mfg Co<Judson.
Exclusive Feat, Inc<Bell.
Smith<Phelps.
Knowles<Pollak.
Schneider<Schneider.
Five Borough Rlty Co<Morris.
McKee<Bingham.
Re Klein.
Kennett, Cowan & Co<Inv Registry, Ltd.
Levy<Am T & T Co.
NY Life Ins & Tr Co<Albee.
Kennett, Cowan & Co<Inv Registry, Ltd.
Brief<Columbia-Knickerbocker Tr Co.
Peal<Stremmell.
Woodward<Noble.
Re Dobravolny<Prendergast.
Ginsberg<71 E 106 St.
St John<Maxwell Mot Sales Co.
Betts<Barrett.
Guargilio<Grinstein.
[illegible]<Whitman.
Kingsbury<Fisher.
Re Hand, (Claussen.)
Home for Incurables<Daily.
[illegible] Ins Co<Hinches.
Golden Shoe Co<James A Logan Buffet, (2.)
[illegible]<Hammer.
Levine<NY Con RR.
O'Connor<Douglas.
Beck<Szabo.
Tawil<Mitrany.
Seckendorf<Jordan.
Pastore<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Loew<Thal Realty Co.
Farbridzo<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Delaranzo<same.
Bonefide<same.
Esperanto Mtg Co<Ross.
CNY<Syndicate Neckwear Co.
Re Hyde.
CNY<Leavens.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Barclay.
Campe Co<D A Higgins & Co.
Boiardi<Marden, Oarth & Hastings.
Fort Masonry Co<Waterman.
Cohen<Rosenthal.
Duryea<Rafter.
Re Knopf.
Ferncliffe Rlty Co<Horwitz.
CNY<Blatt.
Trustees Fund for Clergymen<Lynn.
Man L I Co<Hammerstein Opera Co.
Rice<Ross.
Curnen<Otten, (2.)
Friedman<Friedman.
Wynne<Smith.
Emp Kolin Co<Frank.
Re Becker.
Wm Morris & Co<Postal Life Ins Co.
Re Faitt.
Neumann<Cohn.
Re Empresa Colombiana Navigacion, Inc.
Dillon<J Butler, Inc.
Reese<R Morris Rlties.
Mapes<Dillon.
Dillon<Weissberg.
Same<Lowenfeld.
Same<D Reeves, Inc.
Same<Oppenheimer.
Same<Un Pac Tea Co.
Same<Gt A & P Tea.
Same<Spreckles.
Same<Dixon.
Goldberg<Pop Pictures.
Storm King Stone Co<Hayes Cont Co.
Glassberg Mfg Co<Wattenberg.
Davis<Isman.
Feltoy Adv Bureau<Rosenblum.
Re Weinstock (Krulewitz.)
Leonard<Sphre Rlty.
Kotzin<Loudin Hosiery Mills.
CNY<Weiss.
Baxter<Shonts.
McCoy<McCloskey.
Davidson<CNY.
Dwinnell<Dwinnell.
Reichbach<Mangone.
Montgomery<Shear.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Antonio Bellucci,
Gustavus S Wallace,
Henry Douglas,
Mary McNally,
Julia Varick,
Emma Butcher,
Henry Rietel,
James J Devlin,
John R C Eckerson,
Isaac Rosenthal,
Mary Holecek,
Leo J Connet,
Charles R Bullwinkel,
Simon Cyge.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Urbach<Globe Rye Bread Co.
Lichtman<same.
Adel<same.
Richter<same.
Schonbrunn<Telesca.
Cuneo<Rothwell.
Gelman<Masconi.
Bakutis<NY Rys, (2.)
Sussman<Schwartz & Co.
Ginsberg<Orr.
Silverstein<Wachsman.
Weinglass<Kram.
Gold<Cohen.
Kimmelman<Jaeger.
Weiss<Schnur.
Varsatzky<Rosentreter.
Deitchman<Kashowitz.
Cardinale<Laue.
Berman<Backhaus.
Reynolds<Potterton Bros.
Dominico<Concrete Foundation Co.
S E Eaton & Co<G P Schinzel & Son.
Borden<Jaeger.
D'Angelo<B H RR.
Greenberg<Schnaufer.
Wagner<Levy.
Brown<Summers.
Bieler<P Brady & Son Co.
Blumberg<Franklin Brew Co.
Zalinsky<Eclipse Film Lab Co.
Thorley<Nicholas, (2.)
Diamondstein<Sullivan.
Toler<Delancey H Co.
Rubin<Smith Con Co.
Drucker<Ottenberg.
Loftis Bros & Co<Clare.
Sacks<Fiorelli.
Narda<Ruffini.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Carter<Goldberg—Thomas E McEntegart. Harte<Berghorn—David Welch. German Sav Bank<Kress—Theodore H Friend. Sternberger<Byrnes—William F Clare. General Synod of Reformed Church<Wolf—Edward Q. Carr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—U S Trust Co<Solomon G Salomon—Charles S Lyons. Wm Rankin<Ambrose F Becker—Reuben Weinstein. Shephard Knapp<Isaac Cohen—Reuben Weinstein. Miriam H Cromwell<Marie Kahrs—Reuben Weinstein. Henry Jones<Solomon Phillips—Reuben Weinstein. Frank Davin<Celia Isman—Mitchell Friend. Richard Grant<Frank J Gunther—Mitchell Friend. Mary E Fitts<Hyman Wallach—Mitchell Friend. Jacob A Geissenhainer<Sarah R Epstein—David Pasinsky.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Selman<Ryan.
Smith<Lopard.
Wiener<Rosen.
Marcus<Mager.
Henning<Camache.
Boscio<Heintz.
Goldberg<La Scala.
Veith<Diller Rty Co.
Metzger<same.
Veith<same.
Manley<Clahane.
Auchincloss<Hof.
Same<Johnson.
Metropolitan Sav Bk<Palermo.
Monk<23d Ward Bk.
Re Bickoff.
Axelrod<Terr.
Dinday<Dinday.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Unfinished causes.
Heckmann<Heckmann.
Finck<Finck.
Josephson<Josephson.
Blumberg<Blumberg.
Lupo<Lupo.
Goldkrantz<Goldkrantz.
Martinson<Nathan.

TRIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Vincent Martire,
Alexander McDonald.
Wills for probate:
Marie Cerveny,
Selma E M Johansen,
Eliza Nolan,
Ann Moloughney,
Charles H Day,
Martin Riester,
Hugo Beyschlag,
Henry Paul,
Henry Charles Lorch.
Adoption:
Philip Alex Strong by Caroline Feitzinger.
Accountings:
Julie Von Krafft,
John George Duelfer,
James B Powers,
Henrietta Gerber,
Henry Barsky,
Mina Max,
Pauline Eberhardt, (the younger.)

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Nieman, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Glaskowski<Glaskowski.
Wallis<Wallis.
Re Lawrence Av, (B. H. Mtg Co.)
Re Lawrence Av.
Walker<Walker.
Hausman<Keenan.
Sweeney<Miner.
Yaskinska<Sussman.
Carolan<Ocean El Ry.
Novak<L I RR.
Langer<same, (2.)
Bickel<same.
Becker<Baidinger.
Kent<Griffin.
Peterson<Vaughey.
Re Albert, (Moscowitz, (2.)
Minott<Minott.
Re 41st St, (Abels Gold Rty Co.)
Randazzo<Randazzo.
Bell<Brown.
Sweeney<NY Rys.
Halender<Halender.
Bultman<Muller.
Re Kent St, (Gebhardt.)
Jackson<Johnson.
Re Juniper Av.
Connors<Wocker.
Wright<Wright.
Lavery<L I C Sav Bk.
Kerr<CNY.
Re 71st St.
Reis<Baron.
Burdick<Mandel.
McLaughlin<Cohen.
Re Roosevelt Av, (Bouton.)
Re Grandview Av.
Pines<Heaslip.
Re Hancock St, (Menninger.)
Levy<Blossom, (2.)
Jones<Atl B Iron Wks.
Strafaci<Gen Ry Signal Co.
Ryan<Livingston.
Hart<Hart.
Hopps<Biscay.
Harriott<Murphy.
Kinmer<Henry.
Graves<Hohenstein.
Gardina<Schaeter.
Stanley<C O'Hara Co.
Chernay<Rudolph.
Morris<De Angelis.
Baumgold<Baumgold.
Title G & T Co<Q L & Title Co.
Hibbard<Smith.
Famous Tire & Rubber Co<Fuerth.
Crown Lands Corp<McKeon, (2.)
Gelber<Wahrner.
Tramontana<Condax, (2.)
Baldwin<Bay Rty Co.
Leonard<Robinson.
Sidnam<Atl Lighterage Corp.
Solomon<S. Kaplan & Son, Inc.
Land & L Co<Healy.
Re Thatford Av, (Brownsville Assets Corp.)
Lyon<Lyon.
Eagle S & L Co<Wagner.
Re Rott, (Haberman & Co,) (2.)
Ward<Horton I C Co.
Abruzzo<Austin, Nicholds & Co.
Re Bertsch.
Title G & T Co<Anderson.
Werth<Werth.
Lockwood<The Bedell Co.
Rebenklau<Stubmann.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Levison,
Grant,
Faigin,
Le Jeune,
Boyd,
Schraner,
Mahoney,
Muller,
Spinar,
Harris,
Albert,
Lavine,
Mutze,
Stender,
Twiddy,
Albrecht,
Freeze,
Wilson.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Helen Kronehauer,
Daniel Haggerty,
Isidor Koplik.
Accounting of:
Ewald Hunninghaus,
Sarah A. Terrett,
Mary A Detviller,
Mary Healy,
Joel Rachlin,
John Knowenhoven,
Edward W Day,
Gertrude Sheehan,
Jane Gilfeather,
Sophia Jackson,
Ferdinand Wessel,
Michael Hart.
Estates of:
Joseph Beichart,
Mary Steenburn,
James Morrison.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 75 cases of sardines.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one tub of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 350 cases of tomato pulp.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 21, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOSEPH LEMPORT, doing business as J. S. LEMPORT CLOAK & SUIT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 552 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of coats, piece goods, linings, buttons, machinery, fixtures, etc.

WM. C. RITTENBERG, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of EDWARD E. ANGER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 368 Alexander Avenue, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, groceries, cigars, etc.

SAUL H. IMMERGLUCK, Receiver.
BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 165 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23915.—In Bankruptcy.—ANTON LEFKOWITZ, bankrupt.

Anton Lefkowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 7, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on January 9, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23840.

Notice is given that ANNA L. HOPKINS, trading as PLAZA GOWN PARLORS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 29th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23977.—In Bankruptcy.—JAMES W. ELLIOTT, bankrupt.

James W. Elliott was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 14, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on January 9, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The realty market opened fairly strong yesterday for a holiday week with several scattering investment deals, most important of which was the purchase by Joseph Shenk of 514 to 524 West 146th Street from the State Banking Department.

The property consists of three six-story apartment houses, each occupying a plot 40 by 99.11, located between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway. They were held at $180,000 and brought close to that figure. D. C. Cornell negotiated the sale.

Investor Buys on West Street.

An investing client of the Cruikshank Company has purchased from H. Banard Leckler and Marie L. Brodie the property 192 West Street running through to 5 Caroline Street, a four-story building occupying a lot 18 by 82.

Buys Private Garage.

Fred E. Bright of Chicago, President of the Hess-Bright Manufacturing Company, purchased from Howard Borden and others the modern private garage at 154 West Fifty-sixth Street, on a lot 25 by 100.5. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

$75,000 Dwelling as a Gift.

Edward P. Mellon, an architect, formerly of Pittsburgh, is the buyer of 120 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story modern dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.5, sold last week by Chauncey McKeever. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the sale. Mr. Mellon purchased the house early last week, and had a quick search of title made, so that he was able to present the deed to the property, which was held at $75,000, to his wife on Christmas morning.

Another Important Lease in Old Shopping Zone.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased for Louis Stern, Benjamin Stern, and the estate of Isaac Stern the entire building at 12 West Twenty-third Street, through to 11 West Twenty-second Street, to Robbins Brothers, dealers in rugs, carpets, and linoleums. The building, comprising 40,000 square feet, will be extensively altered.

This building, coupled with Stern Brothers' new and old building, which have been also completely leased by M. & L. Hess, Inc., continues to show the improvement of Twenty-third Street as a wholesale centre.

The lease is for a long term of years. At 24 West Twenty-third Street the entire building was recently leased to the Pal Ruba Manufacturing Company, carrying a similar line. The store and basement at 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street are occupied by Walker & Heisler.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for the Armstrong estate to a client for investment the two-story-and-cellar brick two-family dwelling 739 Forty-second Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for the John Offerman estate the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, a plot 48 by 85, to a builder for improvement.

Brooklyn Dwelling Project.

The Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company of Brooklyn has had plans completed by R. T. Schaefer for the erection of twenty-nine one-story frame dwellings, each to measure 16 by 20 feet, on the south side of Emmons Avenue, 412, 318, and 222 feet east of Leonard Street, Brooklyn. The estimated cost of the project is $186,000.

New Plant for Kearney, N. J.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the general contract by the Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company for the construction of a new plant at Kearny, N. J., consisting of one building 160 by 62, two stories with an "L" 30 by 40, another building 120 by 60, two stories, and an office building 60 by 60, one story.

Buyers for Two Country Estates.

Dr. S. M. Evans, sold his water front residence, at Wallack's Point, Stamford, Conn., to Edward F. Sanderson of Brooklyn, the new head of the People's Institute. The property consists of about three acres, with a large residence and garage. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Allabough & Son sold the Robert C. Beatty estate at Suffern, N. Y., consisting of fifty-four acres and valued at $65,000, to George A. Galliver, who will make improvements for his occupancy.

$500,000 Hudson River Home.

The Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson are having plans prepared by I. E. Ditmars for a brick and stone nurses' home, to cost about $500,000.

Tenants' Names in Vestibules.

The proposed ordinance that would compel real estate owners to post in vestibules of buildings occupied by more than two tenants the names of the occupants has probably been discarded by the General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman leased to the Schulte Cigar Company in the premises owned by the Peter Doelger Brewing Company the large store at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street for a long term of years.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased to John Kerwin the store at 327 West Thirty-eighth Street for a restaurant.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for A. C. Bliss the building 61-63 Varick Street to the Moxie Company for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $50,000; the building 214 Franklin Street for J. H. Meyer to the Manufacturers Supply Company, and the building 261 Pearl Street for Ottinger Brothers to the Hale Desk Company.

The Noyes Company reports a greater activity in renting small buildings than has existed for the last five years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the entire building 522 West Thirty-seventh Street to A. Schwelt for a term of years.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association, Inc., has been called for tomorrow evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Julius M. Cohen, owner, has leased the tenements 223, 225, 227, and 229 East 103d Street for a term of years to Banit Schmukler.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, n w corner of 169th St, 97x100, vacant; F. A. de Peyster and others against Bertha Cohen et al.; L. S. Morris, attorney; due, $13,432.20; taxes, &c., $1,279.41; to the plaintiff for $11,500.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Tremont Road, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 50x100; M. M. O'Loughlin against Albina Lafond et al.; R. R. Howard, attorney; due, $343.38; taxes, &c., $64; to the plaintiff for $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHURCH ST, 218, 25x100; Augustus Hemenway et al., trustees, to Parmelee Realty Corp., 92 William St, Dec. 15; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway..........$100

1ST ST, 91 East, s s, 375.2 ft w of Avenue A, runs s 83.6 to n s of Houston St, 196 East, x w 18x n 54.7x w 0.7½x n 31.2 to 1st St x e 18.6 to beginning; Samuel Kiar et al to Joe Fleischman, 72 Norfolk St, mtg $28,500, b. and s., Dec. 15; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway..........$100

48TH ST, 232 West, s s, 242 ft e of 8th Av, 16.9x100.5; Charlotte Marshall to Arthur C. Hume, 676 Riverside Drive, mtg $25,280, Dec. 22..........$100

48TH ST, 69 West, n s, 60 ft e of 6th Av, 19.11x100.5, mtg $20,000; 34th St, 17 West, n s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9, mtg $30,000; 82d St, 7 West, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x102.2, subject to mtg $20,000; also stocks, bonds, &c.; Alonzo R. Peck to Alfred E. Marling, 35 West 47th St, as trustee for Fannie F. Gahagan and Samuel S. Peck, Dec. 26; attorney, Eugene Smith, 30 Pine St..........Gift

49TH ST, 44 East, s s, 107.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x100.5; Louis Soleliac to Louise H. Jacob, Diamond Point, N. Y., all liens, Nov. 20; attorney, William F. Clare, 135 Broadway..........$1

53D ST, 302-306 West, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 53.4x100.5; Bernard Karsch to 302 West 53d Street Corporation, 302 West 53d St, mtg $35,000, b. and s., all liens, Dec. 19; attorneys, Wendel, E. & R., 277 Broadway....$1

56TH ST, 7 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Emma C. Perry to Arabella D. Huntington, 2 East 57th St, all liens, Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

65TH ST, 120 East, s s, 204.7 ft e of Park Av, 29.5x100.5; Julia D. McKeever to Ethel M. Mellon, 120 East 65th St, mtg $42,500, all liens, Dec. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

72D ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Emil Vejooda to Katerina Vejooda, 338 East 72d St, quitclaim, Dec. 9..........$100

76TH ST, s s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Frederick W. Longfellow to Julia L. D. Longfellow, 235 West End Av, mtg $30,000, Dec. 25; attorneys, Delafield & L., 20 Exchange Place..........$100

108TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.11; Pasquale Redle to Charles J. Bennack, 315 Grand St, Hoboken, N. J., all liens, Dec. 1; attorney, Alfonso Bivonia, 150 Nassau St.$1

113TH ST, 217 East, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x100.11; Albert Stokes et al. to Jacob Hirsch, 1,322 5th Av, mtg $14,000, Dec. 26; attorneys, W. S. & A. S. Katzenstein, 280 Broadway..........$100

113TH ST, 219 East, n s, 255.6 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x100.11; Albert Stokes et al. to Jacob Hirsch, 1,322 5th Av, mtg $14,000, Dec. 26; attorneys, W. S. & A. S. Katzenstein, 280 Broadway..........$100

113TH ST, 215 East, n s, 204.6 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x100.11; Florentine M. Fuld to Leonhard Realty Co., 130 East 110th St, mtg $14,000, Dec. 26; attorneys, W. S. & A. S. Katzenstein, 280 Broadway..........$100

114TH ST, 30 West, s s, 298 ft w of 5th Av, 18.10x100.11; Irving Dauber to Leon Dauber, 48 West 115th St, a. t., all liens, Dec. 20; attorney, David Sternlicht, 230 East 6th St..........$100

115TH ST, 48 West, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Irving Dauber to Leon Dauber, 48 West 115th St, mtg $8,500, all liens, Dec. 20; attorney, D. Sternlicht, 230 6th St..........$100

121ST ST, 148 and 150 East, s s, 10 ft e of Lexington Av, 39x100.11; Florentine M. Fuld to Leonhard Realty Co., 130 East 110th St, b. and s., mtg $54,000, Dec. 2..........$250

Bronx.

CLAY AV, 1,232, e s, 40.3x80x40.3x80; Anna L. Bohne to Minnie Hagner, 1,232 Clay Av, mtg $21,500, Oct. 23; attorney, A. Gross, 256 Broadway..........$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 200 ft n of 196th St, 50x125; Concourse Kingsbridge Corporation to Joseph McLean, 907 5th Av, Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broa[illegible]..........$100

LORING PLACE, 1,916, e s, 40x[illegible]x40.6x93; Oesting Building Co., Inc., to Jennie Bloom, 1,229 Park Av, mtg $20,000, Dec. 1; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St......$100

LOT 264, map of Moss Estate; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to Treblig Realty and Construction Co., Inc., 165 Broadway, Dec. 15; attorney, E. W. Coch, 351 Jackson Av., Long Island City..........$900

LOTS 26 to 28, map of Schieffelin estate; George H. Janss to Salvatore Rilando, 416 West 53d St, Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SPUYTEN DUYVIL ROAD, n w s, 39 ft s w of land of, now or late, James A. Church, 60x75; Underwriters' Press to Edgehill Terrace Co., 43 Cedar St, Dec. 5; attorney, J. J. McKelvey, 43 Cedar St..........$1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 452.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x129.1x25x125.5; Frederick H. Diessel to Louisa Crane, 295 East 160th St, Dec. 16; attorney, Louisa Crane, 295 East 160th St..........$1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 220.4 ft s of 182d St, 50x102.11x50x102.4; George Bechmann to Andrew G. Bechmann, 660 East 170th St, Dec. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 225 ft s of Anna Place, 50x151.5 to w s of Mill Brook x 50.8x159.10; Frederick W. Seybel and another, executors, to Isaac Shaffer and another, 167 Vernon Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,700

WEBSTER AV, e s, 209 ft n of 173d St, 50x121x50x125, except Webster Av, e s, 242.8 ft n of 173d St, 16.8x121x16.8x122.4; Frederick H. Dressel to Louisa Crane, 295 East 160th St, Dec. 16; attorney, Louisa Crane, 295 East 160th St..........$1

2D ST, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue B, 50x108; Thomas J. McDonald to William Stern, Passaic, N. J., mtg $850, Nov. 22; attorney, M. Falk, 99 Nassau St..........$100

160TH ST, n s, 83.6 ft w of Railroad Av, 44x55; also interior plot, begins 55 ft n of 160th St and 83.6 ft w of Railroad Av, runs n 55x w 44x s 55x e 44; Frederick H. Dressel to Louisa Crane, 295 East 160th St, Dec. —, 1916; attorney, Louisa Crane, 295 East 160th St..........$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, 20, e s, 60 ft n of 2d St, 20x80, Dec. 2; Reuben C. and Hy. Ecker and Mary I. Copeland, formerly Mary I. Ecker, widow of Hy. Ecker, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond..........$10,000

53D ST, 302 to 306 West, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 53.4x100.5, Dec. 20; 302 West 53d Street Corporation to Bernard Karsch, 254 West 76th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wendel, E. & R., 277 Broadway..........$12,800

56TH ST, 7 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5, Dec. 26; Arabella D. Huntington to Emma C. Perry, 7 East 56th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$75,000

79TH ST, s s, 192 ft w of Park Av, 16.6x102.2, Dec. 26; Theodora Levy to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 West 34th St, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St..........$25,000

95TH ST, 131 East, n s, 130.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x100.8, Dec. 26; Anna G. Rapp to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 5 years..........$9,000

145TH ST, 155 and 157 West, n s, 180 ft e of 7th Av, 40x99.11, Dec. 22; Lucymor Realty Corporation to Liberal Trading Co., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $39,000; attorney, N. B. Finkelstein, 51 Chambers St..........$2,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n e corner of 179th St, 89.2x irregular; Harkness Holding Corporation to John H. Dogin, 217 Broadway, prior mtg $75,000, Dec. 26, due as per bond; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway..........$4,500

BERGEN AV, e s, 181.2 ft n of Rose St, 52.6x175.10; Conron Bros Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$50,000

CONCORD AV, 584, e s, 45x94; also Concord Av, 588, e s, 45x94; also Concord Av, n w corner of 150th St, 40x94; also Concord Av, 592, e s, 45x94; also land in New York Co.; Gordon Holding Co., Inc., to Ray Finkelstein, 253 West 111th St, Dec. 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. M. Levy, 120 Broadway..........$2,500

EAGLE AV, n w corner of 159th St, 50x100; Hubener-Escher Co. to Agnes Hoffman, 493 East 164th St, prior mtg $39,000, Dec. 23, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$6,000

INTERIOR LOT, begins 24.1 ft e of Walton Av, 150 ft s w of 181st St, runs e 55.10 x s 81.9 x w 23.7 x n w 51.5; also Walton Av, e s at s s of land described in deed to Leah Hecht from Frederick Hecht in L. 76, Cp. 303, runs s e 33 x n e 39 x n w 12 x n e 43.10 x s w 15.8 to 24.1 e of Walton Av and 150 ft s of 181st St x w 24.1 x s — to beginning; also Walton Av, w s, 153.3 s of 181st St, —x100x—x102.9; Mundane Realty Co. to Adam Neumann, 4,384 Mathilde Av, Nov. 1, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.......$2,500

LORING PLACE, 1,916, e s, 40.7x99.8; Jennie Bloom to Oesting Building Co., Inc., 249 East Kingsbridge Road, prior mtg $20,000, Dec. 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St..........$7,000

LOTS 26 to 28, map of Schieffelin estate; Salvatore Rilando to George H. Janss, 400 West 160th St, Dec. 7, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1,200

SAME PROPERTY; same to Lucio D'Avoia, 902 Eagle Av, prior mtg $1,200, Dec. 16, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorney......$200

WEBSTER AV, e s, 225 ft s of Kindermann Place, 50.8x159.10; Isaac Shaffer and another to Gussie Englander, Edgewater, N. J., Dec. 20, due as per bond; attorney, G. Hammer, 220 Broadway..........$3,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 220.4 ft s of 182d St, 103.5x100; Andrew G. Bechmann to Jacob Wicks, Jr., 701 Madison Av, Dec. 23, due as per bond; attorney, Richard H. Mitchell, 394 East 150th St..........$10,000

WILKINS AV, s e corner of 170th St, 52.2x100; Joseph Lau, Jr., to Jacob Kaiser and another, 517 East 82d St, prior mtg $52,500, March 1, due as per bond; attorney, J. Kohn, 761 East 169th St..........$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 735, parlor floor; the Schaefer Co. to Hy. G. Scholz, 465 East 143d St, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1917..........$1,000

5TH AV, 561, store and basement; Thomas F. Galvin to Jacob Rosenbaum, Sherman Hotel, Broadway and 70th St, 7 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorneys, Myers & G., 100 Broadway..........$15,000

49TH ST, 120 West, five rooms, second floor; 49th St, 118 West, 1 room, third floor, and 1 room, fourth floor; Costantino L. Zucca to Lucille Peck, on the premises, 10¼ years from Dec. 22, 1916; attorney, W. L. Burnell, 55 John St..........$780

Bronx.

BERGEN AV, 619, corner store; Pauline Mensch to Mary T. Solomon, 448 West 167th St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, J. I. Wiener, 154 Nassau St. $1,200 to $1,500

FOX ST, 1,105, all; H. M. Crow and another to Joseph Bekey, 910 Simpson St, et al., 8 5-12 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, Joseph Prager, 309 Broadway.$1,600 to $2,100

GLEBE AV, corner of St. Peter's Av, concrete warehouse; Mallett Contract and Supply Co. to Flori Lucchesi, 1,250 Southern Boulevard, 5 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, Flori Lucchesi, 1,250 Southern Boulevard..........$1,200 to $2,400

JEROME AV, s e corner of Bedford Park Boulevard, two-story frame building; Joshua L. Evans to George Gunther, 251 West 135th St, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, John Eichler Brewing Co., 3,582 3d Av..........$900 to $1,500

MELROSE AV, 753, store, &c.; Emil A. J. Scheringer to Louis Becker, 753 Melrose Av, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1917; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.....$900 to $1,020

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 145 to 149; Jacob Victor against Mary L. Fisher, owner and contractor..$316

3D AV, 1,081; Corrugated Bar Co. against Havre Holding Co., Inc., owner; George D. Wilson & Co., Inc., contractor..........$757

57TH ST, 156 and 158 West; Charles Glasser against Edward C. Burns, owner; Thomas J. Brady, contractor..........$100

138TH ST, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, —x—; Harry Simermeyer against St. Mark's Evangelical Church, owner; Father Plunkett, contractor..........$175

Bronx.

BARKER AV, w s, 226 ft s of Burke Av, 25x100; Pitt Raben against Bronx Borough Builders, Inc., owner; Frank McGarry and Bronx Borough Builders, Inc., contractors..$49

BELMONT AV, 2,018, and 665 East 179th St; Resnik Brothers against Harkness Holding Corporation, Raffael Luongo, and Joseph Bernstein, owners and contractors.....$159

BELMONT AV, 2,018, and 665 East 179th St; Greenberg Construction Co. against Harkness Holding Corporation, Raffael Luongo, and Joseph Bernstein, owners and contractors..........$1,020

BROADWAY, s e corner of 238th St, 58.4x175; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against 5,780 Broadway Building Co., owner and contractor..........$1,616

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 184th St, 21x100.3; T. Cotter Contracting Co., Inc., against Annie Delaney, owner; Nicholas Mascio, contractor..........$60

STEBBINS AV, 1,342-1,346; Donner House Wrecking Co., Inc., against Migdol Zion Congregation, owner; Isidor Langer and Morris Fein, contractors..........$410

179TH ST, n e corner of Belmont Av, 100x100; Theodore C. Wood against Harkness Holding Corporation, owner; Greenberg Construction Co., contractor..........$1,800

179TH ST, n e corner of Belmont Av, 89x89; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Harkness Holding Corporation, owner and contractor..........$3,400

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, s w s, 225 ft n of Broadway; Lewis Smith against Hudson Investing Co. et al., Aug. 19, 1915..........$205

MADISON AV, 501 to 505; Kawneer Manufacturing Co. against Cornelius Vanderbilt et al., Dec. 11, 1916..........$405

VERMILYEA AV, 25; Lewis Smith against 25 Vermilyea Avenue, Inc., et al., Aug. 19, 1915..........$170

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan

CHERRY ST, n s, 163.5 ft w of Montgomery St, 24.11x98.4; Jacob A. Geissenhainer et al. against Sarah R. Epstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Norwood & Walsh.

HENRY ST, 166; Harry Hartof against Anna Kotzen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, House, Grossman & Vorhaus.

7TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, 50.11x99.10; Max J. Klein against Albert Falck, trustee, et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Schleimer.

43D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 1st Av, —x— to East River and 44th St, one-third part; J. Harvey Ladew against John T. Williams et al., foreclosure of three mortgages; attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McElvaine.

96TH ST, 130 West; Thomas W. Morris et al. against Theodore E. Stewart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. Sattler.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 230 ft n of 172d St, 25x90.5; Isabel C. Phraner against Julius A. Flaum et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Arthur.

HUGHES AV, w s, 203 ft s of Pelham Av, 50x87.6; Alicia Stuart against Cipriani Realty and Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

LOTS 395, 396, and 397, map of Laconia Park; Anna J. Thompson against Emma C. Daily et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stimson & Williams.

LOTS 25 and 24, Plot 10, map showing subdivision of property of estate of William B. Ogden; Mae V. Bergen against Hillcrest Building Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Auerbach.

MORRIS AV, e s, 153.3 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x117.6; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., as trustees, et al. against A. Warren Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Loran.

VILLA AV, w s, 475 ft n of Potter Place, 25x124; Simeon C. Bradley against Carrie L. Bossfield, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bergman & Davis.

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CAPE COD CHICKEN AND DUCK FARMS. The warm Winters and the cool Summers make Cape Cod the coming poultry section of the East; high-priced market at your door; a native food to be had for the hauling cuts down feed bills 20 per cent.; land for chicken and duck farms of 5 to 100 acres near villages can be bought now for very low prices. HOMESTEAD TRUST, 277 Broadway, N. Y., or S. D. HANNAH, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED, 75 TO 100 MODERN ROOMS, For high class boarding; uptown, overlooking Hudson preferred; long lease; full particulars; responsible. K 584 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have unincumbered Texas oil holdings paying 9 per cent. net annually on $1,000,000; will exchange same for unincumbered New York business property with same value. Address T 339 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

158 MADISON AV., Between 32d and 33d Sts.—Five-room housekeeping apartment with exceptionally large living room or studio; high ceilings, elevator, steam heat, electric light. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

IDEAL SITE FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN. Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

93D ST., 259 WEST.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superior house in every particular; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway. Tel. 8953 Columbus.

Stores to let at subway station and intersection of two leading avenues in the Bronx. C. S. Simpson, 3 Park St., Norwalk, Conn.

OFFICES — SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Large rear parlor, parquet floor; electricity, telephone; clean business. 180 Madison Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small office, stenographic service; quiet office, steel business; vicinity 42d St.; lease. A 158 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

An opportunity to rent a four-story dwelling in an exceedingly nice neighborhood, 20 EAST 83D ST., at an exceptionally low rental. Caretaker on premises. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone 5700 JOHN.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 EAST 27TH ST. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 EAST 32D ST.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS. Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4382.

HANDSOMELY furnished 12-room Park Avenue apartment, sublet season. Information Columbus 3974.

$100 to $1,000 per month. 3 to 14 rooms. High-grade buildings only. Season or year. Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av. Murray Hill 3530.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 112 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartment; convenient to club district; three rooms, furnished, $100, including light and maid service, or unfurnished, $900 per year. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

58TH Five rooms, 2 baths. 58TH Handsome, artistic furnishings, new building; complete in every detail, linens, silver. Two master bedrooms, 1 maid's. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

98TH, 220 WEST.—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment; all outside rooms. 7036 Riverside, Apt. 8B.

101ST, 205 WEST, HOTEL LUDINGTON.—Three doors from Broadway; beautifully furnished, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 large, sunny rooms; shower bath; bountiful closets; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service; $16 to $40 weekly; $65 to $140 monthly. Telephone Riverside 1763.

107TH, 202 WEST.—Unusual six rooms, bath; attractively furnished; modern; elevator. Apt. 17.

A. A.—Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St., Room 106.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, East, West Side. $100 to $1,000 Monthly. Choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

FOR season or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 Fifth Av., cor. 40th St.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Attractive five-room apartment; 6 months, longer; high class. Clarke.

PERSONALLY INSPECTED LISTS of high-class furnished apartments obtainable at Exclusive Realty, Specialists, 176 West 72d. 848 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Attractive six rooms, overlooking Hudson, Apt. 21, Audubon 1910.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 305 WEST 98TH St., Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.—Newly furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 room apartments; all-night maid, telephone, elevator, and bell service at rentals from $60 to $130 per month. Telephone Riverside 6100.

Specialist—Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END, (Eighties.)—Newly and magnificently furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; new building; 3 months longer; $325 month. Tel. CLARK REALTY, Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END AV., 740.—Beautiful five-room and foyer sunny apartment; exceptionally large and attractively furnished; never before rented.

$100 TO $1,000 PER MONTH; 3 to 14 rooms; HIGH-GRADE BUILDINGS ONLY. Season or year. LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Av. Murray Hill 3530.

Unfurnished—East Side.

HATFIELD HOUSE, 103 EAST 29TH. Three rooms, bath, large closets; southern exposure; hotel service.

TO SUBLET—An attractive apartment for the Winter months. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th Street.

Unfurnished—West Side.

51ST ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; electricity, gas; parquet; private bath; telephone: $150 monthly; refined private family.

72D, 305 WEST.—Five rooms, two baths; immediate possession. Inquire on premises.

118TH, 368 WEST.—Parlor floor and basement; modern improvements; newly renovated; fine neighborhood.

183D ST., 570 WEST, "The Chatterhire."—First floor front apartment of seven rooms, with bay windows; near subway; formerly occupied as doctor's apartment.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11.—Heights; 5 minutes Borough Hall subway; 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge. Two room and bath apartment; excellent service; vacuum cleaning; telephone; $32.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS. $25 to $45 a Month. THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION, Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted by married couple, two or three room furnished apartment and bath, with, without kitchenette, maid service required; would be willing to sublet; references exchanged. Address "Responsible," 258 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT, furnished, two or three rooms, kitchen, and bath, west of Broadway, by responsible private party. A 278 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT wanted, (furnished,) two single men, sitting room, bed room and bath; name price, location, telephone. A 137 Times.

Two rooms, furnished, with kitchenette, between 50th and 60th Sts., west side; rent between $6 and $7 a week; with private family preferred. X 333 Times Annex.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and cor. 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted, long or short leases; personally inspected. Exclusive Realty Co., Specialists, 176 West 72d. 848 Columbus.

WANTED, furnished apartment, 7-8 rooms, for few weeks; write full particulars. W. T. W., K 375 Times Downtown.

WANT furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, east or west side, $350 to $400 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS wanted, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, unfurnished, a housekeeping apartment 2 to 3 rooms; elevator building. Address I. G. Large, 35 West 82d St.

Two rooms, cupboards, kitchenette, gas stove, electric light, bath. Journalist, A 104 Times.

FOUR rooms, bath; in suburbs of city; immediate lease. K 354 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 7 EAST, (5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished double front parlor; bath, telephone; conveniences; references.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, $6; another, $5; electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 East.—Large light room, running water, electric light, telephone, references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 180, Corner 34th St.—Single front room, $5; telephone.

West Side.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure, steam heat; telephone, electricity; reference required.

66TH, (Central Park West.)—Large room; facing park; reasonable. Bartlett, Columbus 5962.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, every convenience, reasonable; meals optional.

70TH, 380 WEST.—Comfortable, large, sunny room; also smaller one; convenient location; subway, Riverside Drive; reasonable. Evans.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, kitchenette, private bath, telephone; subway; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single room for gentleman; bath, phone; convenient location; $4.50.

75TH, 226 WEST.—Large, heated front room, facing Broadway; gentleman only. Anthony.

77TH ST., 118 West.—Newly furnished private house, baths, electricity, phone, steam heat; references.

78TH ST., 208 WEST.—Attractive large and small warm rooms, connected bath; electricity; subway, "L." Phone Schuyler 9865.

78TH, 203 WEST.—Sunny suite, adjoining bath; piano; telephone. Eurelio, second apartment east.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Sunny, large rooms and single room; bath; breakfast privilege; $4 to $8.

82D, 8 WEST.—Very desirable kitchenette; also small room.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant newly furnished large, small rooms, with or without bath; board optional; private house.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Cultured family will accommodate lady. Telephone mornings, 8246 Schuyler.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Sunny room; steam, electricity; piano; references; elevator. 3 East

86TH, 28 WEST.—Gentlemen, accustomed to atmosphere: fine private home; unusually large room; fine tiled private bathroom, shower; breakfast.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful, large, sunny rooms; private bath, kitchenette, electricity.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; bath, telephone.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Apartment 1E.)—Beautiful furnished room; two men; breakfast optional.

121ST, 128 WEST.—Furnished rooms; heat, electricity; single or en suite, with or without bath; modern conveniences; in business district; restaurant connected.

121ST, 5 7 WEST.—Single room with lavatory, sunny. Apartment 51.

LADY having beautiful home "West Fifties" will rent out desirable room to married couple. Address E 221 Times Annex.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, (West 177th.)—Beautiful, homelike room; private lavatories; southern exposure; tennis courts; restricted section; references. W 195 Times.

WEST END AV., 896.—Front, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam, phone, electricity; $8; private.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful 2d floor; every convenience; single room; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN desires furnished room with private family; modern apartment, refined surroundings essential; references; state terms. A 281 Times Downtown.

Wanted sunny room, 72d to 116th, (west;) no roomers or children. A 128 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table, private baths, steam heat, electricity; references.

MADISON AV., 213.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

10TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small room; unexcelled board; steam, electricity; phone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class accommodations, private baths; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—One large, one small room, with board; able guests; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

7[illegible], 151 WEST.—Large room; adjoining bath; table guests; references.

80TH, 10[illegible]-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new, high-type furnishings, pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent table; reference.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, board; modern improvements; parlor dining; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

86TH, 164 WEST.
Select house; large front room; references.

102D, 249 WEST.—Refined Jewish home for couple or gentlemen; large rooms, superior table.

104TH, 61 W.—Established twenty years; private bath; suite; smaller rooms, clean; comfortable; homelike; generous table; references exchanged.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
80 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts.
Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 74d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Suite and private bath; single room; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 344.—Double, single rooms; best table; electricity, steam.

BOARD WANTED.

Young Cuban man desires room and board with American family; terms moderate. A 144 Times.

Gentleman desires room, with or without board, in small private family; no other boarder preferred; references. A 117 Times.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants room, board, refined family; state terms. A 154 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

An exceptional chance for a high-grade automobile.
MINERVA TOWN BROUGHAM.
Guaranteed six months.
MINERVA MOTOR CAR CO.
Service Station,
227 West 64th St.

BUICK, 1916, BIG SIX TOURING.
ASKING PRICE $850.
Absolutely in perfect condition, mechanically and in appearance; shoe equipment exceptional; extra shoe; all standard equipment and ready to be used immediately without an expenditure of any kind; open to mechanical inspection and demonstrated day or evening. On exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, $1,250.
Run less than 2,000 miles; runs and looks like a new car; best bargain in New York; look this over before buying elsewhere. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC seven-passenger touring automobile, splendid condition throughout; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting, lighting system; sacrifice $375. Designer, 237 Morris Av., near 139th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

1915 CADILLAC
Runabout, Model 51. Thoroughly overhauled, re-tired, and repainted. Has special rumble seat.
Priced to please.

1914 CADILLAC 5-pass'ger touring.
Just out of the paint shop. Good mechanical condition; good tires.
Good electric light and starter equipment. To close out CHEAP.

1913 CADILLAC
Touring. First-class condition. Full equipment. Good tires all around.
Price very reasonable.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
See Art. Phone Mulberry 3240.

CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, Wire Wheels.
WHITE, 1916, "30" TOWN LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LANDAULET.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPELET, Wire Wheels.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 "8" TOUR., wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
WILLYS OVERLAND Special Limousine.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER RACEABOUT. Very Fast.
OLDSMOBILE "8," 1916, Cabriolet.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, $850.
Like new, used privately, cost $3,300; opportunity private family, hackman. Foreman, 305 West 79th St.

CADILLAC SEDAN, 1916, special seven-passenger; used little; perfect. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

CASE Sedan; inclosed body; perfect condition; reasonable. Doctor, 169 New York Av., Brooklyn.

CHALMERS, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, $925.
1916 HUDSON, 6-40, $725.
Above automobiles are both 7-passenger and practically new; have every necessary equipment, including many extras, and have been used privately. 150 West 55th St.

HUDSON SEDAN, 1916, $1,350.
Run less than 4,000 miles; looks like new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

HUDSON Landaulet for Sale.—A1 condition; used one Summer only. Address Room 301, 111 Broadway.

KISSEL KAR.—Exceptionally fine Kissel Kar, five-passenger, perfect condition throughout, luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self-starter; at sacrifice $250; inspection 287 Morris Av., near 139th St.

KISSEL, 1916, Sedan, new, never used, special, 5-passenger. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

LIMOUSINE BODIES, USED CARS.
Springfield bodies. One-man tops.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way. 5th floor.

LOCOMOBILE, 1915, "6-48," seven-passenger touring, with special Winter top; will sell very reasonable. P. L. Becker, 1,777 Broadway. Columbus 6933.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

MARMON, 1916, seven-passenger, Model 34; guaranteed. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d.

NATIONAL, 1916, Newport, 4 passenger coupe; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL, 1916, Newport four-passenger coupe; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

MITCHELL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car for sale, with Winter and one-man tops; this car is suitable for any season; price low. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Department, Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

OVERLAND LIMOUSINE, 1916	$1,250
DAIMLER-KNIGHT BROUGHAM	1,250
CADILLAC LIMOUSINE	1,000
STODDARD-DAYTON SEDAN	650
REO SEDAN	650
HUPMOBILE SEDAN	475
PAIGE SEDAN	375
REGAL COUPE	350

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,700 Broadway, corner 54th.

OVERLAND 1916 seven-passenger touring car; also Packard 3-38 phaeton for sale; both cars in best possible condition and at attractive prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD, 1916, twin six, 7-pass., Springfield convertible touring or sedan body.
We have an assortment of various make cars to offer at reasonable prices, list sent upon request.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
859 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.
Used Car Dept. 'Phone Market 681.

PACKARD, 6-48, late model, 7-passenger touring; run less than 6,000 miles; looks like a brand new car; has original paint and cannot be told from new; best buy in New York; price, $1,250. 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1914, 6-48, landaulet, four-door and touring bodies; beautiful; perfect condition, $1,500. Fuchs Parlor Store, 147 East 34th.

PACKARD, twin six, town car, 1-35, limousine-landaulet; perfect condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD, twin six, Sedan, latest model; also touring; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD, 6-48, limousines in first-class condition. J. Kramer. Columbus 1478.

PACKARD, 1915, limousine; must be seen to be appreciated. J. Kramer. Columbus 1478.

PEERLESS 6-48 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful limousine in New York; must be seen to be appreciated, also extra touring body. Gray Davis starting, lighting system. 150 West 55th.

PEERLESS 8, like new; leaving town; carries one year guarantee by Peerless Co. 1,632 Hotel Netherland.

RENAULT LANDAULETTE, 12-18.
CARRIAGE WORK BY BREWSTER.
RENAULT BROUGHAM, 40-60,
1914 MODEL.
RENAULT LIMOUSINE, 12-18.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

REO 2-ton chassis, front equipped with Sewall wheels. Tel. Mulberry 4900. Ellis Motor Car Co., 416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

STEARNS-KNIGHT landaulet, French brougham; rear painted ivory, cowl and hood blue; 5-passenger, two disappearing seats; foot warmer, reading lamp, &c.; bargain. Dr. Lunenfeld 507 5th Av.

STEARNS BROUGHAM, 1916, landaulet; 1917 motor; like new; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STEARNS, late model, seven-passenger limousine car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

STUTZ 1916 touring; run less than 4,000 miles; price $1,400. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ, 1915, Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price, $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE.
PIERCE-ARROWS. PACKARDS.
Special monthly rates. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. (Circle 774.)

ATTRACTIVE PACKARD LIMOUSINES for hire, by hour, day, week, month. J. Kramer, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

AUTOMOBILES for New Year's.—Make your engagement now. Palace Auto Renting, 1,568 Broadway, Bryant 3421.

BENZ LUXURIOUS LIMOUSINE, 50 H. P.; Westinghouse springs; rent monthly. Keister, 146 West 100th St. Riverside 5747.

CHALMERS 1916 seven passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

DELAUNAY Belleville brougham; beautiful town car; newly painted, upholstered; monthly or season; reasonable rate. Bord, 114 West 50th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD for Hire.—Beautiful late model Packard, 7-passenger touring, by day, week, or month. W. Plumacher, Plaza 9263.

PACKARD 7-passenger landaulet for rent, reasonable; owner drives. Schuyler 1160. Micka.

PACKARD cars for hire at all hours. Kent. Circle 3736. Private service.

PIERCE, 48, limousine; reasonable. Schmalz, 332 East 67th. Plaza 5217.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—Stutz Bulldog; immediate, cash. Jacod, 1,700 Broadway; phone Circle 2185.

Automobiles Wanted.

LIMOUSINE wanted; good condition; not over 2 years old. Halprin, 581 Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL plant and be convinced. 225 West 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. 302 W. 57th St. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Stenographer and typist, experienced, neat, desires position with progressive house offering advancement. S., 39 West 8th St.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, to take entire charge; 10 years' experience; best references. K 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—High school graduate; experienced; knowledge of stenography. 363 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, (Christian;) excellent references; salary $15. A 105 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, Ledger Clerk.—Good penman; neat appearance; $12. K 369 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young woman of refinement wants position as lady's companion or companion housekeeper; reference from previous position; 5 years' experience. A 138 Times.

COMPANION, attendant, semi-invalid, elderly lady, daily or resident; good reader, sewer; practical experience; reference. D. P., Times Harlem.

COMPETENT high school graduate, conscientious worker, with two years' experience, desires to make change Jan. 1; salary $10. L. K., Box 201 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; makes street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Telephone Chelsea 1158.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Young woman, just landed, desires position as nursery governess, one or two children; speaks German, also some French. Apply 10-12 A. M., care of Doctor, 113 East 19th St.

NURSE.—Young widow wishes position, nurse or housekeeper. A 135 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, resident preferred; refined young woman, especially qualified by training for social or educational work. A 148 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires permanent position first of year; references. K 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, highly educated, pleasing personality; above ordinary in intellect; capable holding responsible position; $18. Intelligent, K 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position with reliable firm; 6 years' experience stenography, bookkeeping, switchboard; salary $18; diligent worker. A 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced, capable, loyal, desires permanent responsible position with chance for future; salary $15. A 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, with executive ability, thorough business training, well educated, refined, seeks permanent position at $25. A 141 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, educated; initiative; rapid, clean-cut correspondence; $15. K 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; good business training; excellent references; $15. K 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretarial, law, literary; fifteen years' experience; exceptional references. A 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' practical experience; reference from employer; $12. K 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, capable, willing; downtown position preferred; $7-$8. K 357 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Central office experience, also general office clerk. 2,036 Washington Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist; experienced on plug board; salary $12. Lenox 464.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young lady desires position. Phone Gramercy 82, after 9 A. M.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored,) neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 3022. Established 1899.

COOKS, general houseworkers, porters, etc., colored. Augusta, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 26, modern accounting methods, seeks connection with growing concern where ability is considered a factor for advancement; best references. K 370 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,803. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, (JUNIOR,) college training, competent and experienced, wishes position with firm of public accountants. A 114 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, experienced on A. B. C. trade paper, desires change; best references as to ability and integrity. K 351 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Age 29, write or sell advertising, desires to make change. K 378 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, (26,) excellent education, 6 years' successful experience as sales, office, and purchasing executive, capable correspondent, desires position where conscientious application, earnest effort, and ability will merit advancement. A 124 Times.

ATTORNEY
desires responsible position at reasonable salary with chance of advancement. K 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, strictly first class, age 25, seven years' experience large corporation, five years in charge of their accounting; salary $20 to start. Alfred Eyer, 135 East 15th. Telephone 1470 Stuyvesant.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, 12 years' experience, employed at present, desires to make change. Address Efficient, K 366 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, thoroughly reliable; trial balances, financial statements; excellent references. A 155 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; double entry; trial balance, financial statements. K 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; capable handling complete set books; best references; $18. K 362 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—26; eight years' experience; double entry, good handwriting; references. K 368 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Spanish, modern methods, wants change, advancement; knowledge export business. A 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, desires employment few hours day or week; reasonable. K 388 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (34,) 15 years' experience; competent; highest reference. A 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, auditor, desires work few hours day or week. K 387 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert will do work for firm not employing bookkeepers. K 389 Times Downtown.

BUYING and MANAGING.—Man with many years experience in contracting for printing, stationery, supplies, and advertising; also buying fabrics of all kinds. L. B., 80 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 24 years of age, desires position, private or commercial; good mechanic, understands all makes cars; 6 years' experience; A1 reference. Louis Pear, 495 East 188th St., City. Telephone 3257 Tremont.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; age 29; 7 years' experience foreign and American cars; capable of driving ladies and children; best of personal reference. Write or phone 1924 Lenox. W. J. Goff, 79 East 77th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write A. Allan, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, married; 8 years' experience; private family; last cars Packard, Cadillac; excellent references. Ohlson, 35 West 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman, giving up car, wishes to place chauffeur; honest, willing; moderate wages. John 3111. D. H. Morgan.

CHAUFFEUR 12 years' experience domestic, foreign machines, A1 mechanic; best reference. Herman, 2,219 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, experienced all cars; own repairs; references. Morris, tel. Rhinelander 353.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position, private or commercial; references. M 44 Times.

CLERK, &c.—Young man, (22,) having several years 'experience as clerk and general office assistance, desires position. K 374 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with technical training and excellent sales experience, wishes to obtain a position with a progressive corporation, either in the internal organization or the sales organization. A. H., 91 Covert St., Brooklyn.

CREDIT MAN, accountant, and office manager, age 31, at present employed in this capacity with dress goods house doing about $2,000,000; five years' public accounting experience; capable executive; desire to make change; highest reference as to character and ability. A 153 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural design position, experienced on suburban residential work. Salary moderate for permanent position. A 97 Times.

EXECUTIVE, experienced in corporation management auditing, handling of credits and collections, efficient systematizer, a thorough knowledge of financiering and executive detail, at present employed, desires to make change; excellent credentials. Address Confidential, 247 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AVAILABLE; SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE; ASSISTANT SECRETARY CAPITALIST'S OFFICE; COLLEGE GRADUATE; (29.) ADDRESS K 359 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FIVE YEARS with present employer, real estate and insurance, (22;) desire to make change; salary, $14. W. J. T., 260 W. 15th.

HOUSEMAN.—Can do pressing, also gardener; experienced and reliable; best references. A 113 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MAN MESSENGER.—Broker's experience, honest, good reference, wants steady position. K 386 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR.—Swedish graduate; treatment gentleman's residence. William Anderson. Telephone Murray Hill 5108.

MASSOTHERAPY graduate; constipation, nervousness treated patients' residences. Lenox 1769. 74 East 96th.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS.—Do you need a practical man with 10 years' experience in the loose-leaf manifolding and printing business? Capable of taking full charge of a department; good estimator and salesman; hard worker; have some good trade. Box J 350, Times Downtown.

RESOURCEFUL YOUNG MAN, experienced in law, collections, publicity, advertising, credits, and general business management, would like to connect with a house where these qualifications will be appreciated; (33;) married; college graduate, and linguist. A 127 Times.

SALES MANAGER, (37.)
Energetic, resourceful; experienced various specialty lines; clean record. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Young man of intelligence and ability, open for real position; aggressive, convincing salesman; records exceptional; familiar with metropolitan druggists, house-furnishing, and grocery trade. E. C., 145 Times.

SALESMAN, (21,) experienced wholesale dry goods, desires position with reliable house, salary or commission; references. A 125 Times.

SALESMAN.—Side line, suitable jewelry or drug business, for established trade New York and Pennsylvania. E 224 Times Annex.

SALESMAN desires to take out line for reputable concern; commission basis. A 143 Times.

SALESMAN with connection for Canada wants lines on commission; interview desired today. Box E 223 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (30,) open for line, city or road; salary, commission. A 146 Times.

SECRETARY and Confidential Man.—Columbia graduate, (25;) able correspondent, good stenographer; understands accounts, knowledge of foreign languages. A. L., 293 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, advertiser, (25,) rapid, brainy, ambitious, exceptional assistant, works on own initiative, craves responsibility. Efficient, 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Several years' experience; familiar with various lines; excellent appearance; punctual; $18. K 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, desires position; best references. A 150 Times.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT seeks traveling position; highest credentials. Do you need a plugger of ability to represent you on road? Box 86, 2,121 3d Av.

VALET, COMPANION.—Educated, neat, refined young American; trustworthy; drive car. A 109 Times.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN,
(23,) high school education, desires connection with reliable firm; at present employed; best references. A 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (32,) from out of town, intelligent and energetic, wishes employment where ability and faithfulness will lead to promotion; references and cash security if necessary. K 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, detail and sales experience in general merchandise lines; executive ability, knowledge of banking, desires position with opportunity. K 372 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, neat appearance, desires responsible position; thorough all-around business and selling experience. A 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) 8 years' experience in traffic operating and car tracing departments of New York Central, wishes to change; any place, anywhere. A 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, college graduate, four years' experience abroad, familiar with oil or steel trade, wants position of export nature preferred. A 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires permanent position where ability and conscientious work will be appreciated by advancement. K 358 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) high school education, wishes position with chances of advancement. Moe Hillman, 936 Tiffany St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) with fine mercantile ability, desires position requiring the use of brains and ability. A 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) high school education and legal training, desires position in stock brokerage house; experienced. A 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, desires position, anything; good references. Address 152 Hart St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 8 years' experience stock, shipping salesmanship, desires permanent position. A 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position; would like to learn railroad or automobile business. A 157 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) able to fill stenographer's or bookkeeper's position. A 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, good education, desires position with advancement; references. A 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, ten years' clerical experience, wants a position doing anything. John Blume, 522 West 152d.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires position with future. A 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN, expert Spanish and English, desires position, Hazan, 143 East 33d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted for reliable house; must be well recommended; start at once; good hours. A 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable of taking entire charge of books and office; must have previous experience and good references; hours 8 to 5:30. Saturday 8 to 1. Write, stating experience and salary expected, Alaska Chemical Co., 44-50 Sherman Av., Jersey City Heights.

BOOKKEEPER.—Quick, accurate at figures, accustomed to handling large number of active accounts; address full particulars, stating experience and salary. Cushman's, 315 West 66th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady to do bookkeeping, keep stock records, in wholesale silk house; must be experienced, willing, and accurate. A 59 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Refined nursery governess, (preferably French,) for two-year-old boy; also to assist mother. S. O., Box 250 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—Woman wanted to take care of a small laundry. Apply to 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

MAID.—White; small family; good wages. Apt. 3B, 245 Fort Washington Av., Reinell, after 7 o'clock.

MILLINERS, trimmers, hand straw sewers on infants' headwear, children's millinery; experienced; best wages; permanent employment. Zeno Company, 387 4th Av.

MODEL.—Stylish young lady, size 16, for misses' suits and coats; one capable of waiting on trade and taking charge of showroom; salary no object. M 75 Times.

MODEL, 36 size; must be neat and have good appearance; steady position. Call 9 A. M., Dreyer & Turkel, 35 West 35th.

MOTHER'S HELPER, assist care of two little girls, (20 months and 10 years;) personal references necessary. 1,353 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

NURSES WANTED.
The Jewish Maternity Hospital, non-sectarian, offers a course of nine months of obstetric nursing; no previous training required; maintenance and monthly allowance given; graduates awarded diplomas and earn $25 weekly and up. Apply to Superintendent, 270 East Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—TAKE CHARGE OF TWO GIRLS, 5 AND 2 YEARS OLD; LIVE IN COUNTRY. LOUIS RUBINSTEIN, 135 WEST 27TH ST.

NURSE.—Competent to take complete charge 2-year-old boy; city references required. Call Wednesday morning, 9 to 12 o'clock, 949 West End Av. Apt. 11B.

OFFICE.—With some bookkeeping, billing experience, for office large book publisher; state experience, salary, and reference; splendid opportunity. A 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted, with printing house experience preferred; male or female; must have intelligence and initiative; state experience, salary expected. K 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—At least two years' experience; neat worker; state salary desired. F., Box 58, Station F.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED
GIRL PACKERS 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD.
APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. TO SUPT. OF
DELIVERY DEPT., 6TH AV. EMPLOYES'
ENTRANCE.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, with knowledge of office duty; state salary expected and references. M 76 Times.

SUPERVISOR.—Woman, mature, to live in Jewish orphanage and assist in care and training of boys. Apply in writing to Superintendent, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., B'klyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Must be quick and good at figures; excellent opportunity; State particulars. M 77 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. M. Reynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 1 35.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR with 10-15 years' experience. Apply, with references, Partola Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av.

TYPIST.—Girl; familiar with policy writing and indorsements in fire insurance office. Henry C. Zaro, 1 3d Av., corner 7th St.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, trade paper, able to write news items. Phone 1171 Gramercy.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED.
YOUNG WOMEN
BETWEEN 18 AND 23 YEARS
FOR
OFFICE POSITIONS,
WITH
ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1,704.

YOUNG WOMAN, with managing ability, to direct operatives in a growing manufacturing business making dainty dust cloths; experience desirable but ability and ambition essential; unusual opportunity for exceptional woman. Call 3 to 5 P. M., the Royalton Co., 220 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.

PROOF READER—Brooklyn position; must be thoroughly experienced; $20.
GERMAN-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—Dictation both languages, $20.
FILE CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced, charge of files, $14.
STENOGRAPHERS—Film Co., $15; engineering, $15, manufacturing firm, $15; telegraph, $12; insurance, $10.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
Call 9 to 1, 30 Church St., City.

DICTAPHONE operator, we have several openings, including law, engineering, advertising, architectural, insurance and steamship at salaries $12-$15-$18 and $20. Call The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—OPPORTUNITIES, $7-$20; TYPISTS, CLERKS.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th.) Schuyler 9136.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists; free registration. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building, Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists; ready openings. F. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual Instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10
This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo-engraving, motion-picture photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 23d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, in office of certified public accountant; state age, education, experience, salary, and references. K 395 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; no one need apply who is not thoroughly versed in Stock Exchange work. Address in own handwriting, stating salary desired and references, Box 278 Times, 2 Rector St.

BANK CLERK.—Experienced, preferably in foreign exchange, for foreign department of bank. T 337 Times Downtown.

BASSES and Sopranos.—A limited number wanted for mixed chorus, St. George's choir, Stuyvesant Square; small stipend and vocal instruction offered; trials Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, 1:30 to 3 P. M., Dec. 26 and 27. 211 East 16th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, by New York Stock Exchange firm, first-class bookkeeper, thoroughly conversant with Stock Exchange methods and capable of taking full charge of books; must also be familiar with cashier's duties. Answer in own handwriting, stating salary expected and references, Box 271 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, first class, familiar with forwarding business; reply, stating age, experience, and salary required. K 290 Times Downtown.

BOY
IN OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING FIRM; ONE WITH SOME EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; ADVANCEMENT CERTAIN FOR BRIGHT, NEAT, INTELLIGENT BOY, 16-17 YEARS. ADDRESS K 393 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, bright, well mannered, to start at small salary in New York corporation, filling vacancy caused by promotion; excellent opportunity for the right boy. State full particulars in own handwriting. T 338 Times Downtown.

BOY.—17-18; bright and industrious; to keep records in office of large printing house. William Green, Inc. 627 West 43d.

BOY.—Opportunity for bright young boy in daily trade newspaper office. A. Breslauer, 822 Broadway.

BOY, about 16, in large wholesale house to learn the business; permanent, with good future. K 332 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Wanted a butler, (white,) for private family of three in Trenton, N. J.; must be experienced in catering and valet work; references required; state salary and experience. Address R 177 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, single, having best references, to drive Cadillac car in New York in Winter, rest of year to be employed at Morristown as chauffeur and handy man; to board out in city, board to be furnished by employer in country. In reply state references and wages expected. E 226 Times Annex.

CLERK.—New York Stock Exchange firm wants order clerk. Reply, stating experience, Box 60, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

CLERK, IN COST DEPARTMENT OF LARGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS K 394 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLECTOR and verifier in publishing house; must be familiar with outlying sections of New York City and with northern New Jersey; give full particulars, experience, age, salary, &c. K 383 Times Downtown.

COMPANY now being organized desires representatives to assist in organization work and only wants men who can qualify for district managers later on; company is composed of well-known and successful business men and is indorsed by city and State authorities; no investment by representatives wanted; commission basis. C. A. Ransom, 421 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN.
First-class men of good appearance can earn $10 daily; leads furnished; commission; references required. Apply, 9-12, 2,005 Tribune Building.

MACHINISTS. MOULDERS.
All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN wanted by Cotton Exchange house; one experienced in handling spot cotton; applications not considered unless experience given in detail. K 385 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC.—Good mechanic; short hours, good wages. Apply in person, Safe-Cabinet Co., 304 Madison Av.

MEN between 50 and 60 years old; a superior opportunity adapted especially to men over 50 who are educated, healthy, and active; a salable article of the highest class; large profits can be earned by active men; references required; do not apply unless you would be taken by a bonding company. Apply between 10 and 12 Wednesday morning, 27th; 10th floor, Times Annex, Times Square. J. A. Neumann.

OFFICE BOY, bright, willing; opportunity for advancement. Apply in own handwriting. C. F., 90 8th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Large corporation wants boy about 18 years old in office; must have good education and be willing to start at the bottom and work hard and conscientiously for advancement; good opportunity for bright boy; salary to start, $35 month; advise regarding age, education, experience, and religion. A 133 Times.

OFFICE BOY, 14 to 16; exceptional opportunity for ambitious young man; duties will associate him with chief executive of large and successful business; every opportunity and aid will be given to advance him to influential and good salaried position. Apply by letter or person, Geo. F. Green, 295 Lafayette St.

OFFICE BOY, about 15. Room 1,301, 2 Rector St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PARTY interested, capable of handling salesmen disposing of small tracts of S. E. Oklahoma coal, oil, and gas land; big results. Write J. E. Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

RIGGERS wanted at $3.28 to $2.48, and rivet heaters at $1.52 to $1.04 per diem. For further information address Labor Board, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.—TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED, 21 TO 25, CLEAN-CUT; AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MEN; SALARY OR COMMISSION; TRAVEL MIDDLE WESTERN STATES; FINE LINE LACES AND TRIMMINGS, RETAIL TRADE ONLY; GOOD SIDE LINE MEN ALSO WANTED. SEE MR. FOLTZ, 17 WEST 45TH ST.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character, with a proven selling record, for a position where ability to sell will lead to rapid promotion; commission with drawing account. Address in confidence, M 45 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for high-class men's furnishings department in one of New York's largest stores; the "personal equation" is an important factor. State qualifications, salary wanted, and experience to F. E. H., K 391 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN experienced in the art needlework trade to handle choice side line, good proportion for those who can show results; all territories open; commission basis. T 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to carry a strong, popular line children's white dresses, city and out of town, commission basis, for big trade only. Address K 352 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to handle "Name On" automobile robes; name woven in same; salary, commission. Phone Mad. Sq. 5127. M. J. Wright, A 126 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; medium-priced line ladies' handbags; side line proposition; commission. W 168 Times.

SALESMAN for New York City and vicinity; established territory; well-represented line of popular-priced house dresses; salary. M 72 Times.

SALESMEN, energetic; high-grade, medium-priced car; full particulars; commission. A 151 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, specialty underwear salesman clean record; commission basis. X 330 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK, RELIABLE, WANTED, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, FOR RESPONSIBLE PERMANENT POSITION WITH LARGE HOUSE; MUST BE INDUSTRIOUS AND AMBITIOUS; GOOD WAGES TO RIGHT MAN, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. K 365 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SHOE SALESMEN wanted by a large retail house; exclusive trade, so personality will count as much as experience; good salary. Write your qualifications to F. E. H., K 392 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, about 21, in office of large dry goods commission business; must be of good appearance, good habits, possess practical business experience, and be correct and rapid stenographer and typewriter Remington machine; good position and excellent chance of advancement. Address in handwriting, stating age, experience, reference and salary, K 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretary to busy executive; must essentially be a good stenographer; excellent opportunity. Reply, stating age, experience in retail, and salary expected. K 361 Times Downtown.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
require several bright boys, 16 years old, for their Auditor's Office. Apply with working certificate after 9 A. M., Employes' Entrance, 43d St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER — Immediately; young man; evenings only, from 6 o'clock; splendid opportunity for "live wire"; state salary, references. Address Hustler, 250 Times.

SUPERINTENDENTS.—WANTED, IN A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE, A NUMBER OF MEN AS FLOOR SUPERINTENDENTS; PERMANENT POSITIONS; EXCELLENT SALARIES. APPLY, STATING AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND SALARY DESIRED, M 78 TIMES.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A capable and experienced Superintendent for a patent medicine business; must have best reference and knowledge in compounding medicine. Dr. M. Spiegel, Albany, N. Y.

SUPERVISOR.—Young man of refinement, interested in boys, to live in Jewish orphanage and assist in their care and training. Apply in writing to Superintendent, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

TRAVELING MEN looking for strong article of merit that will repeat; fit for department stores; commission. A 132 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm to learn the hardware business, for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or attendant preferred; fixed line of promotion starting on mailing desk at $5 per week with advance in pay and position in three months and again in six months. Address K 380 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, 20, to learn general office work and selling, with prospects of traveling salesman at the end of one year to the right party. Crown Silk Manufacturing Co., 353 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, capable, to assume charge of purchase records in woolen concern; state age, experience, salary expected, and full particulars. A 147 Times.

YOUNG MAN for general office work; some ability to run typewriter desirable but not necessary. The Electric Spark Appliance Co., 140 Imlay St., Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry.

YOUNG MAN familiar with figuring discounts, to assist in office work. Address Hardware, 84 White St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN.—Trade paper wants young man able to write news items. Phone 1171 Gramercy.

Employment Agencies.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT. — Supervision of design of tools in application to production manufacturing motors; $3,000.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. — Heavy farm machinery, tractors, graders, &c.; $,5 0.
FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.—Automatic machinery, New England States; $3,500.
FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT. — Machine shop and foundry; $3,000.
FOREMEN.—Cast iron pipe foundry; $3,000. Screw machine department, good organizer and handler of help; $3,500. Machine shop, heavy sugar mill machinery; $2,500. Electrician; $1,800.
SALES ENGINEER. — Chemical machinery; $2,080.
ENGINEERS.—Mechanical, purchasing agent; $1,800. (2) Design of gravity, filter pressure filters and metal tanks of brass and sheet copper; $1,800.
DRAFTSMEN. — Typewriters, adding machines, small automatic work; $1,800. Electrical sub-station high-tension layouts; $1,500. Mechanical, water tube boilers; $1,800. Automatic machinery; $1,500. Neat draftsman, charge of upkeep of performance charts; $936.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Call from 9 to 2. 30 Church St., City.

ENGINEERS.—Electrical, mechanical, and civil engineers; draftsman, tracers, stenographers, $900-$1,500 year; bill of lading clerk, many others; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS—GOOD OPENINGS.
STENOGRAPHERS, $10, $15, $18, $25.
CLERKS, INSURANCE AND OTHER EXPERIENCE REAL OPPORTUNITIES $6-$25.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

CLERICAL OPENINGS for office men. Call Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building, Times Building.

STENOGRAPHER, French, $30-$35; others, $18-$15. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

LEDGER CLERK, $65; bank messenger, $60; boy, $30. Walter Agency, 51 Liberty.

Instruction.

MEN EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
MECHANICAL DENTISTS DO IT.
Complete short course; easy payments.
START ANY TIME DAY OR NIGHT.
Taught by laboratory training; no books.
Graduates in big demand because of our 24 years' experience and recognized ability.
INVESTIGATE; be convinced by FACTS.
Visit, write or tel. Van. 282 for Book 19.
BODEE Dental Trade School, 15 W. 44th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work, day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted—Man with capital to buy out partner in an active going chain store proposition; A1 opportunity for the right party to get into good business; principals only. A 152 Times.

Technical office at Amsterdam, Holland, wants agencies of different articles; capital on hand. Write offers to 150 CL., care J. H. De Bussy's Advertising Agency, Rokin 60-62, Amsterdam, Holland.

For Sale—Established window-cleaning business, out of town; selling account of sickness; good opportunity for hustler. Apply E 225 Times Annex.

Foreign Representation.—Young man, speaking 4 languages, good business experience, wishes position with concern which he could later represent in Europe, preferably Switzerland. A 130 Times.

Party with $5,000, one-third interest manufacturing business; protected by patents; large profits; A1 proposition. K 350 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Western storm that was over southeastern Colorado Monday night has pursued an unusual course almost due northward and is central tonight over Eastern North Dakota. A narrow trough of depression extends southward through the Mississippi Valley with rapidly rising pressure to the westward and northwestward. In the East pressure is abnormally high, with the crest of the system over the Province of Quebec. This unusual distribution has resulted in general rains and snows throughout the Northwest, the Rocky Mountain region, in the plains States, the great central valleys, the upper lake, and western lower lake region, the Gulf and the South Atlantic States.

Thunder storms occurred in the lower Ohio Valley and portions of the Gulf States. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States and the east lower lake region the weather was fair, and it was generally fair in the plateau and Pacific States. It is much warmer in the upper lake region, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and decidedly colder in the central plains States. It is also slightly colder in the Northeast and the Far West.

Rain will fall Wednesday in the South, rain or snow in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and snow in New England, followed by generally fair weather Thursday, except in the lake region, where there will be snows. It will be warmer in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and colder in the lower Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys. It will be colder quite generally Thursday over the interior districts east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be east, increasing, snow Wednesday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, northeast and east, increasing, rain or snow by Wednesday night; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast to east, rain.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow in north, snow or rain in south Wednesday and probably Thursday; warmer Wednesday.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday, followed by snow; slightly warmer. Thursday snow or rain.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Wednesday and probably Thursday; warmer Wednesday.

Western New York—Snow Wednesday and Thursday.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer Wednesday, followed by snow at night. Thursday snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	52	25	4 P. M.	37	30
6 A. M.	38	24	6 P. M.	35	28
9 A. M.	29	25	9 P. M.	33	23
12 M.	33	30	11 P. M.	31	21

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 27; for the corresponding date last year it was 41; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 25; at 8 P. M. it was 25. Maximum temperature, 33 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 21 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.48 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.47 inches.

Fire Record

A. M.	Loss.
12:35—1,500 3 Av.; Sol Kolnick	Slight
7:15—1,074 Jackson Av.; H. Koestan	Slight
8:55—Front 317 Rivington St.; (tar pot) Abe Speelman	None
9:05—16 E. 132 St.; S. Gubin	Slight
9:50—35 Rivington St.; H. Messenger	$500
10:30—1,941 1 Av.; M. Clokovsky	Slight
11:45—292 E. 156 St.; D. Piscime	Slight
P. M.	
12:15—310 Madison St.; M. Kurlshlik	Slight
12:47—264 Lafayette St.; I. Wheatfield	Slight
1:40—138 Monroe St.; Max Abelson	Slight
3:25—440 E. 147 St.; Walter O'Leary	Slight
4:55—470 West B'way; General Gas & Fixture Co.	Slight
5:00—341 W. 54 St.; Martin Wolf	$200
5:25—313 E. 74 St.; M. Gonzalog	Slight
7:10—331 W. 17 St.; Joseph Bender	Slight
7:15—568 W. 34 St.; Clark & Wilkins	Slight
7:55—202 W. 102 St.; Louis Fox	Slight
8:05—310 W. 25 St.; Michael Crowley	Slight
8:15—3,210 3 Av.; Morris Loeb	Not given
8:25—106 E. 64 St.; Mrs. Pinkus Lowenfeld	Slight
8:30—29 W. 51 St.; (chimney); Henry Clews	Slight
11:00—2,179 3 Av.; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	Slight
11:25—151 E. 91 St.; Eugene Duffy	$3,000

Education Notes

A temporary high school will be established about Feb. 1 in P. S. 52, Broadway and Academy Place.

The Board of Education requested the Board of Estimate to authorize the acquisition of a plot of land on Powell Street, adjoining Public School 109, Brooklyn, so as to permit of the construction of a proper auditorium and two swimming pools, required for use in connection with the proposed reorganization of the school on a duplicate school plan.

The assignment of Lillian A. Guiry, a substitute clerical assistant, to the office of the Chairman of the Committee on High and Training Schools has been continued for such time as may be necessary during 1917.

James J. McLarney has been appointed as a member of the Local School Board of District 13, Manhattan.

Funds have been appropriated for the acquisition of properties for school sites as follows: 180th Street and Belmont Avenue, the Bronx; Bathgate Avenue, Lorillard Place and East 182d Street, the Bronx; New York Avenue and East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn; Atkins and Montauk Avenues, Brooklyn; Henry Street, near Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

A continuation class for bakers has been established in the Bakers' Employment Bureau, 1,152 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. The class will [illegible]. The hours of instruction will be fixed by the Superintendent in charge of such co-operative and continuation classes.

The Civil Service

City.

The following promotion list to chief engineer in the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity is announced: Manhattan—Thomas Callahan, 90.50; William Moore, 87; Edward McDonough, 86.50; Michael O'Brien, 80; Carl Tugend, 82.75. Richmond—William Ferry, 84; Ira Stevens 80.50. Queens—James W. Nugent, 85.50. Brooklyn—John T. Sullivan, 87; Charles Shading, 85; [illegible], 80.50; John O'Neill, 84.50; Gustavus D. Motta, 83.50; John Bradley, 81.50; Charles Mahler, 82; Edgar Green, 80.50; Frank S. Miller, 80; Bernard Kintz, 79.50; Patrick Reilly, 79.50; Michael Kennedy, 79.50.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 16 an examination for negative cutter, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $3 per diem when actually employed in the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Applications will be accepted from deaf-mutes if otherwise qualified. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have had at least two years' experience as negative cutter in photolithographic shops. It is desirable that applicants should have had [illegible] experience [illegible]. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Apply for [illegible] from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A man with $5,000 or over for increasing a successfully established business; remarkable opportunity. W 156 Times.

For Sale—Largest established millinery store Washington Heights, near West 150th. A 122 Times.

Responsible party will purchase interest in company making paper boxes. A 112 Times.

Business Notices.

FULL VALUE FOR VALUABLES.
HIGHEST OFFERS FOR PROVIDENT AND OTHER PAWNTICKETS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, OLD GOLD, &c.
We are the highest rated in this line.
Call or write. Investigate us.
KAPLAN & SILBERMANN,
771 6th Av., cor. 44th, (opposite Hippodrome,)
136 East 59th St., cor. Lexington Av., (opposite Bloomingdale's.)
Bryant 6254 Plaza 7290.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.—Protect your ideas. Three valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, Patent Lawyer, 22d floor Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

Four horizontal return tubular boilers, first-class condition; for New York City; good for any pressure up to 150 pounds per square inch; also 1-75 K. W. Westinghouse generators, direct connected to ideal engines, first class condition; 3 50-60 ton refrigerating ice machines; vertical Corliss engines, 9 by 36; vertical elevator engine, also a complete elevator equipment with duplex Otis engine, about [illegible] pumps. Schaefer 617 Lexington Av.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, [illegible]; everything for the office at less than [illegible]. [illegible], 452 Broadway.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 33 West 32d St., near B'way.

The United Service

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Resignations of N. G. officers accepted: 1st Lts. F. B. La Crosse, Sig. Corps, Kentucky, and A. K. Hoilfield, 1st Inf., Miss., and 1st Lt. W. J. Steed, 27th Inf., Florida.

First Lt. R. M. Levy, C. A. C., from coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay to headquarters, coast defenses of Tampa, for duty.

Capt. A. W. Maish, Ord. Dept., will make one visit to Wilmington, Del., and one visit to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., on business pertaining to operation of Ord. Dept.

Major A. F. Casad, Ord. Dept., to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on business pertaining to ord. material.

Capt. F. Bradley, Ord. Dept., will make two visits to New York City, via Lakehurst, Red Bank, Perth Amboy, Elizabethport, Newark, and Jersey City, N. J., on business pertaining to operations of Ord. Dept.

Maj. H. W. Schull, Ord. Dept., or his commissioned assistant, will make not to exceed three visits prior to June 30 to Ft. Barry, Cal., or to any less distant fort in the coast defenses of San Francisco, on inspection duty.

First Lt. C. P. McCord, M. R. C., from Southern Dept., Jan. 6, then to his home. He is relieved from further active duty in M. R. C.

Capt. G. I. Jones, M. C., upon completion of present duty in connection with muster of National Guard troops, will return to his station, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

1st Lt. E. E. Mansfield, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Name of Major C. C. Smith, 20th Inf., to detached list, and name of Major F. W. Smith, inf., removed. Major F. W. Smith is assigned to 14th Inf.

1st Lt. G. F. Brady, retired, is relieved from duty as assistant to Q. M., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and will report to commanding officer of that post for duty as Quartermaster, relieving Lt. Col. W. F. Clark, Q. M. C., who upon being relieved will proceed to New York City for duty as assistant to Depot Quartermaster there.

Lt. Col. T. C. Goodman, Q. M. C., from assistant to Depot Quartermaster, New York City, to San Francisco, and sail about Feb. 5 for duty in Philippine Dept.

Lt. Col. A. W. Yates, Q. M. C., from Philippine Dept. to San Francisco about March 15, and upon arrival at San Francisco report to Depot Quartermaster there for duty as his assistant.

Leaves: 1st Lt. C. P. McCord, M. R. C., 1 month, and Major E. L. Humes, 2d Inf., Pennsylvania N. G., 10 days.

Navy.

Commanders K. M. Bennett from Navy Dept. to Eastern Recruiting District and Publicity Bureau, New York, and R. K. Crank, charge Eastern Recruiting District and Publicity Bureau, New York, to command the Raleigh.

Lt. R. Willson, Aid and Flag Lieut. on Staff of Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, to temp. duty Navy Dept.

Jr. Grade Lts. H. W. Hill, the Albany, to the Texas, Jan. 3, and P. H. Dunbar, the Connecticut, to the Fulton, Jan. 2.

Ens. A. E. Glann, the Fulton to the Connecticut.

Phar. T. A. Stareck, receiving ship, to Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Carlos G. Calkins, retired, died on Dec. 20, at Berkeley, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Arapaho and Cheyenne at Mare Island; Arizona, Henley, and Panther at Tompkinsville; Bushnell, K-5, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, and L-9 at Key West; Denver at Corinto; Eagle and Hannibal at Guantanamo; Hancock and Montana at Philadelphia; Jason and New Hampshire at San Domingo City; Leonidas at Cristobal; Nereus, Parker, and Rocket at Norfolk; Saturn at San Francisco; Sterling at Sewalls Point; Texas and the Wilkes at New York Yard.

Sailed: Glacier, Salina Cruz, for San Diego; L-10, L-11, and Ozark, Boston for Key West, and the Nanshan, San Diego for San Francisco.

The Montana has been detached from the Cruiser Force and assigned to duty under the Commander in Chief. She will continue her present duties as torpedo training vessel.

Police and Fire News

Police Department.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. M. Walker, 23, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 31; T. J. Finn, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 1; W. Finken, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 1.

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. Ottati, 13.

Death: Surgeon J. Becker, 19 Sur. Dis., at 7:30 P. M., Dec. 25.

Fire Department.

Advancement in grade, to take effect 8 A. M. on the dates specified:

3d to 2d grade, Jan. 1—J. H. Shirmer, Eng. 15; E. A. Kawski, 17; H. F. Massam, 83; C. C. Anthony, 153; C. J. Hennessy, 205; J. G. Hutzelman, 213; C. J. Curd, 290; W. J. Reddy, H. & L. 21; J. E. Miller, 30; E. F. Alwell, 135; G. H. Nixon, 146.

4th to 3d grade, Jan. 1—A. M. Birnbaum, Eng. 9; G. E. Jantzen, 17; J. J. Scanlon, No. 2, 25; J. P. Springer, 32; J. A. Meyers, 47; W. Rebel, 150; J. G. Bory, 210; J. W. Juster, 215; I. Hrdina, H. & L. 3; W. M. Marek, 9; A. Speidel, 20; E. J. Cummings, 110; F. Schutt, 115; W. F. Henry, 119.

2d to 1st grade, Jan. 3—J. P. J. O'Reilly, Eng. 1; B. F. Levey, 29; J. F. Flynn, 31; J. R. O'Keefe, 33; J. E. Sullivan, 67; B. J. Barling, 213; C. L. Scheurenbrand, 25; J. A. Cronin, H. & L. 25; J. C. Meyer, 104; G. E. Davison, 105.

3d to 2d grade, Jan. 5—H. J. Huttenlocher, Eng. 204; 2d to 1st grade, Jan. 7—A. Rosenberg, Eng. 15; P. E. McNally, 210. 2d to 1st grade, Jan. 8—A. S. McCoy, Eng. 22; O. Bradley, Eng. 23; L. F. De Mars, Eng. 210; J. A. O'Brien, Eng. 261.

3d to 2d grade, Jan. 13—J. J. Hennessy, Eng. 19.

2d to 1st grade, Jan. 27—P. J. Flemming, Eng. 59; H. Ziegenhorn, Eng. 60; G. J. Blummert, Eng. 92; H. T. McCormack, Eng. 207; V. A. Mollica, Eng. 220; G. J. Scudder, Eng. 222; H. E. Sisson, 127; J. J. Conway, Eng. 230; T. Ward, No. 2, Eng. 256; J. A. Dionian, Eng. 21, W. P. Hogan, H. & L. 5, W. C. Golden, H. & L. 7; [illegible]

[illegible]

Estates Appraised

MADERO, FRANCISCO, [illegible]

[illegible]

Wills for Probate

DIETERLE, THEODORE, (Dec. 17,) [illegible]

SANDAY, EDWARD CURTIS, (Oct. 16,) [illegible]

Lost and Found Advertisements on Last Page.

$74,000 SENT TO AID STARVING IN TURKEY

Committee Relieves Jews Out of Third of $10,000,000 Already Subscribed.

AMBASSADOR ELKUS ASSISTS

For 1,173 Destitute Families He Reports Only 50 Cents a Month Available for Each Person.

For the immediate relief of destitute Jews in Turkey, the Joint Distribution Committee has sent $24,000 to Ambassador Elkus for the establishment of free kitchens and $50,000 for those who need immediate assistance. This committee, made up of representatives from the three large organizations for the relief of Jews suffering because of the war, has already in hand or on the way the $3,000,000 and more which, it was announced at the Carnegie Hall meeting recently, has been subscribed toward the $10,000,000 fund planned for 1917.

It is to raise the balance of this fund that the committee will hold a series of meetings in Chicago, Kansas City, Cleveland, and other large cities throughout the country. These meetings will be organized by prominent men in the respective cities and in the work they will be under the direction of the committees here. The principal speaker at many of these meetings will be the Rev. Dr. Judah L. Magnes, who returned only a short time after a trip abroad to investigate the condition of the European Jew and the machinery for distributing the millions of dollars that have been sent from this country.

Ever since Ambassador Elkus went to his post in Constantinople he has been doing telling work in distributing relief. He has consulted with the officials of the Turkish Government and in many other ways assisted those in need. In a recent cable, forwarded to the committee through the State Department, the Ambassador said that it would be necessary to establish kitchens at once if great suffering was to be avoided during the Winter months. He also said that $50,000 would be needed for immediate use in tiding some of the more destitute cases over the next three months.

The cables from Ambassador Elkus as to destitution in the empire corroborates reports that have just been received from the Rev. Haim Nahoum, the Grand Rabbi of Turkey. Both officials tell of the urgent need, and though the distribution is going forward as fast as possible it is still insufficient. One report from Mr. Elkus shows that among 1,173 destitute families a majority are widows and orphan children. The amount then available amounted to about 50 cents a month for each person.

The startling contrast between the amount of money given and the number of those in dire want is contained in the reports of the Chief Rabbi. Both his written word and the figures he has submitted tell a story of suffering that will become intensified in the next few months unless the assistance now going forward is materially increased. For instance, he wrote that in Adrianople there are 396 families—960 persons—in want, and these receive a total of 100 Turkish pounds or $440 a month. In Bairamitch there are 500 persons in want, and the total monthly relief was 40 Turkish pounds. In Damascus, the [illegible]28 families, comprising some 1,446 persons, most of them women and children, had to be content with dividing among themselves about 60 Turkish pounds, or only $264.

In view of the distress in the Turkish Empire there has been some individual complaint that alms were insufficient. These complaints were answered in a recent cablegram from Ambassador Elkus in which he said that the work was going ahead as fast as time and circumstances permitted, and that any complaint was entirely unjustified.

Senator La Fontaine to Lecture.

Henry La Fontaine, the Belgian Senator, who is visiting the United States in the interests of peace, will deliver a public address on "The International Court of Justice" in the Doremus Lecture Theatre of the City College on Jan. 11, at the noon hour. The lecture was arranged by the Social Problem Club, the undergraduate Socialist society. Senator La Fontaine won the Nobel peace prize in 1913. He is at present head of the International Peace Bureau and President of the University of Brussels.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Finder of lawyers black brief bag, left on Cortland St. elevated train, at Troy Av. last Friday, about 6 P. M., will receive suitable reward if same is returned to owner, whose name and address are on inside of bag, which is not locked.

LOST—Lady's solitaire diamond ring, four karats, platinum setting, at Murray's or Garden Restaurant or taxicab, between 9 P. M. and 12 midnight Sunday, Dec. 24; liberal reward; no questions. M. C. K., Room 913, Longacre Building, New York City.

LOST—$75 reward for the return of a black dress suitcase with red lettering, H. H. C., lost Dec. 20, 1916, between 93th St., Riverside Drive, and Hotel Plaza; no questions asked. J. L. Riddell. Hotel Plaza.

LOST.—Small natural fox muff on Broadway car between 113th and 120th Sts., Christmas afternoon about 5:30 P. M.. Reward if returned to Apt. 5-S, 2,643 Broadway. No questions asked.

LOST—A black handbag containing valuables; left in taxicab at New Jersey Central Station, West 23d St., Saturday afternoon; reward. A. Whiting, 141 East 0th St.

LOST—Gold watch, in taxi, between 94th and Riverside and 307 West 98th; peculiar half-opened face; monogram F. de O.; liberal reward. Return Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St.; no questions asked.

LOST—Black leather case for 3-A kodak marked M. K., Tuesday afternoon, at armory, corner of 168th and Fort Washington Av.; reward. Return to J. B. Ferguson, 238 Fort Washington Av.

LOST.—Two automobile shoes with rim attached, between New Rochelle and White Plains; reward. Frederick Tench, 20 Greenridge Av., White Plains, N. Y.

LOST—Monday afternoon about 5:30, between the Biltmore and 67th St., in taxi, black cloth bag containing $20 to $30, keys, &c. Address M 74 Times.

LOST—Dec. 23, in 5th Av. bus or Altman's black leather hand bag; owner's name on envelope in bag. Kennedy, 50 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's purse, containing salary, gold piece, and class pins, on east side, Saturday; reward. X 334 Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond bar pin Saturday, Majestic Hotel; reward; no questions. Cook, 7800 Plaza.

LOST—Black purse, containing locket; keepsake; reward, no questions asked. Room 406, 358 5th Av.

LOST—Beaver muff, Hippodrome box, matinee, Dec. 23; $10 reward; no questions. Return 110 East 37th St.

LOST—Black Pomeranian dog, few white hairs on chest, answers to name of "Teddy"; reward. 353 West 85th St. Lock.

LOST—Christmas Eve, diamond bar pin, leaf pattern, set in platinum; liberal reward. Return same 38 West 69th St.

LOST—Silver vanity case, Christmas Eve, in Grace Church; reward. E 227 Times Annex.

REWARD—Cameo brooch pin, Dec. 23, Lakewood to New York. Reicher, 68 Lenox Av.

$10 REWARD, no questions asked, for return violet breastpin, diamond dewdrop; lost Friday morning. H. Ward, 79 Worth St.

Found.

FOUND—Wrist watch, vicinity Mount Morris Park Dec. 21; owner can have same by describing, paying for advertisement. X 329 Times Annex.

FOUND—Gold cuff buttons, uptown subway express, Saturday. Gerald Lowe, Pelham Manor.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Pekingese dog, light brown, 74th St., between Madison and 5th Avs. Return to 632 5th Av. Finder will be rewarded.

LOST—Small spaniel, gold and white; reward offered; return. 275 Claremont Av., Brooklyn.

HIGH LIVING COST HITS CITY.

All Bids Far Above Those Asked a Year Ago—Kosher Shops Close.

The high cost of living will add many thousands of dollars to the expenditures of the City Government. At the opening of bids yesterday by the Central Purchasing Committee for the Departments of Correction, Health, Charities, and hospitals, dealers in every instance asked higher prices for the first three months of 1917 than for the corresponding period last year. The lowest prices asked yesterday compared with last year's follow:

	Yesterday.	Last Yr.
Grade B milk, per quart....	.0723	.0625
Cream	.30	.23
Buttermilk	.06	.05
Tomatoes, (case)	$4.94	$3.835
Peas	8.50	4.38
Corn	9.00	5.24
Pears	8.20	6.26
Peaches	7.28	4.82
Cherries	9.54	8.10

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, said yesterday that his Inspectors had reported twenty cases of short weighing of Christmas turkeys on Saturday night. Each case will be prosecuted to recover a statutory penalty of $100.

Commissioner Hartigan also said that, although price cards were hung upon all other goods in the butchers' shops on Christmas Eve, no price was shown for turkeys. This indicated, he said, that dealers were waiting to see how the public would buy before fixing a price. The Inspectors reported that never before were so many geese and ducks sold as this year, the prices ranging from 18 to 23 cents a pound. Poor-grade turkeys sold at 24 cents on Christmas Eve, medium at 30 cents, and fancy as high as 39 cents.

Nearly 3,000 shops refused to handle kosher beef yesterday. Many kosher butchers closed their shops and put up signs in their windows reading, "Because of the high prices on kosher-killed products, this shop will be closed until further notice."

Commissioner Hartigan's Inspectors reported to him last night that the public was not buying kosher meat at all.

VERSATILE RED BEAN HERE.

All Kinds of Dishes Can Be Made from It, Curbing Cost of Living.

Forty-nine varieties of a Titian-haired bean were exhibited yesterday at the School of Modern Cookery, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, as an offering of the United States Department of Agriculture in reducing the high cost of living. The beans, which have as a distinguishing feature a thick red hirsute adornment, are the Soy or Soja bean, natives of China and a prime article of diet there a few thousand years before Boston, as the bean centre of the United States, was known.

The Soy bean is much used in Chinese chop-suey restaurants, and forms the basis of the brown sauce served on Chinese restaurant tables. Yet a whole course dinner, or the equivalent for it, can be served from the Soy bean in different forms, or the various courses can be lumped together and served with equally satisfactory hygienic results in a single dish.

SWANN DROPS WOOD CASE.

No Bribery Evidence Against Ex-Service Commissioner.

District Attorney Swann yesterday requested Judge Nott in the Court of General Sessions to dismiss the indictment filed last January against Robert Colgate Wood, former Public Service Commissioner, on a charge of bribery. The District Attorney admitted that the case against the defendant had failed for lack of evidence.

The indictment charged that Wood while Commissioner sought to obtain $5,000 from Sydney G. Johnson, representative of the Union Switch and Signal Company, bidders for the work on the Centre Street loop, on the understanding that he would vote to award that company the contract although there were lower bids. Johnson, who was to have been the star witness, has recanted most of his testimony, Mr. Swann told the Court. Judge Nott reserved decision.

BASKETS GIFT OF ASTORS.

One Thousand Poor Persons Receive Christmas Gifts.

Among the Christmas charities which escaped public notice yesterday was the gift of 1,000 Christmas baskets to the sick poor of New York by Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor. Through the Social Service Bureau centres of the city, the well-stocked baskets were distributed on Saturday from the Astor Market, Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, to holders of tickets, obtained in the various centres.

Among those who benefited were many blind persons, some of whom had to be wheeled to the market in invalid chairs. Each basket contained two chickens, groceries, vegetables, fruit, candy and toys, and each contained a card of Christmas greeting from the givers.

MAY END R. R. CONFERENCES

Trainmen and Managers Expected to Leave Adamson Law to Courts.

There will be a meeting in New York within the next few days of the National Conference Committee of managers of the railroads and the chiefs of the trainmen's organizations to decide whether there shall be a united demand for the repeal of the Adamson eight-hour law or whether negotiations shall be discontinued, and the Adamson law left to a decision of the United States Supreme Court. This meeting will probably be the last of a series looking toward some compromise between trainmen and their employers.

Elisha Lee will be the spokesman for the managers, and Warren Stone will represent the four railroad brotherhoods.

It was said yesterday that it probably would be decided to leave the Adamson law to the decision of the Supreme Court.

Try a glass of MAN-A-CEA with your dinner as a preventive against indigestion.

MAN-A-CEA WATER

Sold by all druggists and the best grocers.

MORE MONEY
WE LOAN 25% MORE
than any other loan company on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
Our Rate 1% Per Month
MAX BERNSTEIN
73 West 125th Street.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

OBSERVATION LIBRARY
LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 3 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M.
(M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M.
(Nickel Plate)
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St.
" Park Pl.
" 23th St.
" 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.
Lackawanna Railroad

CLERK TO WARDEN QUITS AT SING SING

Calvin Derrick Will Be Adviser to Commissioner Lewis Here on Parole Laws.

HAD CHARGE OF PRISON

After Osborne Resigned He Filled Place Temporarily—May Get Permanent Post Here.

Calvin Derrick, who for some time has been confidential clerk to the Warden of Sing Sing Prison, with the courtesy title of Deputy Warden, and who was Warden during the interregnum between the resignation of Thomas Mott Osborne last October and the appointment of William H. Moyer to the position, has resigned. He will spend the next few months as an expert adviser to Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis in the rearrangement of the administration of some of the city's correctional institutions, which is necessitated by the new indeterminate sentence and parole laws that go into effect the first of the year.

Warden Moyer said last night that he sincerely regretted the loss of Mr. Derrick to Sing Sing. It was said that there had been no friction, and that the only reason for his leaving was that the position as adviser to the city department was a better job. It is only temporary, but it was suggested last night that Mr. Derrick might probably become a consulting expert in the management of correctional institutions.

There is legally no such position as the Deputy or Assistant Warden of Sing Sing, but the functions of such an officer have been filled by the confidential clerk, and the title has gone with the work in recent years. After the resignation of Warden Osborne Mr. Derrick was appointed to the Wardenship, as no minor official acting in that capacity is qualified to sign certain papers required by the routine; but it was understood at that time that his tenure of office was to be only temporary.

A letter given out as that sent by Mr. Derrick to State Supt. of Prisons James C. Carter gives as a reason for the resignation Derrick's unwillingness to accept a $1,500 a year place as confidential clerk.

Commissioner Lewis said last night that under the new indeterminate sentence laws it was necessary to work out a plan which would give the proper credit for various sorts of work done to prisoners who were thus getting credit toward parole. "The men are paid in time instead of money," he said, "and in some sorts of work it is easy enough to decide just how much credit a man deserves. But this cannot be done with ease in other sorts of work such as are done by prisoners, and I have engaged Mr. Derrick to act as adviser to the heads of the various institutions in working out a system. He worked out this matter in detail at the George Junior Republic, where he was head of the trade school for ten years, and at the Preston School of Industry, the California State Reformatory.

"He is the only representative of the prison self-government idea whom I know of who has such ability in organization and administration."

WYCKOFF MURDER TRIAL ON.

McLoughlin Accused Before Jury of Murder of Two.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—William McLoughlin and Montford Udell, alias Charles M. Hawkins, an ex-prize fighter, were brought to trial today charged with the murder of Richard J. Wyckoff, an aged farmer, and his housekeeper, Miss Catharine Ann Fisher, on Feb. 11 last in East Amwell Township. Udell will not face a jury until after McLoughlin's trial.

The trial is taking place in the same courtroom in which William H. Wyckoff, nephew of the dead farmer, was acquitted of the same charge last Spring. Alice Mason, with whom it is said Udell lived for several years in a shack on Sourland Mountain, is expected to be an important witness. She is under detention.

Harry L. Stout, special counsel, declared to the jury in outlining the State's case that the murder grew out of a chance meeting between McLoughlin and Udell when the former swung off a coal train at Skillman's station on Feb. 8 last and encountered the ex-prize fighter. The State's attorney said that the men struck up an acquaintance that resulted in the robbery and murder.

The tracing of McLoughlin to Philadelphia, across the continent, and back to Cleveland, where he was arrested, was described by Mr. Stout.

SHOT IN FOOT BY BURGLAR.

Montclair Man Returns Home Late to Find Intruder in Cellar.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 26.—Thomas Conyngton, a lawyer, of 174 Wildwood Avenue was shot in the foot by a burglar he surprised at his home last night. Mr. and Mrs. Conyngton had been away from home, and upon returning heard sounds in the cellar.

Mr. Conyngton investigated, and the intruder left through a door which had been opened. Mr. Conyngton had reached the front walk when the robber turned and fired. Mr. Conyngton was assisted into the house, where he was treated by Dr. William H. Areson.

TRAIN IN TURNTABLE PIT.

Fireman and Engineer Scalded—Engine Strikes Open Switch.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKAWAY, N. J., Dec. 26.—Running into an open switch this morning at Rockaway, on a branch of the Lackawanna Railroad, the 6:15 train bound for High Bridge, in charge of Engineer John Ryder, slid along for several hundred feet, broke away from six cars, and then dropped into a turntable pit. Ryder and his fireman, Russell Doremus, were severely scalded by escaping steam.

Traffic was delayed for over an hour.

MRS. VENABLE WINS DECREE

Daughter of H. K. McHarg Divorced from Navy Paymaster.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Marion McHarg Venable, daughter of Henry K. McHarg of New York and Stamford, one of the wealthiest men in Connecticut, has obtained a decree divorcing her from Captain George R. Venable, U. S. N. Judge Gager decided the case in Bridgeport on Friday last.

Captain Venable did not contest the suit, but Attorney Curtis of Stamford was present at the hearing and told Judge Gager that he was Counsel for the Captain. The mother is to have the custody of their daughter, but the father may see the child when he wishes. Judge Taylor of Stamford represented the wife.

Mrs. Venable said she was married in St. John's Episcopal Church at Stamford on June 1, 1910. Her husband is a Paymaster in the navy. They went to live at the Navy Yard in Portsmouth, N. H., where their troubles began.

"He flew into great rages," the wife testified, "and would swear, shake me, and sometimes choke me. This happened as often as two or three times a week."

In the following Spring, she said, she left Portsmouth and went to New York. Later she returned to Portsmouth. The final breach came a year ago in New York City.

MADE PORTO RICO A BASE.

Revolutionists Shipped Ammunition from There to Santo Domingo.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Porto Rico, it is the belief of United States officials, has been used as a base of supplies for revolutionary ammunition for Santo Domingo. These officials recently discovered and confiscated a large quantity of revolver and rifle shells concealed in barrels of codfish and destined for the neighboring republic.

Two arrests were made following the confiscation of the ammunition, but when a Grand Jury investigation followed it was discovered that although the smuggling of ammunition into Santo Domingo was prohibited, there was no punishment provided by the law prohibiting it.

During the administration of President Roosevelt Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation forbidding the sending of munitions of war into Santo Domingo, but the proclamation was the only prohibition on record.

Officials here believe that the systematic trafficking in munitions has been broken up.

Lay on Track to Sleep, but Died.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 26.—Sleeping on the rails proved costly today for an unidentified man who chose the tracks of the Raritan River Railroad for his bed. The tracks are little used, and he lay down with his coat under his head, which rested on one of the rails. Early this morning a passenger train bound from South Amboy to this city passed over the man, severing the head. The engineer had failed to see him.

DOG XMAS TO THE CHILDREN

Bide-a-Wee Remembers the Youngsters Who Aid Its Work.

A score of children of the middle east side had a Christmas tree this year for the first time in their lives, and the fact that it was originally intended for somebody else did not affect their pleasure. The tree originally was to have been given to the cats and dogs in the kennels and hospital of the Bide-a-Wee home for animals, at 410 East Thirty-eighth Street, where it is a regular Christmas function. But this year the hospital is being entirely reconstructed, and the temporary quarters of the animals are so crowded that it was found that there was no room for the big Christmas tree.

The women who support the home remembered, however, that many of the ragged little children of the neighborhood had always been interested in the work of the home, bringing in stray and starving dogs and cats when they were all but starving themselves. So the tree was transferred to the flat of one of the employes of the institution at 246 East Thirty-seventh Street, and the callboys who bring in the animals were sent out to gather up the children.

It was a ragged lot that they brought together, some of the children with toes peeking out of gaps in their shoes, some even without stockings. But the dog blankets, the collars, and the boxes of dog biscuits that were to be hung on the tree had been removed, and boxes of candy and pieces of warm clothing substituted; so it was a merry Christmas for everybody present.

The hospital itself received a big Christmas present—an ambulance, presented by an anonymous friend.

Anna Held Won't Disclose Income.

Anna Held was examined before trial yesterday in a suit brought by Eugene H. Kaufman to recover $1,500 for services in obtaining an engagement for the actress with the Shuberts and in organizing Anna Held, Inc., which is presenting her present attraction, "Follow Me." The plaintiff is trying to find out the terms under which Miss Held is now employed. She testified that she receives $1,000 a week and 60 per cent. of the profits. She refused to tell how much she had received on the percentage basis. An application to compel her to answer this question will be made in the Supreme Court, and the examination will be continued tomorrow.

Foresees Development of Alaska.

Dr. Leonard S. Sugden, former Surgeon in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, adventurer and big game hunter, lectured last evening at the annual dinner of the Traffic Club of New York in the Waldorf. His subject was "The Lure of Alaska," and his talk was illustrated by 7,000 feet of motion pictures. He spoke on the possibilities for development that the opening up of the Alaska Railroad would bring about.

Explorer Shows Eskimo Pictures.

Motion pictures of Eskimo life in the Canadian arctic regions, which were taken by Christian Leden, the Norwegian explorer, were shown privately yesterday afternoon. The pictures and phonographic records of Eskimo music will be a feature of a benefit performance for the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief Fund at Carnegie Hall next Friday afternoon.

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WILL WATCH CYCLE GARAGES

Mayor Reminds Aldermen of Fire Peril Caused by Shops.

Mayor Mitchel sent a message to the Board of Aldermen yesterday sharply reminding the members that for nearly a year they have taken no action on an ordinance urged by Fire Commissioner Adamson, giving to the Fire Prevention Bureau the same regulatory power over motor cycle shops as it has over garages. He warned the Aldermen of the danger that lies in the unregulated storage of motor cycles in tenements, dwellings, and other buildings.

The Commissioner of Accounts submitted a report on the subject some months ago, and at the last meeting of the board the Committee on Buildings reported in favor of filing it, which, the Mayor pointed out, was equivalent to defeating it.

"I am convinced," wrote the Mayor, "that the danger to life and to property which is incident to the continued absence of regulation of motor cycle shops is a real and serious danger. The intelligent procedure is to enact the ordinance now so as to prevent the disaster and not to enact it after the disaster has occurred."

The board voted to instruct the Welfare Committee to resume consideration of the proposed ordinance.

AGED WOMAN SHOOTS SON.

Pleads That He Abused Her, but Is Sent to Jail.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth Creveling, aged 75 years, was committed to jail today for shooting her son by a former marriage, Samuel Shick, aged 50 years, last night. The bullet hit Shick in the right shoulder. He lost his left arm when a boy.

According to the mother, Shick abused her when he came home late last night and she took a revolver from a drawer to defend herself. Shick is expected to recover.

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Prospects for 1917 in the varied branches of business activity and how they may be influenced by war and politics.

These Annual Reviews will present articles, among many, on the following subjects:
Public Utilities,
Year's Foreign Trade,
American Ship Building,
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Foreign Borrowing in the United States.

Among the contributors will be:

Guy E. Tripp, Chairman Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
Progress in the Electrical Industries.

L. F. Loree, President the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.
The Eight-Hour Day in Railroading.

C. B. McElhany, Vice President the American Steel Export Co.
Future of American Steel Export Business.

E. T. Chamberlain, U. S. Commissioner of Navigation.
Progress Of and Outlook or American Shipbuilding.

George W. Norris, Federal Farm Loan Commissioner.
Operations of the Farm Loan Board.

Assistant Postmaster General Alexander M. Dockery.
Year's Growth and Operations of the Postal Services of the United States.

Walter G. Cowles, Vice President the Travelers Insurance Co.
The Year's Developments in the Field of Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

Prof. B. M. Anderson, Jr., of Harvard University.
The Volume of Domestic Business.

Arthur K. Salomon of Salomon Bros. & Hutzler.
Outstanding Features of the Money Market.

Eugene M. Travis, Controller State of New York.
The Finances of New York State.

Junnosuke Inouye, President the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
The Business Situation in Japan and the Outlook for Closer Japanese-American Relations.

Bond and stock market history during the past year reviewed. Full statistical tables, movements in commodities, and discussion of economic conditions brought about by startling changes in Europe.